



Painted by J. Woodville R.A.

Engraved by H. G. Cooke.

GENERAL DILKES.

Engraved for the Military Chronicle.

The Royal
MILITARY CHRONICLE
 OR
British Officers
MONTHLY REGISTER,
 AND
RECORD
 VOL. VI.
 EMBELLISHED WITH SUPERB ENGRAVINGS
 by Cardon, Scriven &c.



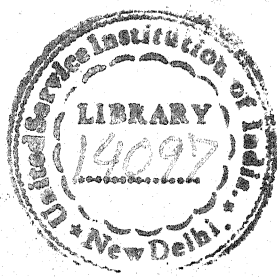
View of the Horseguards from St. James's Park.

LONDON

Printed by & for J. Davis, 38, Essex St. Strand
& to be had of all the Booksellers.

1813.

355.05
R95
V.6



✓

Cy
Na
Ba
Lo
Ti
T
I

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR MAY, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENT.

Portrait of Major-General DILKES.

CONTENTS.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.		D'Anville's Maps and antient Geo-
Major-General Dilkes,.....	3	graphy 55-
Berthier's journal of the French cam-		MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.
paign in Egypt.....	4	Pay of the British Army 56
General Bernadotte.....	22	GENERAL ORDER-BOOK.
Marquis Wellington.....	29	Court Martial of Captain C. S. Me-
ILLUSTRATION OF THE SEAT OF		redith, &c..... 58
WAR IN SPAIN.		LONDON GAZETTES.
Memoir on the province of Castile..	31	Dispatches from Lord Cathcart.. 72
Itinerary from Berlin to Dresden,		Journal of the Operations of the
Leipsic, and Magdeburg.....	42	Russians..... 73
History of the French Campaign in		Report of Prince Kutusoff..... 75
Russia, in the years 1812,—13..	46	Proclamation of the Lieut.-Gov. of
Address to the Army.....	54	the Island of Java..... 68
Military Atlas	55	And a variety of captures, promo-
		tions, &c. &c. 63, 64, 69, 72.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Green & T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, 38, ESSEX STREET, STRAND; AND SOLD BY ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS. 1813.

CAMPAIGNS OF MARQUIS WELLINGTON,

TO THE ARMY.

Together with the next Five Numbers of the Military Chronicle will be printed, in Five Numbers, price Two Shillings and Sixpence each, Five ORIGINAL JOURNALS of the Campaigns of Marquis Wellington in the Peninsula,---viz. the Campaign of 1808,---the Campaign of 1809,---the Campaign of 1810,---and those of 1811, and 1812.---The Battles and Positions in these Campaigns will be illustrated by the official Plans on the largest Scale contained in the Military Atlas; and moreover by further Plans of Roads, Rivers, and the Country in detail, in the Number. The Proof Sheets will be corrected by the first Authority. The purpose of the Publication of these Journals being, that the Public may have a Narrative, at least, correct and full, of these important Operations. Each Campaign will be comprehended in one Number.

2. To each of these Campaigns will be joined an Appendix, contained in the same Number, containing the Documents of all kinds,---State Papers, Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

3. As this Work, namely, the FIVE CAMPAIGNS of MARQUIS WELLINGTON in SPAIN, is printed for the purpose of Universal Circulation, the Numbers which contain them will not be charged more than Half a Crown each; though some of them will contain from 100 to 180 Pages, besides an Appendix of close Print, for the Documents; and two or three Maps, Plans, and Drawings of Roads.

4. It is unnecessary to add, that this Work will either bind up as a complete Work by itself, as "The Campaigns of Marquis Wellington in the Peninsula," or in the Military Chronicle, as Officers may please.

5. The First Number, containing the Campaign of 1808, with two Plans, will be Published on the 1st of next Month (June), Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE

MAY, 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

MAJOR GENERAL DILKES.

GENERAL DILKES owes his birth to a country, which has certainly contributed its due share both to the defence and glory of Europe, of which he is a member. His father was an Irish Gentleman; we believe a Dublin merchant, at a time when Dublin had a trade as well as a Custom House. The family is very respectable, though not rich. Its best wealth perhaps is the reputation with which the acts of the son have gilded the modest worth of the paternal hearth.

General Dilkes, we believe, was born about the year 1765. As his family is settled in Ireland, he probably received his education, such as it is, in Dublin. We say such as it is, as there is in fact a very wide difference, between the mode and practice of the education in England and Ireland. It is the custom of the latter country, we know not from what cause, to introduce their youth earlier in life; and in order to qualify them for making a due figure, and for acting with some decorum and sufficiency, it is deemed necessary both to commence their education earlier, and to force them as it were in a hot-bed, to certain premature acquisitions. In four out of ten, therefore, of our Irish Officers, this characteristic will be observed; that they possess a good knowledge of arithmetic, and some acquaintance with their French, and perhaps their Latin Grammar, and here they stop; the early vice of their education follows them through life. They never add a particle to their knowledge from fifteen to fifty. It would be very unjust to extend this remark to the many excellent officers now in our army: but experience proves that it is the case with too many of them, and the most probable way of remedying it is to expose that insufficient mode of education which is the cause of it. I have seen, and am in the daily habit of seeing, many fine understandings which have been spoiled by it.

Mr. Dilkes entered the army early in life. He received his military education, therefore, during the American war. England and France derived equal benefit from this school of various warfare. Some of the best officers in France were formed under Washington, one of those natural geniuses to whom original talent and a commanding force and

Major-General Dilkes.

sagacity of mind, were in the place of professional instruction. In improving in method of business, and in personal simplicity, Cornwallis was nearly his equal; but he certainly did not approach to him in respect to general talent, and still less in that sober and tranquil courage, which unwearied by successive defeats, and undaunted by the most unpromising aspects, played the game to the last card, and fairly won it in the despite of fortune. It is a pity that the life of such a man is not written as it deserves.

It would have little utility to follow Mr. Dilkes through the subordinate ranks up to his present command. Suffice it to say, that he seems to have passed through the several gradations with due character for honourable service.

He appears to have first distinguished himself in General Abercrombie's Expedition to Egypt. And as this introduces us to our favourite scene, and to confess the truth, to our favourite topic, we shall here avail ourselves of the opportunity to conclude what we had commenced in our last. General Berthier's Journal of the Acts of Bonaparte in Egypt consists of three parts. 1st. The Conquest, 2d. The Expedition to Syria and Siege of Acre, and 3dly General Desaix's Operations. In our former number we have given the Journal of the Conquest of Egypt; we now proceed to that of the Expedition to Syria.

August 1798—Bonaparte had no sooner effected the conquest of Egypt, than he applied himself to the execution of its objects. One of the main of these was to restore to civilization, and its ancient splendour, a country once so flourishing. He, therefore, immediately set himself to giving it such a system of government, commercial instruction, and public force, as might release the people from their long servitude, enrich the inhabitants, render Egypt the Entrepot of the commerce of Europe and Asia, and destroy the commerce of the English in India, against whom this Expedition was more particularly directed.

The system of government thus introduced was as simple as efficacious. Bonaparte established a Divan in each province, and communicated to the people the first rights of liberty, that of concurring in the election of the Crown Magistrates. He established a new distribution of Imposts on European principles. He established a Commercial Company, in order to facilitate the exchange and circulation of all sorts of commodities. He founded an INSTITUTE at Cairo, to which he attached a library and apparatus. He caused a workshop to be built to exhibit to the people the manner and process of all the mechanic arts. He taught them to make bread, to ferment liquors, and to construct pumps. And he caused the several Members of the Institute, each in their respective branch of science, to travel into the interior of the country for the purpose of surveying and reporting upon the antiqui-

Major-General Dilkes.

ties, the Geography, the History, and natural Philosophy, of the country. Thus General Andreossy was ordered to survey the Pelusian mouths of the Nile. Messrs. Nouet and Mestain determined the latitudes of Alexandria, Cairo, Salehieh, Damietta, and Suez. Geoffry examined the animals of the lake of Menzale, and the various kinds of fish found in the Nile. Delisle investigated the plants peculiar to Lower Egypt. Arnolet was dispatched to the Red Sea. Gerard was charged with the inspection of the canals in Upper Egypt. Denon was sent to Fayum in order to delineate the monuments of antiquity. Bonaparte assisted in all these occupations, and regularly attended the sittings of the Institute. He did more; he visited in person the Isthmus of Suez, in order to determine in person one of the most important, yet obscure problems in history,—the ancient junction of the two seas by streight or canal. He succeeded in finding the vestiges of this junction; and thereby put the question at rest.*

Jan. 1799.—Whilst Bonaparte and the Officers of the Expedition were thus employed, the Government of Tarkey, under the influence of England, was preparing an army with which to invade Egypt, and and Dgezzar, the Pacha of Syria so well known for his cruelties, was in active preparation to receive them. Ibrahim Bey, with his treasures and four thousand Mamelukes had taken refuge with this barbarian. Bonaparte had accordingly kept his attention upon him. Dgezzar had now taken possession of the Fort of El-arish, which defended the frontiers of Egypt. Bonaparte saw that no more time was to be lost; he resolved, in the instant, therefore, upon an Expedition into Syria, that he might at once punish Dgezzar, and anticipate the meditated attack of the Turkish army by meeting them half way on their line of march. He accordingly exerted himself with the utmost celerity in the preparations, and in collecting the main body of the army for the Syrian Expedition.

Jan. 20th, 1799.—Every thing was ready in the beginning of this month; and the effective force of the Syrian army, now about to march, was as follows:

Kleber's Division, consisting of Verdier's Brigade, and Junot's ditto, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine men.

Bon's Division, consisting of Rampon's and Vial's Brigades, two thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

Regnier's Division, consisting of Legrange's, two thousand one hundred and sixty. Lannes's division, consisting of Vaux's Brigade, Robin's, and Rambeau's, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Murat's Division of Cavalry, nine hundred.

* The Reader, who thinks as he reads, will be greatly struck, I presume, with this enumeration of the labours of the Egyptian Institute, and will join with me in feeling and in lamenting, that such an Expedition, and such a General as Bonaparte, wanted the recommendations of a more just and honest cause. Not that I intend to give into the cant of "violating the Turkish Empire, &c.;" who does not wish that there was an end of that decrepid but cruel barbarism.—EDITOR.

General Daumartin with the Artillery, one thousand three hundred and eighty four.

General Caffarelli with the Engineers, three hundred and forty.

Guide's Infantry and Cavalry, four hundred.

Ditto for Dromedaries, eighty-five.

Total twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-five men.

The park of artillery consisted of four twelve pounders, three eight pounders, five howitzers, and three five inch mortars. There were besides attached to each division, two eight pounders, two six inch howitzers, and two three pounders.

Proper garrisons were left in Alexandria, Damietta, and Cairo. General Desaix remained in Upper Egypt; the commands in the provinces were distributed amongst the other Generals; Marmont, inasmuch as he had the reputation of combining a thorough knowledge of artillery to that of engineering and the military service in general, was appointed to command at Alexandria, being a post of the first importance. The army accordingly now began its march to El-Arish, one of the frontier towns and main fort of Egypt and Syria.

Feb. 8.—General Regnier's division, formed the advance of the army. This day, as he approached the fountains of Messondiat (about 30 miles from El-Arish) he perceived a party of Mamelukes, but these were soon dispersed by his Tirailleurs. He arrived in the evening at a grove of palm trees, near the sea, and fronting El-Arish, but at a distance of some miles.

Feb. 9th.—The advance of the army (*i. e.* General Regnier) advanced rapidly this day, and took possession of some sand-hills, immediately adjoining to and commanding the town of El-Arish. On these heights he took a position and planted his artillery. Immediately afterwards he commenced operations. The charge being beat, the advanced guards moved rapidly to the right and left of the town, whilst General Regnier himself, with the main body of his division, moved up to the attack in front. The position of the enemy was very advantageous; it was in a town situated in the form of an Amphitheatre, composed of houses built with stone, and embattled on the tops, and the whole position covered and defended by a fort. The enemy received the charge with great gallantry,—and the houses, in particular, threw out a galling fire: but the French at length prevailed over the obstinate but indisciplined gallantry of the barbarians. The enemy, thus driven from the town by the French bayonet, retired into the fort, and barricadoed the doors with so much precipitation, as to exclude about three hundred men, who were either killed or taken prisoners.

Feb. 13th.—From the 9th to the 13th General Regnier employed himself in blockading the fort, and in awaiting the arrival of the other divisions of the army, some of whom reached him in succession daily. Upon the forcing of the town on the 9th, a part of the enemy had thrown themselves into the fort; another part had retired to their main body a few miles on the other side of El-Arish. On this day, (Feb. 13) emboldened by the superiority of their cavalry, they now advanced and

Major General Dilkes.

pitched their tents within half a league of El-Arish. Their position was a good one,—on a plain behind a steep ravine. They here considered themselves as perfectly secure, and drew out in line in good confidence and effrontery.

Feb. 14.—General Regnier being joined by Kleber and his division on the morning of this day, the two Generals having reconnoitred that position of the enemy, resolved to attack them without delay. Accordingly, in the dead of the night, they moved rapidly forwards,—burned the ravine which covered the encampment of the Mamelukes, and rushed in a moment into their camp. All was now horror, confusion, and flight. The enemy fled in every direction over the plain, and their equipages, provisions, and warlike stores, fell into the hands of the victors. Two Beys and some officers of rank were killed.

Feb. 17.—Buonaparte reached El-Arish this day. He had left Cairo February 10th, and lay that night at Belbeis; on the 11th at Cosed, on the 12th at Salahieh, on the 13th at Cantara in the desert; on the 14th at Catahieh; on the 15th at the Wells of Bir el Apt; on the 16th at Messondiat, and on this day (the 17th) he arrived at El-Arish. Here he was joined, on this same day, by the divisions of Generals Bon and Lannes and the artillery, so that the whole SYRIAN ARMY was now before the fort of El-Arish.

Feb. 18.—Previously to the arrival of Buonaparte, General Regnier had opened a slight cannonnade against the fort, and commenced his approaches, he had also advanced a mine under one of the towers; but the enemy, with more intelligence than had been expected of them, had counterworked it. On this day, the morning after his arrival, Buonaparte undertook the direction of the siege in person. He had the whole army in position before the town on the sand-hills between the town and the sea. He at the same time brought up a greater strength of artillery, and ordered it to batter one of the towers of the fort, and as soon as a breach was effected, to summon the garrison to surrender.

Feb. 19th. The breach was effected, and the summons made. The garrison consisted of Arnauts, Mangrabins, &c. all rude barbarians, destitute of regular chiefs, and ignorant of all the usages of war as carried on between civilized nations. They opened a correspondence which upon their part was wild and curious in a very singular degree, and which would only suffice to shew the character of these barbarians. Buonaparte, on whom it was incumbent to save his army and stores for greater purposes, probably awaited the result of their barbarous discussions, and deferred the assault of the place. The fire and the negotiation alternately varied each other,—the besieged firing one hour, and parleying the next.

Feb. 20th.—At length, after much barbarous courage, the garrison this day surrendered. They consisted of sixteen hundred men, and the sole condition of the surrender was that they should lay down their arms,

Major-General Dilkes.

and return to Bagdad, across the desert. A good number of the Maugrabins, however, entered into the service of the French. In the fort were found two hundred and fifty horses, two dismounted pieces of artillery, and provisions for several days. The defence had been very courageous, and indeed, even in point of skill, infinitely more intelligent than could have been expected from such a rabble. It must be added, however, that the walls being of ancient erection were very strong.

Feb. 21.—The army remained halted at El-Arish, and Bonaparte sent to Cairo the standards taken from the enemy, and the Mameluke prisoners.

Feb. 22.—Bonaparte ordered General Kleber and his division to proceed in advance from El-Arish towards Kan Jouness, a frontier village of Palestine, near the desert, and two other divisions in columns. Bonaparte, staff, and escort, remained halted at El Arish.

Feb. 23.—Bonaparte and staff moved this day from El-Arish towards Kan Jouness, which he intended to be the head quarters. The General in Chief, the staff, &c. arrived upon the heights near the place, without receiving any intelligence of General Kleber's division. Bonaparte, in some surprise, dispatched some of his escort to the village, but no French troops had arrived there; some mamelukes, who were in the place, fled to the camp of Abdallah Pacha, which was then at a distance of about a league on the route to Gaza, Bonaparte having only a piquet for his escort, and convinced that Kleber's division must have been misled, now fell back towards Santon, a village ten miles on one side of the road from El-Arish to Kan Jouness. He there found the advanced guard of the cavalry. The guides, as it appeared, had led General Kleber astray in the desert.

Feb. 24.—Kleber's division only reached Santon at eight o'clock on the morning of this day. Generals Bon and Lannes, who had followed the same route, had been likewise led astray, and reached Santon at the same time. All the divisions suffered much from the want of water. Regnier's division was left at El-Arish for the purpose of putting the fort into a state of defence, inasmuch as it was the key of Egypt on the side of Syria. General Regnier was then to form the rear guard of the army at an interval of two days march.

After a few hours repose, the General in Chief and army again moved forward towards Kan Jouness. The army had now traversed for 200 miles from Cairo, and over an arid and barren desert; its entrance, therefore, into the plains of Gaza, and the prospect of the mountains of Syria, afforded a pleasing variety. The Mamelukes fell back as the army approached.

Feb. 25.—Bonaparte and the army marched from Kan Jouness towards Gaza. About six English miles from that town they perceived a body of the enemy's cavalry upon the heights. Bonaparte immediately formed each of the divisions into a square, and advanced in this formation against

Cy
Ne
B
L
T
T

I

Major-General Dilkes.

them. The enemy made some irregular movements and then retreated. The army now advanced about three miles on the other side of Gaza, and there took up a position on a chain of heights. The head-quarters were established in the town.

Feb. 26.—The army remained halted this day. The fort of Gaza is of a regular form, about eighty English yards diameter, and flanked with towers. It contained sixteen thousand pounds of powder, and other warlike stores. In the town was found about one hundred thousand rations of biscuit, rice, barley, &c. The inhabitants were treated as friends as they had sent out deputies to treat with the French.

Feb. 27.—The army still halted at Gaza.

Feb. 28.—Bonaparte and the army marched this day towards Jaffa, where the enemy were collecting their forces. The desert which lies between Gaza and Jaffa, is an immense plain, on which are numerous moving sand-hills. The passage was accordingly very heavy for the cavalry.

March 1. The army rested this day at Ezaud.

March 2. The army marched to Ramleh, a town inhabited for the greater part by Christians. It found there a good quantity of biscuit. Hordes of Arabs hovered around the army, but fled as we approached them.

March 3. The advance of the army, which consisted of Kleber's division, arrived before Jaffa, and the enemy, on his approach, retired into the body of the place. The other divisions and cavalry closed up soon after. Kleber's division and the cavalry were ordered to move forwards about five miles beyond Jaffa, on the route towards Acre, for the purpose of covering the siege of Jaffa, which the other divisions immediately commenced.

March 4. Bonaparte reconnoitred the town. Jaffa is surrounded by a wall, but without a ditch; it is flanked by towers in good condition, on which cannon were mounted. Towards the sea, moreover, are two forts, which command the port and road. The place altogether appeared in a good state of defence.

March 5. In the night between the 4th and 5th the trenches were opened, a battery in breach constructed, and two counter batteries against the square tower. A battery was also erected towards the north of the place, in order to effect a diversion.

March 6. This day was employed in advancing, and in completing the works. The enemy made two sorties, but were driven back in confusion.

March 6. The cannonade commenced this day at day-break, and at four o'clock the breach was deemed practicable. The assault was immediately given. The advance mounted the breach under the fire of some flanking batteries, which we had been unable to silence. After prodigies of valour, they effected a lodgment in the square tower.—Lanne's division now rushed into the town, and followed the enemy

from roof to roof and from street to street. General Bon, likewise, who had hitherto been engaged in diverting the attention of the enemy by feint attacks, now entered the town by the port. The place was thus finally carried. The garrison were put to the sword, as they refused to surrender. It consisted of about twelve hundred Turkish gunners and two thousand five hundred Maugrabins and Arnouts.

We found in the town the field train sent to Dgezzar Pacha, by the Grand Signor, which consisted of forty pieces of artillery. Twenty guns, brass or iron, were found on the ramparts. Bonaparte gave the necessary orders for putting the town and port into a state of defence, and for establishing an hospital and magazines. He ordered it likewise to be the depot of every thing which the army should receive from Alexandria or Damietta.

March 14. Bonaparte and the army remained at Jaffa till this day. In the mean time Kleber was encamped at Miskey, five miles in front of Jaffa. On this day (March 14), the divisions of Generals Bon and Lannes; as well as the head-quarters removed from Jaffa, and joined the advance at Miskey.

March 15. The army moved forwards to Zeta. About noon, the advanced guard observed a corps of the enemy's cavalry. Abdallah Pacha, it appeared, had taken a position, with two thousand cavalry, on the heights of Korsum, having on his left a body of about ten thousand Turks, who occupied a more elevated situation. The object of the Pacha was to check the progress of the army towards Acre, and, by taking a position, force us to an action amongst the mountains, and defiles of Naplouz. Bon and Kleber's divisions were immediately formed into squares, and advanced against the enemy's cavalry, who instantly fled. Lannes' division pursued them, rather imprudently, into the mountains. The General in Chief at length called them in; upon which the enemy, mistaking the retreat for a flight, pursued them in turn, and fired upon them with some advantage from the defiles. The division endeavoured to tempt the Naplouzions into the plain, but they were too prudent. The French lost about thirty men; the enemy about three hundred.

The army and head-quarters lay all this night under arms, near the tower of Zeta, about three miles from Korsum.

March 16. The army marched, and rested at Sabarin, in the plains of Acre, near the defiles of Mount Carmel. Kleber's division advanced to Caiffa, which the enemy abandoned on their approach. Caiffa is surrounded by strong walls, flanked by towers. A castle defends the road and port; and a tower, built with embrasures, and embattled, commands the town at the distance of three hundred yards. The whole, however, is over-looked by the heights of Mount Carmel. We put a garrison in the castle.

Major-General Dilkes.

March 17. The army marched towards St. John D'Acre. The roads being in very bad condition, and the weather thick and foggy, it was late before the army reached the banks of the river Acre. This river crosses the road to Acre about three miles from that place, and it was of course necessary to pass over it. The hour was now late in the night, the ground marshy, and the enemy in great force on the opposite side. Bonaparte, therefore, satisfied himself with sending over General Androssy and a battalion: the General effected his passage, and took a position, which he defended for the night.

March 18. During the night of the 17th, a bridge was constructed, and the army passed the river at day-break of this day. Bonaparte immediately led the army to an eminence which commanded the town at the distance of a mile. And here may be said to have commenced one of the most memorable irregular sieges in modern history.

March 19. Generals Dommertin and Cafferelli reconnoitred the fortress, and it was resolved to attack the front of the salient angle to the eastward.

March 20. The trenches were opened about 700 yards from the wall, and advantage was taken of the garden inclosures, and the fosse of the old town, in the formation of them. A line of circumvallation was drawn so as to enable us to repulse sorties with advantage, and at the same time to intercept all communication.

March 21. The erection of batteries in breach, and cross batteries, were incessantly laboured at.

March 22. A heavy cannonade was heard in the camp, in the direction of Caiffa. It was shortly known that some English sloops of war had made an attack upon that town, and had endeavoured to seize the transport vessels in the port. Lambert, chef d'escadron, received and repulsed them with the most determined bravery.

March 21. The operations of the siege were continued briskly to this day. This day the enemy made a sortie, but were driven in with loss.

March 28. The batteries in breach and the cross batteries, were completed; and as the heavy artillery had not yet arrived from Alexandria, we were compelled to use only field pieces. At day break we began to batter in breach, at three o'clock a breach was made, and a mine sprung under the scarp. The troops were now impatient to be led to the assault, and it was resolved to gratify them. The grenadiers accordingly rushed forwards; but had not advanced far, when their course was arrested by the fosse, fifteen feet deep. This obstacle did not damp their ardour; ladders were at hand and were placed in a moment, and the foremost descended into the ditch. The breach, however, was still eight or ten feet above them, and the scarp had not been so effected by the mine as to afford them any facility of ascent. Some of them, however, succeeded in reaching the Glacis, and Mailty, the first who mounted, was killed by a ball. The fire from the place was terrible. A panic, indeed, for a moment seized the garrison; they fled towards the post, but soon

Major-General Dilkes.

rallied and returned to the breach, where the French soldiers were still endeavouring in vain to mount, its height, as above said, being ten feet above the rubbish. This circumstance afforded the enemy time to ascend to the parapet of the Tower, whence they showered down stones, grenades, and combustible materials, upon the assailants. The result was, that our party was compelled to retreat with considerable loss.*

The truth is, that the taking of Jaffa had inspired the French army with a degree of confidence, which led them to regard the works at Acre, as of less importance than they deserved. They considered as a mere field operation, a siege which required all the rules of art; and the more particularly, as they had no heavy artillery. The works were a wall flanked with strong Towers; a deep ditch all around, and a scarp and counter-scarp. It is never safe to condemn a work because it is irregular. There may be a vast degree of strength where there is little art. And an enemy, in all ordinary cases most contemptible, may be rendered dangerous by circumstances; and if they once shew a front, if they once stand, they can never be safely countenanced.

March 29. The operations rested on both sides this day.

March 30. The enemy, surprised as well as elated at the success of their resistance, made a spirited sortie, but were repulsed, and driven within their walls.

April 1. Bonaparte anxiously expected the arrival of his transports with ammunition and battering train; but was informed this day, that they had been intercepted and taken into the hands of an English squadron. This was a heavy disappointment. The General in Chief endeavoured to repair it by increased vigour in the attack. We continued to batter in breach, and blew up a part of the counter-scarp. A breach was made in the tower; Bonaparte ordered that a lodgement should be attempted. The attempt was accordingly made; but the enemy had so filled up the breach with sand bags, timber, and bales of cotton, that it was found necessary to desist. There was now a scarcity of ammunition, and it became necessary to wait for the arrival of some of those transports, which might succeed in eluding the English squadron. In the mean time we laboured to establish a mine under the Tower, to blow it up, and thereby lay open the place. This was an attempt of great importance, and accordingly the enemy endeavoured to prevent it by frequent sorties.

April 2. General Vial was this day detached from the camp to seize upon the town of Tyre. He reached it after a march of twelve hours. The route was over Cape Blanc. On the road they passed the ruins of

* This storm very nearly resembled those at Burgos, as did indeed the whole siege in three instances. 1st. The strength of an irregular fortification. 2d. In the want of heavy artillery on the part of the besiegers. 3d. In the mischief of a false confidence in ourselves and an unreasonable contempt of our enemy.

Major-General Dilkes.

an antient castle. Upon passing Cape Blanc, and entering the Plain, they discovered the vestiges of an antient fortress, and of two temples. The Tyrians submitted without resistance, upon which the General left a garrison in the town, and returned to the camp before Acre.

April 7. At day-break of this morning, the enemy made a general sortie in three columns, in front of which was a company of marines and sailors of the ships before Acre. The batteries of the town, moreover, were worked by English artillerists. The object of the sortie was to destroy the mine under the tower. Major Oldfield, who led the centre column, pushed up to the very entrance of it, and there fell by a mortal wound in the midst of many of his intrepid countrymen. He was buried amongst us, and carried with him the esteem of the French army. The enemy were compelled to fly on all sides. Our parallels and approaches were covered with the dead bodies of the English and Turks. We enquired of some prisoners what had become of some French soldiers, who had been wounded and fallen into the hands of Dgezzar. They informed us, that after having been mutilated by order of Dgezzar, their bleeding hearts and palpitating members were carried in horrid procession through the town.

A few days after this sortie, a number of sacks were observed by the soldiers on the shore. They opened, and horrid to relate, they found their contents to be two corpses tied together. On questioning the deserters, we learned that more than four hundred Christians, who were in the prisons of Dgezzar, were shot by orders of that monster, afterwards tied together, enclosed in sacks, and thrown into the sea.

April 8. Bonaparte received information that a very considerable force of the enemy, composed of Mamelukes, Janissaries of Damascus, mountaineers, &c. had collected a few miles on the rear of his army, and were to cross the river Jordan, and to attack the French before Acre in their rear, whilst Dgezzar should make a sally from the town in front. Bonaparte, upon this intelligence, sent the general of brigade, *Junot*, to observe their motions. The general found them very strongly posted on the heights of Louhi, about 16 miles from Acre. He immediately turned the mountain, and was marching to attack them, when he found himself surrounded, in an adjoining plain, by a body of three thousand cavalry. He listened, however, to no other suggestion than that of his courage; and his soldiers shewed themselves worthy of their leader. They dispersed their assailants in every direction, took from them five standards, and killed near six hundred men.

April 9. Bonaparte, being informed of this engagement, and apprehending that the number of the enemy might be increased, so as perfectly to overwhelm Junot and his brigade, dispatched general Kleber this day to his assistance. Kleber found them still posted on the heights of Louhi, where, under the confidence of their superior numbers, they had rallied, and whence they were looking down on Junot. Kleber advanced against them in the instant. They boldly descended into the

plain; surrounded him, and prepared to charge him. Kleber, however, anticipated them in this purpose; and by a charge on them with one part of his force, and getting on their flank in a good position with another, he defeated and dispersed them. Kleber then called his troops in, and took a position at Nazareth, for the purpose of controlling and watching them. The enemy upon their part retired to a strong post at Baizar, and this place thence-forwards became their principal rallying point.

April 15.—Bonaparte received information from Kleber, that the enemy, increased to the number of fifteen thousand, had advanced into the plain of Fouli, the ancient Esdron, and that he was preparing to attack them. Bonaparte was of opinion, that they should be immediately brought to battle, and commenced preparations in the instant for that purpose. The enemy were on this side of the Jordan, that is to say, between the river and the camp at Acre. The river, therefore, was behind them; and over it were two bridges, the bridge of Jacob on the right and that of the Meckanie on the left. General Murat, (general of brigade), was, therefore, sent forward to seize the bridge of Jacob, and there to operate in the rear of the enemy, whilst Kleber was in the front, and he himself (Bonaparte) was about to march to join him.

April 15.—Bonaparte this day set out to join Kleber, leaving the divisions of Regnier and Lannes to continue the siege. He rested for the night on the heights of Jafarie, half way between Acre and Nazareth. The troops lay under arms.

April 16.—At day-break of this morning, Bonaparte marched towards Fouli through the defiles of the mountains. At nine o'clock in the morning he gained the heights, from which Fouli and Mount Tabor can be seen; and looking down on the plain between them, he perceived at the distance of about eight miles, Kleber's division in actual engagement with the enemy. The force of the latter appeared to be about twenty-five thousand men, all cavalry, and surrounding the French troops, who did not exceed two thousand. He also perceived the camp of the mamelukes, at the foot of the mountains of Naplouse, about eight miles in the rear of the scene of action, and of course prepared to assist their friends if requested. Bonaparte immediately took his resolution with his usual rapid decision. He formed his force into three squares,—chose his line of march towards a point by which he might turn the enemy, and separate them from their camp and magazines. The enemy would thus have only one possible line of retreat,—obliquely to the Jordan, and there they would fall in with Murat, who had possessed himself of the bridge of Jacob the preceeding day, and of which the enemy seemed to know nothing. Such was the plan instantly conceived by Bonaparte, and he now marched forward to execute it.

In the meantime, Kleber was fighting against a vast superiority of the enemy. He had formed his infantry into two square columns, and he

Major-General Dilkes.

stationed them, very strongly and very skilfully, in some ruins in his front. The enemy in vain surrounded him to the number of twenty-five thousand cavalry. In vain they charged him several times. All their efforts to dislodge him were fruitless. He replied to them only by musquetry, grape shot, and the bayonet.

Bonaparte, had now come up within two miles of the scene of action. He here detached general Rampon with a right column to march directly to the assistance of Kleber, and to attack the enemy on the flanks and in the rear. General Vial, with a left column was sent towards the mountains of Novres in order to force the enemy to the Jordan, and Bonaparte himself, with a central column, took a line so as to meet them there, and intercept their retreat and escape. At the moment that he had thus put the three columns in march, he fired an eight-pounder, as a signal to Kleber that he was at hand.

Whilst Bonaparte and these columns were thus advancing by their several points, Kleber, animated by the signal, which he heard and understood, no longer stood on the defensive, he advanced to the village of Fouli; which he attacked and carried by the bayonet, and then broke through the enemy in every direction. General Rampon in the meantime arrived on their flank, and the enemy thus attacked in front and flank, fled in a confused retreat. The direction of their flight led them towards the post where general Vial was prepared to receive them; upon reaching it, and seeing themselves anticipated, they turned, and directed their flight towards the other flank. Here they were received by Bonaparte. No escape now remained but into the mountains and defiles of Mount Tabor; a few of them gained them, and by favour of the darkness of the night, and the difficulty of the ground, preserved themselves. Such was the battle of Esdron, in which an army of twenty-five thousand cavalry and ten thousand infantry was routed by four thousand French troops, the loss of the enemy was five thousand men, and all their magazines.

April 16.—The army remained this day under arms at the foot of Mount Tabor. From this point orders were dispatched to all the different posts of the army of the east,—to Tyre, Cesarea, the Cataracts of the Nile, the Pelusian Mouths, Alexandria, the borders of the Red Sea, the ruins of Kolsam, and Arsinoe. So extensive were the operations of Bonaparte, that all these several places were occupied and garrisoned by his detachments. As the Naplousians (the mountaineers) had employed themselves in harassing our operations, Bonaparte ordered their villages to be burned, and their inhabitants to be put to the sword. He pardoned, however, such as submitted, and solicited his clemency.

April 19.—Bonaparte now returned to the army before Acre and to the operations of the siege. His transports had now brought him three twenty-four and six eighteen pounders, so that he was enabled to proceed with increased vigour.

April 24.—The mine, intended to blow up the Tower near the breach;

Major-General Dilkes.

ordered that we should direct the fire of our batteries against the breach made in the tower, and at the same time against the second breach made in the curtain to the right. The greater part of the curtain soon fell before this fire, which secured a breach fully practicable. Buonaparte now ran towards the place and ordered an immediate assault. The division of Lannes now led the way and the other divisions made dispositions so as to support and second its efforts. The troops rushed forwards to the breach, entered it, and two hundred men advanced into the fortress. Orders had been given, that the party, which first entered, should instantly proceed to dislodge the enemy from the ruins of a second tower, which flanked the entrance by the breach; and should destroy all the flanking outworks, so as to render our entrance the more easy. These orders were not duly attended. The enemy filing under the cover of their fosses to the right and left, instantly filled all these flanking positions, and thence directed a most tremendous cross fire upon us. The effect of it was dreadful. Confusion began to prevail amongst our ranks; they faltered, and no longer rushed forwards into the town. The fire from the houses, the barricadoed streets, and from the palace of Dgezzar, all of which plied them either in front, flank, or rear, occasioned the first column to fall back; this retrograde movement was communicated to those behind it, but was checked by the valour and efforts of General Lannes, who rallied his division, and replaced it in the front. The reserve now come forwards to the breach, and the enemy and our soldiers become engaged man to man, and fighting with the greatest fury. General Lannes was wounded, and General Rombaud killed on the spot. The Turkish soldiers and sailors, moreover, from the auxiliary fleet, had now landed, and we had to cope with this new force added to the garrison. We were engaged in active fighting from the break of day till night fall; retreat then became necessary, and was executed in order.

May 9th. Our batteries continued to fire during the whole of this day and night.

May 10th. At two o'clock in the morning of this day, Buonaparte himself closely examined the breach, and gave orders for another assault. It was accordingly instantly given. Our soldiers mounted the breach, but were compelled again to retire from the heavy cross fire of the enemy. The firing of the batteries was renewed, and continued till four o'clock in the afternoon. It then came in turn to the grenadiers of the 25th regiment to form the advanced guard, and these brave fellows solicited the honour of being permitted to give an immediate assault. It was granted them, but they succeeded only in the same manner as the former. They carried the breach, but were then compelled to retire. General Bon was mortally wounded. The two last assaults were led by General Verdier. The slaughter of the enemy was tremendously great. The rear of the parallels, which were filled with the dead bodies of the Turks,

Major-General Dilkes.

produced a most intolerable stench, and caused us to apprehend an infection.

May 11th. In consequence of this apprehension, a flag of truce was sent by us this day to propose a suspension of arms for the interment of the dead. But he was fired at by the Turks.

May 13th. From the dreadful annoyance of the unburied dead, a second flag of truce was sent. The enemy admitted him into the fortress, but still continued their fire. In the evening, about six o'clock, they made a general sortie, but were repulsed with loss.

The expedition was now upon its close. It had accomplished all its purposes. They had beaten an army of twenty-five thousand horsemen, and ten thousand foot, in the plains of Esdron, and in the district of Mount Tabor. They had traversed the desert which separates Africa from Asia, with the rapidity of a native force. They had subdued the fortresses of Gaza, Jaffa, and Caiffa. The fortress of Acre did not appear *inclined to surrender*, and was not worth a further siege. A few days perseverance might have enabled us to take the Pacha in his palace. But Bonaparte could not spare the time. He accordingly resolved to raise the siege without delay. And as a few days were necessary for the removal of the sick and wounded, he ordered that interval to be employed in battering the town, and more particularly the palace of Dgezzar.

May 16th. At half past two in the morning, the enemy made a sortie from the fortresses, but were driven back with loss. At seven o'clock they made a second sortie, and experienced the same reception. The interval between our lines and the town was strewn with their dead.

May 17. An English flag of truce was seen advancing towards the shore; the bearer was accompanied by the Turks, by whom we had sent our flag of truce to Dgezzar on the 11th. The former brought a letter to the Chief of the Staff, from Sir Sidney Smith, the English Commodore, who, speaking of Bonaparte, thus expressed himself,—“Does he not know, that it belongs to *me alone* to dispose of the ground which lies under my artillery.” The officer who commanded the English boat, likewise delivered a packet, containing the proclamations of the Ottoman Porte, certified by the signature of Sir Sidney Smith. This proclamation called on the French troops to desert their General, and to avail themselves of the opportunity to return to France. This document received no other answer than contempt.

May 20. At nine in the evening of this day, the general was beat, and the siege, which had lasted sixty days, was raised.

The following General Orders were issued by Bonaparte:

“SOLDIERS,—You have traversed the desert which separates Africa from Asia with the rapidity of an Arab force.

“You have destroyed the army which was on its march to invade Egypt. You have taken all the fortified ports, and you have defeated an army of brigands on the districts of mount Tabor.

Major-General Dilkes.

"The thirty ships which twelve days since you saw enter the port of Acre, were destined for an attack upon Alexandria, but you compelled them to hasten to the relief of Acre, and several of their standards will adorn your triumphal entry into Egypt.

"The approaching season for landing now imperiously calls us into Egypt. A few days longer would give us the hopes of taking the Pacha in his palace; but the castle of Acre is not worth the loss of those days, and of the brave soldiers who must fall in the time.

"Soldiers, we have still a toilsome and perilous task to perform. You are now called to the West. You will there have new opportunities for glory. And if each day, from our numerous encounters, is marked by the death of a brave comrade, fresh soldiers will come forwards, and will fill up the ranks of that select number, which best gives an irresistible impulse in the moment of danger, and commands victory."

General Lanne's division, as the advance, began the march for Tentura. It was followed by those of Regnier, Junot, and Kleber. The army began the retreat at night, because the road for ten miles was along the coast, and the gun-boats of the enemy might have annoyed us in the day-light.

May 21. The army arrived at Tentoura; the port at which was landed whatever was sent for the army from Damietta and Jaffa. There was now here, forty-two pieces of cannon taken from the Turks at Jaffa. Bonaparte took two or three of the lighter pieces with him, and had the remainder, in number about twenty-two, thrown into the sea.

May 22. The army moved this day, and lay at the ruins of Cesarca. A party of Naplousians poured on one of the flanks this day, some of them were taken and shot; the rest fled. Their sole object was to plunder the stragglers about the army in their march.

May 23. The army continued its march, and took up a position within twelve miles of Jaffa, near a small river. Detachments were sent out against some villages in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants of which had attacked and plundered our convoys during the siege of Acre, and massacred the escorts. These villages were burned, and the cattle carried off.

May 24. The army reached Jaffa. A bridge of boats was laid over the river Lahoya, as the ford was very difficult.

May 25, 26, and 27. The army remained at Jaffa till the latter of these dates. The time was employed in punishing the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, and in destroying the fortifications. All the iron cannon in the place were thrown into the sea. Part of the wounded were sent off by sea.

May 28. The army marched from Jaffa. Regnier's division formed the left column, and proceeded by Ramle; the divisions of Bon and Lannes formed the central columns, and the cavalry proceeded along the right by a route parallel with the coast. The inhabitants of the country between Jaffa and Gaza, had been guilty of all sorts of excesses;

Major-General Dilkes.

a general order, therefore, was given to the columns to burn all the villages in their route, and to lay waste the adjacent country. The surrounding plains presented a continual blaze of fire as the columns executed the orders given to them.

May 29. The army continued its march to El Masdal.

May 30. The army arrived this day at Gaza. As the inhabitants had conducted themselves with propriety, their persons and properties were respected. The fort, however, was blown up.

May 31. The army proceeded towards Kan Jouness, where it arrived the same day.

June 1. The army this day entered upon the desert, followed by an immense number of cattle taken from the enemy, intended to provision El Arish. The desert, between Kan Jouness and El Arish, is about thirty-five miles. It is inhabited by some wandering Arabs; we burned their camps, brought away their cattle, and destroyed their harvests.

June 2. The army halted at El Arish. This was a post of considerable importance. Bonaparte put it into a condition of good defence, and left a garrison in the place.

June 3. We continued our march toward Cathieh. Halted in the desert.

June 4. Reached Cathieh, after having suffered very much from the want of water. The army remained at Cathieh two days, during which, it was put in a good state of defence.

June 6. The army continued its march towards Cairo.

June 7 to 14. The army continued their march.

June 14. The army marched forwards to enter Cairo this day. The people and the garrison, came forth to greet the army, which, as it entered, drew up in order of parade. Every one was astonished at beholding the order and brilliancy, who had traversed such a desert, and suffered so much in a toilsome and sanguinary campaign of four months. And thus ended this memorable expedition. Our enemies much exaggerated our losses. The true statement is as follows:—

The army engaged in the Syrian expedition, lost in the four months of their service, seven hundred men by the plague, five hundred killed in battle, and eighteen hundred wounded. But of the latter, not more than ninety suffered amputation.

The citizens of Cairo gave the French a welcome and most friendly reception. That city, thus became to them a second country, and for many successive days after the arrival of the army, every thing was joy, embracing, and congratulation.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR
Of General BERNADOTTE, Prince Royal of Sweden.
 BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

(Continued from our last.)

ON the 23d, the whole of this cavalry poured upon the plain of Neumark, preceded by a numerous artillery. After a warm and destructive fire, Bernadotte did not think fit to await the general attack, which the Archduke took considerable time in preparing. This slowness saved Bernadotte, who had committed a great mistake, in not quitting Neumark previous to the Archduke's arrival. The retreat was made in very good order: Bernadotte protected it at the head of three regiments of Cavalry. Prince Charles manœuvred as though he had been acquainted with the force opposed to him. The day of the 22d, in which Bernadotte had supplied the defect of number by his ability and resolution, had induced the belief, that our troops were more numerous than they really were. Jourdan came down at length from the mountains, with the forty thousand men whom he had so unskilfully conducted thither. He joined us on the 27th, in the plain of Forcheim. On the 29th, Bernadotte was ordered to overthrow the Austrian corps, which had possessed itself of the great road from Bamberg to Wurtzburg. That column was commanded by General Kray and the Prince of Lichtenstein, and was formed from the choice of Prince Charles's army. Lœvener's regiment of light horse had succeeded in beating a battalion of the 37th regiment. Bernadotte, who had an eye to every thing, foreseeing this event, had dispatched the third regiment of horse chasseurs to the aid of that infantry. The Austrians were attacked at the very moment they were going to cut to pieces the battalion which they had routed.

The commandant of the horse chasseurs, called Gros Jean, a lieutenant-colonel, very skilful in his profession, seeing the officers of the light-horse stationed before the ranks, like the French officers, before commencing charge, gave for word of order, "Rush upon the Austrian officers who are covered with gold." The struggle was strong, but short; in three minutes Lœvener's regiment was overpowered, although more numerous than the regiment of chasseurs. Almost all the officers were killed. The Austrian infantry, towards which the light-horse retreated, obliged the French chasseurs to leave their hold. Bernadotte, an eye witness of this engagement, was so delighted with it, that he ran before the regiment, returned his thanks, and promoted Gros Jean to the rank of Colonel, upon the field of battle.

This combat ended only with the day: Jourdan sent officers hourly to learn the result of it, ordering Bernadotte to be told, "that he must open himself a passage, sword in hand." He came upon the ground

Memoir of Bernadotte.

about the end of the day; and when he had seen *with his own eyes* the commanding attitude of the Archduke's army, he then ordered a retreat by the road along the right bank of the Main. Bernadotte was obliged to draw back upon Bumberg, to cross that river. Kleber formed the rear-guard of the army: when it was re-united in the environs of Schweinfurt, Jourdan resolved upon marching to Wurtzburg, so give battle to the Archduke. Bernadotte and Kleber warmly opposed that plan: they could make no impression on the mind of the General in Chief, or rather of the Representative of the People, Joubert de l'Herrault, who was continually telling Jourdan, "that it was shameful to retreat upon the Rhine without giving battle; that the present occasion was favourable, and the more so, as it was to be hoped, that even in case of a check, they would at least succeed in relieving the garrison of Wurtzburg, and that this effort, evincing to the Convention the zealous spirit of the Generals, shielded them from any well-grounded reproach."

Jourdan, who knew of my connection with Kleber and Bernadotte, sent for me, and requested me to represent to those two Generals, "how much their absence would hurt the service in the operations he had resolved upon, and that he besought them in the name of friendship, and by the love of their country, to assist him with their talents and with their experience." I acquitted myself of this commission, and, as I had foretold Jourdan, my attempts were unsuccessful, Kleber said, "that there was a necessity to leave some troops at Schweinfurt, and that he should take the command of them." Bernadotte answered me, "that he was unwell, a very large tumor having formed on his forehead." He added, "that they were leading us to certain slaughter; that he loved his troops too well to be able to resolve to see them perish, the victims of ignorance and caprice; and that with respect to me, he took a final farewell, despairing of ever seeing me again, as I should be either killed, or conducted to a Bohemian prison."

When I gave Jourdan an account of my mission, he answered very angrily, "Ah! ah! these gentlemen want to make themselves of consequence; but I will shew them that I can gain battles without them." The Representative of the People, who was present, exclaimed, laying a stress on his words, "*Let us march upon the enemy, and reply by victories to the silly observations of the rivals of our glory.*"—It was with the greatest difficulty I could refrain from laughing aloud, at the impudent sally of the lawyer Joubert. Jourdan made me answerable for the execution of all the orders relating to Bernadotte's corps, amounting now to eleven thousand men, by the dissolution of Colaud's division, a part of which had been united to our's. On the 2d of September we defeated the Austrians, who took refuge in Wurtzburg. We continued fighting till ten o'clock at night under the ramparts of that town. The next morning, by break of day, the Archduke attacked us with the

Memoir of Bernadotte.

whole of his army : about two o'clock in the afternoon the Austrian cavalry defeated Jourdan's left wing, which, as well as the centre composed of Championnet's division, retreated in great disorder. Bernadotte's division, which formed the right, received the order to retreat, when the Archduke's army, already on our left flank, was disposed to attack. Although nearly surrounded, the six regiments of this division formed themselves into squares against the cavalry, and opened themselves a passage through the enemy's columns, who, surprized at so much order and coolness, after a sanguinary combat, which lasted thirty-six hours, appeared to admire our firm countenance, and almost favoured our retreat.

Bernadotte rejoined the division six days after at Wetzlar. The soldiers received him with acclamations of joy, as a beloved father. The officers behaved more coldly, as they saw with regret, that he withdrew himself on a critical occurrence, in which he could have rendered great service, had he been able to have subdued his self-love by forgetting a slight indisposition, and partaking the dangers of his soldiers, whose inconveniences would certainly have been much diminished by his talents. The battle of Wurtzburg cost Bernadotte's division alone about 3,000 men, of whom 700 were killed, 1,500 wounded, and 800 taken prisoners. The loss of the three other divisions of Grenier, Championnet, and Bonnaud, was not more than 1,500 men killed and wounded, as they made use of Bernadotte's division for a van-guard in advancing, and as a rear-guard in covering the retreat. It is not difficult to impose upon the soldier by fine words about honour, glory, and patriotism ; but the officer is rarely deceived by such rhodomontades, and his confidence diminishes, when he perceives that attempts are made to render him the dupe of his zeal, in requiring from him more than his duty.

Jourdan still intimidated from his defeat near Wurtzburg, dared not try the fate of battles in the fine positions so common upon the right bank of the Lahn. After some skirmishing, he ordered a retreat upon the left bank of the Rhine. Whilst making this movement, he received from the Directory an order for his recall. This disgrace completed his downfall. He called the Generals together in the Castle of Hakenburg, and requested them to give him a certificate of good conduct. When Bernadotte came to give his opinion, he could not contain himself, and he let fall upon the unfortunate Jourdan all the indignation which the loss of the choice of his division at the battle of Wurtzburg had occasioned him ; he even went so far as to say : " we can only give you an attestation of imbecility ; every body knows that you are an honest man, a brave soldier, and a good citizen ; but it is for the public interest, that the government should be well convinced that you are incapable of successfully commanding *in chief* even four men and a corporal," Notwithstanding Jourdan absolutely shed tears, acknowledged his errors, and

Memoir of Bernadotte.

requested the attestation, not for the purpose of soliciting a fresh command, but to shelter himself from the vengeance of the Directory, who sought to have him considered as a traitor to his country, nothing could soften Bernadotte. Kleber and he were the only two who refused their signature. Although I entertained a similar opinion with those Generals respecting Jourdan, as I demonstrated in a memorial I addressed to the Directory, upon the operations of the campaign of 1796, I could not hinder myself from censuring my two friends for their severity towards our chief, then deprived of all authority. The dismissal of this General ought to have disarmed them. He ceased to be dangerous when deprived of command. This want of generosity towards an old superior can only be excused by the still recent sorrow which had been occasioned by his blunders and ill-concerted manœuvres. Bernadotte and Kleber were not long in perceiving their error, and they repaired it, even beyond the expectation of Jourdan.

When the army had repassed the Rhine, the divisions were quartered in the villages upon the left bank of that river, from Bingen to Coblentz, and Andernach, unto Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorff. Bernadotte had his head-quarters at Coblentz; he resided with a rich banker called Potgeisser. The General had had the opportunity of rendering many services to this man, who on his part was very much attached to him, as were his whole family. His eldest daughter was a very pretty fair-complexioned girl of eighteen, and had received a very excellent education. She hit Bernadotte's fancy—he was then 33 years of age; had it not been for this disparity of years, I really think he would have determined on marrying her. The young lady, and the father in particular, wished it very much. Another motive, that of fortune, deterred Bernadotte. He was the youngest of his family, and it is well known that in Gascony, the youngest branches partake very sparingly of the family inheritance. What had fallen to Bernadotte upon the death of his parents, had been spent by him at the commencement of the revolution; there therefore remained to him no other resource than his pay, which might be taken from him at any time, either by being reduced to half-pay, or entirely superseded. It was only necessary to displease a member of the Directory, to be placed in one of these situations. The fortune of Miss Potgeisser would certainly have sufficed him to live as a creditable citizen, but he was too proud to expose himself to a situation, where it is very rare, that the domestic harmony is not troubled, when there happens to be an inequality of fortune.

Bernadotte lived happy, beloved by his hosts, and every individual of his division, when calumny, which generally directs her shafts against real merit, sought to throw doubts upon his probity. The Paris newspapers asserted that he had levied contributions at Nuremberg. It is true, that the Burgomasters of that town offered him a considerable present in gold, which he refused, though it had been observed to him that the Prussian

Memoir of Bernadotte.

and Austrian Generals had never required much pressing to accept of similar considerations. Bernadotte replied, "that every one was master of his own actions, and that the only reward he required of the magistrates, in return for keeping his troops in good discipline, was that they would pay the greatest attention to his sick and wounded." This attack of his jealous enemies affected him very sensibly, and after having fully refuted them by incontestible evidence, he resolved to quit a situation which exposed him to be the subject of every one's declamation. He solicited leave to retire on his half-pay. The Directory refused to accede to it, and addressed a very flattering letter to him, in which, after having advised him only to answer with the most silent contempt the unfounded reports of the enviers of his glory, they added, "that the government relied on his talents and patriotism, still to continue ably serving his country."

This adulation was not sufficient to restore his tranquillity. I have often heard him say, "that he should never be really happy till he lived retired in an hamlet, in the midst of the Pyrenees, on an annual income of three thousand livres." Kleber, who was then at Coblenz, and who was the author of Bernadotte's military fortune, possessed a considerable ascendancy over his mind: he succeeded in dissuading him from quitting the army, by observing to him, "If you return into France, my dear Bernadotte, with your frank disposition, and love of justice, I fortel that you will be guillotined before three months are over. Not only is the government composed of five robbers, but every little village is governed by a mayor of the same stamp—like master like man. The secret police, which is, in regard to politics, what the science of mining is to the art of war, is confided to a set of scoundrels, who abuse their power to glut their vengeance, and to cause the most virtuous characters to perish, or at least to suffer disgrace. In vain will you conduct yourself as an honest citizen; they will counterfeit your hand writing; they will accuse you of a traiterous correspondence, of which you had never the least idea; and through the perfidy of enemies, whom those envious of your merit will not fail to raise against you, all your fine projects of philosophy and retreat will only tend to cause you to perish on a scaffold, as a traitor to your country, as was the case with Luckner, Custine, Beauharnois, Houchard, and many other brave military men. Our governors are lawyers, jealous of the glory of their Generals; they are base, uninformed, proud, vindictive, and cruel: in a word, they possess only a genius for doing evil; their dominion cannot last long; Providence always, sooner or later, does justice on the wicked, and recompenses the good. Await patiently that happy period in the bosom of your friends, and don't go and offer yourself up to those tigers, thirsting for blood, who have for four years preyed upon the vitals of our unhappy country. I admit that you might be happy for a month in your rural life, but no sooner would you hear the drums of your National Guards, than recol-

Memoir of Bernadotte.

lections dear to your heart would make you regret the army. You were born to live in camps, and to die upon the field of battle. Do you really believe the vociferations of the Jacobins of your village will not make you again wish to hear the *acclamations of applause* with which your grenadiers have so often hailed you on the excellent manoeuvres you have caused them to execute on the day of battle? Would you wish in short to know my whole opinion? Well, I am almost positive that those very same Directors, who have written to you in such very obliging terms to request you to continue in the army, are themselves the authors of the infamous reports which have been circulated concerning you, with regard to the contributions of Nuremburgh. Can you, in short, confide in the treacherous assurances of those villains, who, while they embrace you with one hand, are holding a dagger in the other, ready to plunge it into your breast? We have for three years fought together in the same ranks; I always felt a brother's tenderness for you; and, as a sincere friend, I request you to continue with us."

Kleber uttered the last part of these observations with considerable sensibility. Bernadotte was moved even to tears: he fell upon Kleber's neck, and promised never to separate himself from him: but Providence, that sports with the designs of mortals, had otherwise ordered. A few days after this interview, Kleber received orders from the Directory to send a corps of fifteen thousand men, with a division staff, to the Army of Italy. He proposed to Bernadotte to take the command of this column, and the more to induce him to it, observed, that this destination would afford a favourable opportunity of acquiring new glory and information; that the successes obtained by Bonaparte were too important, and too successive, not to result from superior genius: and that as he himself had nothing more to teach him, he advised him to go and complete his military education, under the direction of the General in Chief of the Army of Italy. Bernadotte refused to quit his friend, but Kleber continued to urge, and gave him twenty-four hours to decide upon it, after which, should he persist in his refusal, he would then make choice of another General.

The presence of one Alexander, at that time a commissary of the Directory employed for the army, and since then a member of the Tribunal, decided Bernadotte's departure. He had often been upon the point of recurring to extremes, to repress the insolence of this despicable tool of the Directory, who had so far forgotten himself, as to dispute the orders of the General in chief. Kleber, more dispassionate than Bernadotte, contented himself with sending him away from the army, forewarning him that he would hang him up, if he ever made his re-appearance. It may be easily imagined that Mr. Alexander hastened to Paris to denounce Kleber, who was thereupon dismissed. Bernadotte, who was not uninterested in Alexander's expulsion, would no doubt have experienced the same treatment, had he not been at the head of the troops

Memoir of Bernadotte.

destined for Italy. Our march from Coblenz to Milan was one continued succession of feasting, afforded us by the inhabitants, with a cordiality not very usual. At Metz, Dijon, and at Lyons, generals, officers, and privates, were received in triumph. There was only one single complaint made, which was immediately investigated, and the offender punished in an awful manner:—a soldier having strayed from his quarters, found a young girl on the road, whom he ravished. The villain urged his victim to keep her violation a secret, which she refused, telling him she would immediately carry her complaint to the mayor, that she might oblige him to marry her, since he had taken away her honour. This wretch, who was drunk, thereupon determined to dispatch her. Some persons passing near, hearing the cries of the girl, ran to the spot, seized the soldier, and conveyed him to head-quarters. The same day he was tried by a court-martial, and shot.

In spite of the suggestions of different parties, during the two months the troops were passing through France, desertion was scarcely known, at the very time when every thing concurred to favour it. Of fifteen thousand men, we lost no more than thirty. It is true, Bernadotte granted a great many permissions to those soldiers who had families in the neighbourhood of the road we went; and this wise precaution, which afforded the soldiers the pleasure of seeing their relations, seemed to them an additional tie, requiring the obligation of their returning on the expiration of their furlough, that they might testify to their General, by their punctuality, how very grateful they were for his goodness. Those who did desert were worthless fellows, and consequently bad soldiers, of whom the regiments were glad to be quit. The passage of the Alps, in the month of February 1797, was a very toilsome task; no fatal accident, however, occurred. The Milanese were struck with astonishment, on seeing such fine troops, and in such excellent condition, after a long and fatiguing march, in so rude a season of the year. Instead of billeting them on the inhabitants, they were quartered in the convents, whose only furniture was the same straw which had already served for bedding to the Austrian prisoners of the garrison of Mantua, who had passed through Milan some days before, on their march to France. When informed by the commanders of the different regiments that the lodgings appointed could not be occupied, without materially affecting the health of the troops, Bernadotte ordered the commandant of the place to quarter the troops on the inhabitants. This commandant was a Colonel Dupuy, a great favourite of Bonaparte, and the same who afterwards was killed in the commotion of the inhabitants of Cairo against the French, in 1798.

That officer, strong in the confidence granted him by the General in chief, repaired to Bernadotte, and told him in a slighting tone, "that these convents had been found very good by the *citizens* of the Army of Italy and that consequently the *gentlemen* (messieurs) of the Army of the

Marquis Wellington.

Rhine might very well put up with them." Bernadotte answered him, "that he would dispense with such observations, and would only recommend him to execute promptly the orders he had given him, to quarter the troops on the inhabitants." Dupuy replied, "that he had his instructions from General Bonaparte, and that he should make no alteration in them, till he had received the orders of that same General." Bernadotte hinted to him that he might order him to be arrested. "Learn, General," said Dupuy, "that I belong to the Army of Italy, and that I am not to receive orders from you, a General of the Army of the Rhine." At the same time he cast a furious glance upon Bernadotte, dragging his sabre upon the ground. The General told him, in a very calm tone, but full of dignity, "the republic has but one army, of which I am a General, and you a Colonel. I punish you conformably to the penal code, which is the same for the officers of the Rhine and of Italy,

(To be continued)

MARQUIS WELLINGTON.

Videre magnos jam videor duces,
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos
Et cuncta terrarum subacta.

Hon.

IN our Military Chronicle of last month, we carried down the narrative of the operations of Lord Wellington to the conclusion of the campaign of 1812, and left the army in its cantonments about Frenada &c. As the campaign of 1813 is not commenced at the time of our writing this, and of course we have no forward operations to relate, we shall avail ourselves of the interval to take a cursory view of the probable plan of the ensuing one. In so doing, as we have much to say, and very narrow limits to say it in, we shall use the form of a memoir, and therein condense what we have to observe in a few numerical points. A form of writing, which may have little historical elegance, but which more than compensates the want of it by its distinctness and perspicuity.

1. There are two probable lines of operation for the ensuing Campaign, the one or the other of which will necessarily be chosen. The one is, a line towards the North of Spain; the other, towards the East.—Valentia, Catalonia, &c.

2. The detail of the first line is as follows,—from Salamanca to Valladolid; thence to Burgos; thence to Miranda on the Ebro; and thence to Victoria, St. Sebastian, and the Pyrenees. If this line be chosen, the first operation will be the siege of Burgos, and as there is now no want of heavy artillery, nor of the means of transporting it, there will not be the same delay and difficulty as hitherto. The next operation would be the sieges of Victoria and Sebastian, both of which are strongly fortified,

Marquis Wellington.

but not sufficient to support more than a three weeks regular siege. There might be some difficulty and delay in the transport of a sufficient battering train over the mountains of Biscay, but I do not conceive that this will be insurmountable.

3. The advantage and final objects of taking this line would be, 1st, That the Allies would thus possess themselves of the main military road (the Bayonne road) from France into Spain, and effectually secure the Northern Provinces from any further annoyance. 2d, That the Allies would thus effectually intercept all supplies and reinforcements to the armies of Portugal and the centre. 3d, That the possession of the forts of Biscay and the Ebro would be throwing up a farther barrier against any future invasion of Portugal. 4th, That the ground is so strong in these northern provinces, that the Allies could possess themselves of the forts, and duly garrison them by a due proportion of Spanish and English soldiers, they would be posted in an advanced station of so much natural strength, and so immediately near to the points whence any future French army must enter Spain, as to render the conquest of Spain by the French, in any reasonable time, a matter perfectly hopeless. 5th. That the character of the French army, and even of the policy and personal disposition of the French Emperor are such, that they are only suited for operations which can be rapidly executed, and therefore the best and sole security against them is a chain of strong advances,—of advantageous ground, forts, and garrisons.

4. If this Northern Line of Operations should be selected, General Hill, with a southern army, will operate on the south and east, so as to assist the army in Alicante, and keep Suchet in check.

5. The detail of the Eastern Line of operation, if that should be preferred, will be as follows,—From Salamanca to Madrid; thence to Valentia and Alicante, and thence uniting with Sir J. Murray, and the Spanish army in that quarter, the effort will be direct against Suchet; and should it succeed, into Catalonia. In this case General Hill will be employed to cover Madrid, and in forward operations against the enemy in the north.

6. Thus, therefore, the main points of the Campaign of 1813 will be, —1st, Either to clear and possess the North of Spain, and thereby to add to the strength of future defence, and in some degree interrupt the retreat of the enemy. 2d, Or to march into the provinces of Valentia and Catalonia, with the purpose of expelling the French from these provinces, and thus clearing the east of Spain.

7. The following is a list of the Staff, and of the order of battle in which the Campaign of 1813 commences.—

Commander in Chief, General his Excellency Arthur, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Vittoria, Marquis of Wellington and Torres Vedras, Baron Douro, Conde Vimiera, &c.

Second in Command, General Sir Thomas Graham.

Marquis Wellington.

Commanding the Portuguese Army, Marshal Sir. W. Beresford.

Cavalry Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, K. B.

1st Division, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Wm. Stewart.

2d Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. K. B.

3d Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, K. B.

4th Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cole, K. B.

5th Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith, K. B.

6th Division, Lieut.-Gen. Clinton.

7th Division, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Light Division, Major-Gen. Baron Alten.

Quarter-Master-General, Major-Gen. Sir. T. Murray.

Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

Commander of Guides, Colonel Scovell.

Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col. Sir Rd. Fletcher, Bart.

Inspector-General of Hospitals, James Macgregor, Esq.

Commissary-General, Sir Robert Kennedy.

General Kempt has joined the light division.

The following is the position on Winter-Quarters of the following

Regiments.—

The 48th Regiment, commanded by Major White,—at Frexo.

27th ditto, Lieut.-Col. McLean,—Maada.

7th ditto, Major Burton,—Arvadosa.

53d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Bingham,—Ranhadas.

52d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hunt,—near Almeida.

68th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Johnson,—Martinha.

2d ditto, Captain Scott,—Ranhadas.

20th ditto, Colonel Ross,—Pisquera.

Oxford Blues and Life Guards,—Santarem.

6th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Murray,—Papos de Baxo.

82d ditto, Colonel Grant,—Gouvea.

45th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Leaky,—Moimenta de Beira.

1st Guards, Col. Grant,—Viseu.

40th regiment, Captain Stretton,—Marialvo.

23d Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Ellis,—Azella.

54th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Campbell,—Fonte Arcada.

83d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Carr,—Vilor.

16th Dragoons, Major Hay,—Santa Combadao.

L.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN SPAIN.

MEMOIR ON THE PROVINCE OF CASTILE.

NEW CASTILE, of which Madrid is the capital, is one of the largest provinces in the kingdom of Spain. It is bounded by Arragon on the

Province of Castile.

east. La Mancha and Valentia on the south and south-east; by Estremadura on the west, and by Old Castile on the north. The three principal divisions of this province are La Mancha. Alcaria, and the Sierra de Cuenca, which is the highest land in Spain.

The principal towns are Toledo, Cuenca, Madrid; Talavera de la Reyna; Illesca, Zurita; Tremblegne; Villa Nueva de los Infantes, Consuegra, Alcolea, Guadalaxara, and Alcala de Henares. The three last places are in Alcaria.

We shall pursue the same method of describing the topography of this province, which we have observed in our preceding memoirs, that is to say, by following the detail of its chief roads.

The first of these roads is from the Guadarrama mountains on the frontiers of Old Castile to Madrid. This is part of the high road from Valladolid to Madrid. The route is as follows.—From the Puerto Guadarrama to the Guadarrama village 8 miles; thence to Rosas 12; thence to Madrid 16; total 36.

As you descend from the Guadarrama mountains, you discover, eight miles to the right, the Escorial. Having passed the Guadarrama village you proceed to Rosas; the road is good and the scenery various and agreeable. The hills are skirted with villages, and clothed with pines, oaks, and royal forests of an immense extent. As you approach the plain of Madrid, you enter upon a fine agricultural country. Advancing to the banks of the Manzanares, you cross a noble bridge called the Segovia, and enter Madrid.

The next main road is that from Guadarrama to Madrid. This route is as follows:—From Guadalaxara to Alcala de Henares 16 miles; thence to Madrid 18; total 34.

Guadalaxara, which was lately forced by Mina, is a very ancient city, formerly inhabited by the Romans, who named it Carraca. Its present name is from the Moors, who conquered it in 714. It was reconquered by Alphonso the first. It is situated in a plain near the eastern bank of the Henares, and is the capital of the district of Alcaria. The city is large, but like all old towns rather ill built. It was formerly surrounded by strong walls, of which considerable vestiges still remain. It has one large palace belonging to the family of Infantado. It is more celebrated, however, for its extent than for its good taste. The architecture of the outer court of the palace is in the gothic style. The apartments are ornamented with gilding, but massive and heavy; but on the other hand, there are some historical pictures which deserve much praise. Guadalaxara, however, is chiefly famous for the magnificent burial place of the Infantado family. It is a very extensive pantheon, and the traveller would do well to visit it.

On leaving Guadalaxara, you shortly pass over the river Henares, and enter on an extensive, beautiful, and well cultivated plain, and after passing through several villages reach Alcala de Henares. The si-

Province of Castile..

tuation of this city at the extremity of the plain, gives it a pleasing appearance; it is visible at a great distance, and is distinguished by the number of turrets and spires intermingled with cupolas. Alcala de Henares, by the Romans called Complutum, was situated a little farther upon a hill, which you perceive on the other side of the Henares; the ruins of the old castle are still to be seen there. The city contains about five thousand inhabitants, and is full of monasteries and churches. It is surrounded by walls, flanked by square towers at short distances from each other. The town is badly laid out, but contains a fine square, and a street which would be handsome from its length and breadth if the houses were good. The interior of the town has, therefore, a dark, gloomy, monastic air, but the suburbs are gay and agreeable. Alcala was formerly one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Spain, having an university founded by the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes, but every thing has now gone to ruin. It was decayed before the present troubles, and may now be said to be nearly extinct. The superb colleges, however, still remain a sad memento of better times.

The journey from Alcala to Madrid, is over a road which would be good if it were not so sandy. It passes over a wide plain, very fertile in corn, and the Henares flows about two hundred yards to the right,—a beautiful river, and dispensing plenty and beauty along its course. The road then passes over two brooks or rather currents, called Camarmilla, and Torobe. It then continues past several villages to Canillas de Baxo, where the Duke of Ossuna has a most delightful seat. In a short time afterwards the traveller obtains a distant view of the capital. The prospect, however, is not that which would be expected of a metropolis of such a kingdom. The traveller distinguishes, indeed, a collection of pyramids formed by a considerable number of spires, but looks in vain for buildings like those of London, Paris, and Rome. There is a want of grandeur and magnificence. The effect is still further diminished by a deep declivity into which you descend as far as the gates of the city, at the very moment that it would appear most interesting. You next re-ascend the other side of this valley, and reach an avenue of trees, through which you pass to the gate of the city, called the Alcala Gate.

I shall say nothing of Madrid in this place, as I intend to make its "present state" the subject of a distinct memoir.

The next principal road in New Castile is that from Madrid to Aranjuez, and thence through Requena to Valencia.

The route and distances are as follows:—From Madrid over the Manzanares (by the bridge called the Toledo bridge) to Pinto 12 English miles, thence to Valdemaro 4, thence to the bridge over the river Zarama 8, thence to Aranjuez on the Tagus 4. Total from Madrid to Aranjuez, 28 English miles. The road thence continues to Valencia as follows, From Aranjuez to Fuente Duenas, 28; thence to Tarazona, 12; thence to Huete, 20; thence to Caracena, 52; thence to Cuenca, 25; thence

Province of Castile.

to Valera, 24; thence to Arlacon, 16; thence to Inesta, 20; thence to Contreras, 36; thence to Requena, 8; thence to Venta de Bunol, 20; thence to Valentia, 28. Total from Madrid to Valentia, 218 English miles.

The road upon leaving Madrid passes over the Manzanares by the bridge called the Toledo bridge. The traveller then enters upon a level handsome road, which without any deviation conducts him in a straight line to Aranjues. There is but little variety in the landscape, the road merely passing through a plain. The first town on this road is Pento, in which there is a church, a monastery, and a nunnery. The road thence passes to Valdemaro, another small town, founded by the Moors, and was once a royal residence. It is situated in a rich and pleasant valley, and was once very celebrated and opulent, and still has a fair of 20 days continuance as one of its privileges. The road then passes to the valley of Aranjues, and comes to the Zarama river, over which there is a handsome bridge. The appearance of the country is now widely changed; the wide waters and naked plains vanish from the view, and by a rapid transition the traveller finds himself transported to the most delightful valley; where every object conspires to persuade him that he approaches new regions, and that he is actually in that Spain of which he has read in his romances.

The road is shaded by lofty trees; the country is delightfully verdant, and the effect is greatly heightened by the murmurs of brooks and waterfalls. The deep foilage of the neighbouring woods correspond in verdure with the neighbouring meadows, which are enlivened by an intermixture of the gayest and most beautiful flowers. To say all in a word, the country is romantic and poetical in the highest degree, and, in the days of peace, and in the season of harvest, must inspire the mind of man.

It is delightful to bewilder yourself in this enchanting spot; till you almost insensibly approach the borders of that celebrated river, whose name has been immortalized in the ancient poets. You advance to a circular space called, *Las doce Calles*, in which terminate twelve alleys or avenues formed by long and noble lines of trees. Having struck into one of these avenues you soon discover the Tagus, over which is laid a bridge of boats, surmounted by an iron ballustrade. Over this you pass into Aranjues.

From Aranjues to Fuente Duenas the road enters upon a plain, and constantly, for a time; winds near the Tagus. The plain is rather bare of any agricultural produce. The traveller, however, suddenly has a view of tufted trees clustering round a little hamlet of ten or twelve houses, pleasantly sheltered under their shade, like the villages in the *Isle of Thanet* in England. Close by is a brook winding along a serpentine track, upon which there are two mills, and water-falls producing a very pleasing effect. About four miles further the traveller reaches Villamanrique, an insignificant village, and soon after Fuente Duenas,

Province of Castile.

a considerable town, 28 miles from Aranjues on the Valentia road. From Fuente Duenas to Taranson is 12 miles. The road (on account of the circling round of the Tagus) again crosses over that river in a ferry, and enters upon a wide fertile plain. At the eighth mile the traveller arrives at Velinchon, which is situated on an acclivity, and thence descends into another plain contiguous to Taranson. The fields are rich and cultivated. Before you reach Taranson, you ascend a high hill at the extremity of the plain, on whose summit are a number of windmills.

Taranson is a small town: the parish church is a very ancient pile, repaired by Philip the second. The neighbourhood is beautiful on account of the vineyards which are plentiful and luxuriant around this pretty town.

From Taranson to Huete is 20 English miles. The road has nothing remarkable. It passes through Huelves, a small hamlet, situated on the slope of a hill, on which are visible the remains of some ancient fortifications. Huete is a very pretty town. It contains a castle of considerable strength situated on a spring or rivulet. This stream supplies several mills, and flows round some of the gardens of the inhabitants so as to render them very picturesque, and in summer I should think very beautiful.

From Huete to Caracena is 32 miles. The road is through a rich, romantic, and beautiful country. The scenery recalls to remembrance the ancient pictures of patriarchal life; you see around you, whatever is comprehended in the primitive idea of plenty and felicity,—the vines, the fig tree, and a land flowing with milk and honey. Add to these a sky of perpetual blue, hedges of myrtle and roses, heaths of rosemary and wild thyme, flocks of bees humming around you, and all nature smiling in plenty, beauty, and joy, and you have an idea of the scenery. The road passes through a small place called Caracenilla, and then becomes mountainous. It next crosses a stream, on the other side of which, enveloped in trees, you discover Castillejo. The country changes into a plain as you descend to Caracena. This is a small town, having nothing worthy of notice.

From Caracena to Cuenca is 25 miles. The road passes through the same kind of country, and as the traveller passes along, he sees from the road on each side the pinnacles of village churches rising above the trees in the distance. On the left of the road are the mountains of Arcas. Through this kind of scenery the traveller reaches Cuenca.

Cuenca is an ancient and very considerable town, and was given by Ben Abet, a moorish king of Seville, to the christian king Alphonso the Sixth, who married Zaide the daughter of the moor. It is situated on an eminence between two higher hills; and is thus divided into two cavities or gulfs, into which are precipitated the rivers Huecar and Xucar. The walls, which commence at the foot of the hill, are carried up to an extraordinary height, and the streets laying along the hill are of course steep

Province of Castile.

and dangerous in descent. There have been instances of mules at the end of a day's journey sinking under their burthens in these tremendous streets, and perishing with fatigue before they have reached the summit. The cathedral is a noble gothic structure.

Before leaving Cuenca, it was necessary to mention the Sierra de Cuenca, which forms the prominent object in the landscape. This mountain, so well known as the most elevated part of Spain, was under the Romans called Mons Ores Padanus.

From Cuenca to Valera is twenty-four miles. The road is through nearly the same country as that which precedes it. And Valera is merely a small town without any thing worthy of notice but a castle and a parish church. The country, however, abounds in gardens; and some shrubs which are common only in the hot-houses of Europe, give it a picturesque and pleasing scenery.

From Valera to Arlacon is sixteen miles, and from Arlacon to Inesta twenty. Arlacon is situated near an extensive plain, in which you find olive trees, vines, and gardens. This town is tolerably well built, and a number of linden trees in its vicinity, give it an air of freshness and neatness. The immediate position of the town is on a rock, surrounded at the foot by the river Xucar. It was antiently a fortified place of great strength; the approach to it was by a neck of land between the two precipices, secured by walls and gates. There still remains at the entrance of the town a lofty tower, and a castle built very strongly upon the rocks. It cannot be doubted, indeed, that Arlacon was antiently a military station of great strength and importance; it was taken from the Moors in the reign of Alphonso the eighth. Its situation is very picturesque.

From Arlacon to Inesta is twenty-miles; thence to Contreras is thirty-six miles, and from Contreras to Requena is five. On leaving Arlacon the road ascends a mountain planted with oaks and firs, yielding a profusion of rosemary and sweet scented herbs, and well stored with game. It then passes through the town of Villa Nuova de Xara, which is situated on the margin of a stream, and in which the houses have an air of unusual neatness and comfort. The grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are vineyards very prettily inclosed with green hedges. The road then proceeds through a country covered with flowering shrubs as underwood, intermixed, however, with oaks and firs, and here and there corn-fields. From hence it crosses a wide plain, and a richly cultivated and smiling country, enlivened by rural habitations, and fertilized and embellished by the river Oliana. In this manner you reach Requena.

Requena is a fortified town, situated on the frontier of Valentia, and contiguous to the banks of the river Mogro. Its streets are strait, and extend in regular lines. It is a populous town, having no less than 6000 inhabitants. The Oliana flows near its walls. It is defended by

Province of Castile.

a strong castle, which in the wars of the Earl of Peterborough, was taken by the English, and in the following year, (1797), retaken by the French for Philip the 5th. The country is fertile and very beautiful.

From Requena to Venta de Bunol, is twenty miles, and thence to Valentia twenty-eight. The road upon leaving Requena, ascends the mountains of Las Cabsillas, and thence descends into the plain of Valentia. The road up and down the mountains has the same character as all mountainous roads; and the plain of Valentia will be described more fully in the route that follows. At the end of this plain is the City of Valentia.

There is a second and more frequented road from Madrid through Aranjues to Valentia, and as this was the late line of march of Marshal Soult and Joseph Bonaparte, we shall describe it in detail.

From Madrid to Valentia by this road, is two hundred and twenty miles. The route and distances are as follow:—From Madrid to Aranjues twenty-eight miles; thence to Ocanna eight; thence to Almaguer (a town) twelve; thence to Quintenada la Orden twelve; thence to Pedernuso sixteen; thence to Minaya (a town) twenty-four; thence to La Roda ten; thence to an Inn on the frontiers of Murcia eight; thence to La Gineta four; thence to Albacete ten; (so far of this road is likewise the road from Madrid to Murcia, but at Albacete the road divides into a fork, one branch of which leads to Murcia, and the other to Valentia) from Albacete to Chinchilla twelve miles; thence to El Villar twelve; thence to Almanza (a large town) twenty-four; thence to Venta del Puerto, on the frontiers of Valentia, eight; thence to Suria twenty-four; thence to Alberica twelve; thence to Alcudia (a town) five; thence to Valentia twenty. Total—two hundred and twenty English miles from Madrid to Valentia.

From Madrid to Aranjues the road has been already described.

From Aranjues to Ocanna is eight miles. On leaving Aranjues, the road ascends, by a gentle rise, the mountains to the south of that town. For the long labour of this ascent, the traveller is repaid, on looking back, by a most delightful prospect. The eye first glances on the site of Aranjues; it reposes on the palace and gardens, and then passes beyond them to the view of a verdant canopy formed by the immense number of trees which screen and almost envelope that city. Through the dark foilage of the surrounding woods, you catch at intervals a glimpse of the Tagus, whose blue waters are bordered by lawns of perpetual verdure. From thence the eye ranges over a wide track of country, richly diversified, and finally rests on the lofty ridge of mountains, which abruptly terminate the distant horizon. After gaining the summit of the hill, the Ocanna road descends successively into three valleys, each of them wild and romantic. The first is rather neglected with respect to agricultural management; the second affords in the back ground

Province of Castile.

some wooded inclosures; the third is beautifully fertile, and every where most richly diversified with corn fields, olive grounds, and vineyards; here and there it presents a deep shade of verdure, and is in some places bordered with turf and wild flowers. The road ascends from these valleys to the town of Ocanna, which is now seen standing on an eminence; the road ascends to it by a gentle slope.

Ocanna is a large and very antient city; it is in the centre of the country of the antient Olcades. It was formerly a very strong place, and the remains of the old wall are still to be seen. There are still many melancholy remains of its former extent and splendor in the foundations of its antient buildings. This tower was formerly the residence of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. James, and still retains many proofs of the opulence and magnificence in which those Knights lived.

From Ocanna to Almaguer is twelve miles. The road is straight and level, and of good breadth. It passes at first through a spacious and very agreeable plain, very well cultivated, and interspersed with villages and olive plantations. The scenery in the Isle of Thanet in England, villages in the midst of groves or rather tufts of trees, with neat and romantic paths leading through corn fields to them, is very common in Spain, and the delight of the scenery is crowned by the beautiful sky over head. The traveller in this manner passes through Vellalobas, a very considerable village, having an antient church. A short way from this village the road enters and traverses a wood of oak trees, and shortly reaches a fertile plain, in which stands the town of Almaguer. The road passes through an avenue of trees to a small suburb, thence comes to a long cause-way, which extends across an extensive meadow, so surrounded with gardens and nursery grounds, as to form a thick shrubbery. A small river, the Rinseres, flows under this causeway, at the further end of which is the town.

Corral de Almaguer is an ancient town of the province La Mancha, and is now partly in ruins. The appearance of the houses is that of Spanish Town. It contains a church, a convent, and nunnery, several hotels (as they call them) for travellers, and a manufactory for earthenware.

From Almaguer to Quintenar de la Orden is 12 miles. The road is through the same rich plain, abounding in corn, and in olive plantations. Half way between the two towns, the road crosses a rivulet, the Jezera.

Quintenar is a small town belonging to the Order of St. James. Some of the houses are respectable, but a number of them are fallen into ruins. The traveller is here in the country and scenery which the inimitable Cervantes has described in his *Don Quixotte*. The names of Quintenar and Toboso (which is very near it) are impressed upon the memory of every one; and the eyes of the traveller look around for the village of the famed Dulcinea, and the wood in which *Don Quixotte*

Province of Castile.

and himself had their first meeting. How magical is the painting of true genius. It perpetuates its feelings and its images for generations.

Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortalized in song,
That lost in silence or oblivion lie :
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
Yet run for ever by the Muses skill,
And in the smooth description murmur still.

ADDISON.

From Quintenar to Pedernuso is 16 miles. The road at first passes through a wood and some olive plantations, and thence enters a spacious valley, deep sunk in the midst of hills. This valley is beautiful and fertile. It is terminated on the opposite side by a small village, which is surrounded with verdant and cultivated hills. This inclosure gives it the appearance of an inverted cone, and forms a very agreeable prospect. Fourteen mills which are on the top of these hills, naturally recal the first exploit of the Knight of La Mancha. In a short time after, the road reaches a bridge by which it crosses a country brook situated most romantically. The road then opens into a wide and rich meadow, in the middle of which stands the village, or small town of Pedernuso.

Pedernuso is a very small town. There are many ruins to be seen. The streets are rough with very sharp stones, and the houses are but one story high. There is a decent inn, however, built about 10 years since.

From Pedernuso to Menaya is 24 miles. The road is through a country of corn and wine; the vineyards, however, not so numerous as the corn fields. Through this kind of country you at length reach Menaya.

Menaya is a small town, but seems to have been once more considerable. The parish church is a very considerable building. The entrance to it is through a portico supported by two Corinthian pillars of white marble.

From Menaya to La Roda is 10 miles; the road is nearly for the whole way over a heath. La Roda is a considerable town, but partly in ruins. The spire of the parish church is remarkable for its height. There are some good streets in it, and particularly that through which the road continues to the next stage, the inn on the frontiers of Murcia.

From Menaya to this inn is eight miles. The road to it has nothing worthy of any distinct notice.

From this inn to La Gineta, the first village in the province of Murcia, is 4 miles. La Gineta is merely a village, and has an appearance of decay. Many of the houses are in ruins, and most of them are only one story high. It has a very good inn, however, for this kingdom. The church has two gates of free stone, adorned with fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and the steeple is handsome.

Province of Castile.

From La Gineta to Albacete is 10 miles. The country along the road between them is not very well cultivated, but the climate renders every thing beautiful. The mountains of Chinchilla are seen in the front. The ground becomes more cultivated as the traveller reaches Albacete.

Albacete, where Marshal Soult halted some days, is a small town very pleasantly situated, in a vast plain; it has four or five convents and a parish church, and is an antient town, and has evidently much diminished from what it was. It must formerly have been inhabited by people of considerable rank, if any judgment may be formed from the great number of escutcheons with which the houses are adorned. Some of the houses are very large, and even beautifully decorated. The delightfulness of the climate seems to have communicated a softness of taste to its inhabitants.

From Albacete to Chinchilla is 17 miles. On leaving Albacete, the road continues across the plain in which that town is situated. It thus passes to Chinchilla, a town and castle on an eminence, which enabled it to oppose the march of Soult. This defence will transmit its name to posterity. From Chinchilla to El Villar, the next stage, is 12 miles. This road proceeds through the passes between the hills. The country is neither populous nor well cultivated. El Villar is a mere village, and totally without any thing worthy of mention.

From El Villar to Almanza is 24 miles. The road is nearly the same as that which preceded it, but here and there passes through a wood and some cultivated ground. Almanza is a considerable town, and is said to be the Almantica of the Romans. It is pleasantly situated in a plain. The streets are wide, and the houses handsome. This town, however, is best known by the celebrated battle of Almanza, which was fought on the plain adjoining to it, in the year 1707. The Duke of Reswick gained the battle against the united armies of Portugal, England, and Germany, and thereby secured the crown on the head of Philip Vth. This victory is commemorated by an obelisk raised in the plain in which it was fought.

From Almanza to the Venta del Puerto, on the frontiers of Valentia, is 8 miles. The road passes from Almanza through the plain above-mentioned. This plain leads to the mountain of Almanza, and upon making the summit, passes over the Almanza bridge. There is from this point a very delightful prospect; the country beyond being of great extent, very pleasing, and well cultivated. In this manner the traveller reaches the Venta del Puerto, an inn where the province of Murcia ends and that of Valentia begins. From the Venta del Puerto to Suria is 24 miles. The road is here very handsome, and continues from hence almost in a direct line to Valentia. It is frequently raised in the form of a causeway, and is full of bridges thrown over rivulets and ravines. It passes between two chains of mountains, the valley between which is

Province of Castile.

beautifully cultivated. The prospect on one side is peculiarly delightful; it is a narrow valley, extending to the foot of the mountains, the slopes and ascents of which are covered with trees and shrubs. About six miles from the Venta de Puerto the road passes by a large square building, with a pavilion above it in the form of an open dome, which proves to be a beautiful country house. The road next reaches the village of Mojente, situated at the foot of a mountain, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. In a short time afterwards it enters Suria, which is merely a small village.

From Suria to Alberica is 12 miles. The road is delightful, as it indeed is in every direction through this province. On reaching the top of the mountains, a chain of which crosses this road, there is a very rich and fine prospect over a valley of considerable extent, and full of habitations. The road passes through it to the banks of the river Xucar, or Jucar, over which there is a handsome bridge. The woods and groves along its margin and in its valley render it a beautiful retreat. Marshal Suchet took his position behind this river, when the expedition at Alicante began to assemble. Upon passing over this bridge, the road immediately enters upon the valley of Valentia, a plain so verdant, so luxuriant, so abounding in spontaneous trees, shrubs, and flowers, as to exhibit the spectacle of a succession of gardens. It would require the pen of a poet to do them justice. Suffice it to say, that Nature has here realized whatever poet or painter has conceived in their happiest moment of inspiration. Fields, vineyards, and gardens, follow in rapid succession; the valley is every where interspersed with the most delightful groves; and the intermixture of corn and flowers, of the rich foliage of trees fringing the ripening harvest, with herbs of all fragrance, and all hues, compose a scene, which goes immediately to the heart and senses of the beholder. The beautiful stream of the Xucar waters this plain with its meanders, and the heavenly climate alone gives delight and effect to all the collected beauty beneath. Alberica is a small town with a considerable parish church, the steeple of which is a square tower. From Alberica to Alcudia is five miles, and thence to Valentia is 20. Alcudia is another small town. The road on entering it, and in leaving it, is by a long avenue of trees. About four miles from Alcudia is a pleasant village, Ginetas, in the middle of which is an ancient castle, surrounded by moats, and defended by battlements and towers. On leaving this village the traveller has a distant prospect of the sea. The scenery continues to improve to supreme beauty, as it approaches Valentia. Fields, orchards, gardens, country houses, pleasant cottages, groves, and rivulets, compose the picture. The traveller imagines himself in the garden of Eden, especially when he finds all the beauties of summer in the month of December. The city of Valentia is hidden behind these groves and gardens, and is scarcely seen till you enter it.

I shall here say nothing of this lovely city, because I propose to send you a detailed account of it.

*Itinerary from Berlin, &c.***ITINERARY FROM BERLIN TO DRESDEN, LEIPSIK
AND MAGDEBURG.**

HAVING seen enough of Berlin, I quitted it on my way to England, through Dresden, Leipsic, Magdeburgh, and Hamburg. From Berlin to Dresden, is 92 English miles; the route and distance are as follow :—From Berlin to Potsdam 16 English miles; thence to Britzen (the first town in Saxony) 16; thence to Wittenburgh 16; thence to Annaburgh 16; thence to Grosshagen 12; thence to Dresden 16. Total from Berlin to Dresden 92 English miles.

From Berlin to Potsdam, and thence to Britzen, there is nothing peculiarly worthy of note, except Potsdam itself, which is described in every book of travels for this last fifty years. The military reputation of Frederic gave importance even to his follies. If we separate from him his talents for war, he was the most unaimiable prince that ever sat on a throne; a most wretched temper, of most disgusting habits, and who never did an act of kindness and benevolence, from a motive of feeling, in his life. He was, moreover, the vainest of men, and the worst husband and family-man in Germany.*

It was the 23d of August when I left Britzen, and the road was rendered delightful, as well by the lovely weather as by the rich scenery. Britzen is a small town. The road from this to Wittenburgh is through a very rich country. The pleasantness of the verdure, and the fertility of the soil, intermixed with groves and herds of cattle, excite the notion of plenty and happiness, and confirm the report of the beauty and natural wealth of Saxony.

Wittenburgh, 16 miles from Britzen, is a very considerable town, famous for a manufactory of coarse cloth. Here is also an academy, in which about 700 students are taught dancing, fencing, and other accomplishments. Young persons are sent hither from all parts of Germany, particularly from Hamburg and Dantzic. The main curiosity, however, is the SOKILOFF Church, a building of 300 years standing, and in which Luther first preached the doctrines of the reformation. This great man is interred here, but has no other monument than a simple brass plate with an inscription, and his original portrait at full length painted on wood, and preserved here since his death in 1540. Luther was a truly great man. He had a most powerful understanding, most wonderful learning, and a

* This is a very just character of Frederic called the Great. One of my own family, the late Lord Clarendon, was ambassador from England to this monarch, and I remember some curious anecdotes, which he was accustomed to relate respecting this king and court. Frederic was so much taken with Lord Clarendon, who resembled him very much in plainness and simplicity of deportment, and in strength and energy of mind; that he honoured him, upon the day of his departure, by insisting he should add the Prussian black eagle to his arms; and the present Earl has the honour of bearing them to the present day.

Itinerary from Berlin, &c.

most undaunted courage. His wit was as regular as his learning, and he rose up in a half-barbarous age like a giant amongst dwarfs.

Wittenburg is moreover strongly fortified, and very near the Elbe. On the following day, August 24th, I went from Wittenburg to Annaburg 16 miles. The greatest part of the road is through a forest; a bad road, but not an unpleasant country. From thence to Grosshagen is through a delightful road and a rich soil. The country abounds in large storks, with black tails, and wings striped with the same colour. I counted ten towns and villages round me, within the circle of little more than an English mile, which shows what Saxony is.

On the 25th I passed by Moltsberg, where is an old hunting palace belonging to the king, situated on an eminence near the village Isenberg, about six miles from Dresden. The avenue which leads to it is very long, well paved, and planted on each side with wild chesnut trees: it has a good garden, and is surrounded by woods, in which is a hunt of wild boars. At the bottom of it is a great lake, which abounds in fish.

The inhabitants of this country carry provisions to market for a great distance on wheel-barrows; the wheel is bound with iron, and they are well adapted for their service.

Dresden, the metropolis of Saxony, stands on a plain, surrounded about eight miles off, by lofty hills. The nearest of them are of a sandy surface, and are therefore converted into vineyards, which receiving all the heat of a full south sun, sometimes bring the grapes to maturity. Near the entrance of the part called the New City is an equestrian statue of Augustus the Second, erected on a lofty pedestal.

Dresden is fortified; it stands on both sides of the Elbe, which communicate with each other by a stone bridge, 540 feet in length, and 36 in breadth, in which space it has eighteen arches. The passage over it is horizontal, and takes off very much from that grand effect which a curve produces in these structures. It is not equal to our Westminster Bridge, but is one of the best, if not the best, of the bridges on the Continent. Great order is observed in passing over this bridge, one half of the breadth of the road being appointed to lead to the new city, and the other to the old.

As Dresden is an antient city, some of the streets are narrow. The houses, however, are large and lofty; and the suites of rooms in them, have a fine effect. There are several good squares.

On the 30th of August I left Dresden for Leipsic. From Dresden to Leipsic is fifty-two English miles; the route and distances as follow:—From Dresden to Meissen twelve miles; thence to St. Hubertsburg twenty; thence to Leipsic twenty miles; total, fifty-two English miles.

The road from Dresden to Meissen is rich and beautiful. The delightfulness of the weather tended much to heighten the natural beauties of this country. The corn fields and gardens, meadow land and pastures, produced a charming effect. The eastern banks of the Elbe,

Itinerary from Berlin, &c.

are adorned with a great number of vineyards, and the vines grow with inexpressible beauty and luxuriance. The people are extremely industrious, so that no ground is lost. Some of the steepest hills are cut out into terraces. As we approach to Meissen, the valley grows very narrow, and part of the houses on the banks are built on rocks, which rise perpendicularly from the river, and form a very agreeable and romantic view.

The castle of Meissen stands on the western bank of the Elbe, and is fortified. Here I passed the Elbe on a bridge, and after mounting a steep ascent, I came into a plain country. The road is good, and the soil rich and well cultivated: towns, woods, and meadows, are most agreeably intermixed, and excite the idea of plenty and pleasure. This kind of country brought me to St. Hubertsburg.

St. Hubertsburgh is a palace of the King's, large, but not magnificent. The King's apartments are lined with green damask, laved with gold, and those for the King with crimson, in the same taste. The dining-room, which is round, is an elegant apartment, and the gallery is of a good size.

August 31st, I left St. Hubertsburgh, on my road for Leipsic. The roads in this neighbourhood are very good, and the agriculture and soil rich and productive. Having travelled six miles, I arrived at Wurtzen, which is a market town on the river Mollen. From hence to Leipsic is twelve miles; some parts of the road are sandy, but the country still fertile, gay, and populous. I should really think that Saxony has nearly half as great a population as the British dominions, namely about six millions, and might raise an immense army under due management.

Leipsic is one of the greatest trading towns in Germany; its situation is very advantageous, considering that it has no large river near it. It is fifty-six miles from Magdeburgh, which is situated on the Elbe, and merchandize so brought from Hamburg by that channel. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at about 40,000. Though Leipsic is fortified, its fortifications seem rather calculated for the use of the inhabitants to walk upon, than for defence. They have four stone gates. The city of small extent, but the houses are lofty as well as elegant in their fronts. Some of them have three stories of cellars, and granaries on the top of the houses to the number of three or four stories, so that the whole makes an appearance of seven, eight, or nine stories. The streets are clean, commodious, and agreeable, and there are two large squares, which are used as market places. But what adds much to the pleasantness of the city, are the gardens which surround it, and particularly the Apel Garden, which is in an excellent taste. The statues are indifferent, yet so arranged as to produce a pleasing effect.

I left Leipsic on the 2d of September for Magdeburg. From Leipsic to Magdeburg is fifty-six miles; the route as follows:—From Leipsic to

Itinerary from Berlin, &c.

Landsburg twelve miles; thence to Kuthen sixteen; thence to Kalbe fourteen; thence to Magdeburg fourteen; total fifty-six.

As I left Leipsic, the road was full of waggons loaded with merchandise. The land is every where well cultivated, but not inclosed. Hall, the seat of a University once famous, appeared at a small distance; it is the place of education for the country round. Landsberg is a mere small town.

At the distance of sixteen miles from Landsberg, I reached Kuthen, a town belonging to the Prince of Anhalt. These Princes are as plentiful in Germany as millers are in England; every town and village almost has one of them. Kuthen, however, is a considerable town, has three churches, and some extensive manufactories. The revenue of the Prince is about 200,000 dollars. They keep up an army, or rather a battalion, of about 200 men, whom they clothe, pay, and feed. The principal tax is a land-tax, which is very moderate.

Kalbi, the next stage, is a mere small town, chiefly pleasing on account of the good character of the inhabitants.

From Kalbi to Magdeburg is sixteen miles; the road is extremely good. If it be warrantable to travel on a sabbath day without necessity, we ought at least to perform the duty of attending public worship. I heard a good Lutheran sermon in the French language.

The size of Magdeburg may be conceived from this circumstance, that it contains ten churches. It is moreover the strongest military town in Europe. There are six deep fosses, the works are low, and command the ditches on every front and flank. To defend it, however, properly, would take a garrison of 25,000 men, and with such a garrison, well provisioned, it would be a second Troy. There is no power in Europe could take it.

This town has been famous in all the continental wars. It was taken, sacked, and burned, in the memorable German wars in 1631, and the inhabitants put to the sword by Count Tilly. The King of Prussia mentions in his history of the House of Brandenburg, that twelve hundred virgins drowned themselves voluntarily in the Elbe to preserve their chastity. The siege was dreadful and the storming the most horrible catastrophe related in modern history.

Magdeburg, in good times, is famous for its magazines, brought from Hamburg on the Elbe, and from hence sent by land to Leipsic. The Elbe at Magdeburg is very strong. There is an ancient statue of the Emperor Otho, by whom the city was founded in the year 930.

*French Campaign in Russia.***HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA,
IN THE YEARS 1812—13;**

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents,
by a British Officer. (The map in our next.)*

FOR the last twelve months, the attention of all Europe has been fixed on the movements of the French ruler, who trusting to that fortune, which had hitherto favoured his most ambitious schemes, resolved on leading his army to the gates of St. Petersburg, and dictating terms of peace and vassalage to the powerful monarch of all the Russia's.—But in no part of the world was the progress of Bonaparte viewed with more interest and anxiety than in Great Britain, and the result of the northern campaign of 1812 has proved highly gratifying to every real patriot. It has long been apparent, that while the present head of the French government preserved that influence over the continental states, for which he was indebted not only to the extraordinary success of his arms but to the arts of secret intrigue every where practised by his emissaries, no lasting peace, consistent with the honour and interest of the British Empire, could be obtained. The reverse of fortune, which Bonaparte has now experienced, may not unreasonably be expected to weaken the attachment of those allies, who have been compelled into treaties of relation and amity, but literally were in a state of dependence, and wholly subservient to the views and commands of this sanguinary despot. The efforts which he had for a long time in vain directed for the subjugation of the Peninsula were necessarily diminished, while an object of such vast importance, as his meditated expedition against Russia, demanded the employment of the immense resources, which the melancholy enslaved state of former independent powers placed at his absolute disposal. Having assembled his army on the frontiers of Poland, and called upon the confederate Princes of the Rhine to bring their stipulated number of troops into the field, Bonaparte quitted Paris on the 9th of May, crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 6th of June. The first corps advanced to the Pregel. Davoust (the Prince of Eckmühl) had his head-quarters on the 11th of June at Königsberg. The marshal Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) commanding the second corps, had his head-quarters at Wehlau; the marshal Duke Elchingen (Ney) commanding the third corps at Soldas; the Viceroy of Italy, at Rastenburg; Jerome Bonaparte, at Warsaw; and the Prince Poniatowsky, at Pultusk. Bonaparte's head-quarters were at Königsberg, on the 12th June, on the 17th he removed to Insterburg, and the 19th to Gumbinnen. At this time as if a presentiment of the future had crossed the thoughts of the French ruler, he made an attempt at negotiation, and accordingly dispatched Lauriston to wait upon the Emperor Alexander; but this person was refused admittance to the Imperial pre-

French Campaign in Russia.

sence. The chagrin and mortification of Bonaparte at this unexpected circumstance are apparent from the tone of the second bulletin, in which he complains bitterly that his ambassador, charged with a mission of the utmost importance, was unable to obtain an interview, either with the Russian Sovereign, or his Minister for Foreign Affairs. When this refusal was made known to Bonaparte, he gave orders to pass the Niemen, which the French effected at Kowno, on the 24th June, without experiencing any molestation from the Russians at this point.

At the same time Napoleon issued the following proclamation to his army :

“SOLDIERS ! the second war of Poland has commenced ; the first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France, and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged on by a fatality ! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerated ? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz ? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation. Let us then march forward ! Let us pass the Niemen ! Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first ; but the peace which we shall conclude, will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that period and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.”

Such was the language addressed to the French army previous to their passage of the Niemen ! Let us now take a view of the positions occupied by the Russians at the commencement of hostilities :

The first corps commanded by Count Wittgenstein, consisting of the 5th and 14th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, had been a considerable time at Chawli. It had since occupied Rossinea, and was on the 24th of June at Reydanaiu. The second corps, commanded by general Baggawart, consisting of the 4th and 17th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, constituting the same force, occupied Kowno. The third corps commanded by General Schomalooff, composed of the first division of infantry, and a division of cavalry, occupied Novo-Trochi. The 4th corps, composed of the 11th and 23d divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, was stationed on the line from Novo-Trochi to Ladi. The Imperial Guards were at Wilna. The 6th corps, commanded by general Doctoroff, consisting of two divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry, had formed a part of the army of Prince Bragathion. In the middle of June this corps had been recalled from Volhynia to Ladis. It lay at the end of June betwixt that place and Grodno. The fifth corps, composed of the 2d division of grenadiers, of the 12th, 18th and 26th divisions of infantry, and two divisions of ca-

French Campaign in Russia.

valry, was on the 30th at Wollowisk. Prince Bragathion commanded this corps. Lastly, the 9th and 15th divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry commanded by general Markaff, were at the extremity of Volhynia.

On the 22d of April, the Russian Emperor, with his brother the Grand Duke Constantine, quitted St. Petersburg, took the command of his army, and moved his head-quarters to Wilna, where he remained until the latter end of June, there investing the veteran Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly with the chief command. Alexander returned to his capital. Previous to his departure, the following proclamation was issued to the Russian army, dated Wilna, 25th June, 1812.

“For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French emperor towards Russia, but we still hoped, through moderate and pacific measures, to avert hostilities. At last, notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace, we witnessed an instant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm, and to assemble our troops; though still while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation, we remained within the confines of our empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquillity of which we were desirous. The French emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war; and consequently nothing further remains for us but, while we invoke the aid of the sovereign of the universe, the author and defender of truth, to place our troops in opposition to the force of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our generals, our chiefs, and warriors, of their duty, and of their valour. In their veins flows the blood of the Sclavonians, so highly renowned of old for their victories.—Soldiers! you are the defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you—God is on your side. ALEXANDER.”

On the 28th of June, the French advanced upon Wilna, which the Russian army evacuated in conformity with the plan of operations already determined upon, after setting fire to the magazines, and retired in good order across the Vilia, without receiving much annoyance from the enemy in their passage. The several corps of the Russian army, under their able and patriotic commanders, continued their retreat in admirable order, as the enemy moved forward. In the beginning of July, the French army lost many thousand horses in consequence of a violent storm. The weather had suddenly changed, from extreme heat to very severe cold. This was the way in which Bonaparte chose to account for the heavy loss he sustained in cavalry, but the resistance he met with in his advance proved at least as fatal to this arm of his force as the severity of the element. How this important loss was replaced does not appear, but it was doubtless a considerable drawback to the movements of the enemy.

Prince Bragathion continued to manœuvre for the purpose of effecting his junction with the grand army, but finding that there would be a

French Campaign in Russia.

considerable difficulty in accomplishing this object, he contented himself with falling back upon the road to Moscow, and conducted his retreat with such skill as to defeat every attempt by Marshal Davoust to turn his flanks.

After the French obtained possession of Wilna, the main body of the Russian army retired behind the Dwina, and occupied the intrenched camp of Drissa, until the 17th of July, then marched towards Witepsk. The corps under Count Wittgenstein took a northerly direction for the purpose of covering St. Petersburg. In those movements the Russians received no molestation.

Buonaparte with his staff, remained at Wilna on the 15th of July, but his advanced guard had pushed forward to the Dwina, behind which the Russians retired in good order, destroying every thing which could prove of advantage to the enemy, who already began to suffer from the frequent and impetuous attacks of the Cossacks, under their venerable hetman Lieutenant-General Count Platoff. While the main body of the French army were moving in this direction, Marshal Macdonald (the Duke of Tarentum) proceeded with his corps towards Riga, for the purpose of undertaking the siege of that place, but found considerable difficulty in bringing up his artillery, in consequence of the numerous swamps on his line of march.

On the 20th of July, Murat crossed the Dwina with his cavalry, and on the 24th the French army occupied a line from Mohilow, through Orcha and Plotask to Disnu. Count Barclay de Tolly had taken an important position near Witepsk with the first army, in the latter end of July, and during their march to that point, the enemy did not venture to attack a single corps; the small skirmishes which happened with the rear-guard along the river Dwina, over which the Russian cavalry often swam, to surprise and pick off the enemy's pickets, uniformly proved successful. After the arrival of the army at Witepsk, it was requisite to make strong reconnoitring parties, to observe the enemy, and to complete the movements for the junction of the second army under Prince Bragathion.

Count Barclay de Tolly having received information that the enemy's patrols shewed themselves upon the high road of Berschouowsky, ordered Count Osterman Tolstoi to take with his corps the direction of that road. He had scarcely marched three wersts, when he fell in with the French out-posts, and two of them were surprised and taken, but the third succeeded in giving the alarm to the enemy's advanced guard, which was almost immediately in motion. One regiment and two squadrons of the Russian hussar guards charged, and threw them into confusion; but, being too hasty in pursuit, they encountered the whole of the enemy's cavalry, and in consequence were obliged to retire upon the infantry. Count Osterman then continued his movements, and found the enemy in order of battle at a small distance from Ostrowna, and the engagement commenced with a heavy cannonade. On both sides the

French Campaign in Russia.

action was maintained with great obstinacy; the French were superior in number to the Russians, who, notwithstanding, remained masters of the field, and the enemy was pursued four wersts beyond his original position.—This took place on the 25th of July.—Murat commanded.

The corps of General Doctoroff, who had directions to observe the motions of the enemy in the vicinity of Bichen-Kolwitsch, where a party of their troops were discovered marching towards them, began to make some movements which retarded their progress. It was, therefore, necessary to suffer them to pass the Dwina, for the purpose of joining the army which was stationed near Witepsk on the left bank of that river. In order to perform this the commander-in-chief deemed it necessary to confine him back to these places, where, on the 25th, Count Osterman had stopped the enemy with a much inferior force. Count Kouawuezyn was continually engaged during the whole of the 26th. The enemy did not gain a single foot of ground. Lieutenant-General Kouawuezyn repulsed all their attacks, and did not leave the spot until night, when he received orders from the commander-in-chief to take the position assigned to him in the capitulation of a general battle. Meanwhile General Doctoroff passed the Dwina, and arrived at the same place. The whole rear-guard came under the command of Major-General Count Von Pahlen. They were drawn up at ten wersts distance from the head position, and the enemy was reported to be bearing towards them. In this instance the commander-in-chief received intelligence by a cannon from Prince Bragathien, who informed him, that having been advised of the approach of the first army, and finding Mohilow already in the enemy's possession, he had altered the direction of his march, and taken the road to Moteslow and Smolensk; that his van-guard, acted by the Cossacks, on the preceding day under Lieutenant-General Rajewsky, had engaged and defeated the van-guard of Marshal Davoust's army, and forced it to retreat a distance of twelve wersts. This intelligence changed the commander-in-chief's first plan, and determined him, instead of giving battle in the vicinity of Witepsk, to march towards Smolensk, and so much the more, as Marshal Davoust could take his march thither with his whole force, and by the same road. He took this bold determination at the very moment when the van-guard was warmly engaged, but, by the skilful manœuvres of Count Von Pahlen, the Russian army was enabled to retire in most excellent order.

Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein was equally successful in his operations against the corps of Marshal Oudinot (Duke of Reggio) in the neighbourhood of Polotsk, where, after a most obstinate and bloody engagement, which lasted two days, the French were totally defeated with immense loss. In all these affairs the Russian infantry distinguished themselves by their charge with the bayonet. About the same time General Tormoroff entirely annihilated, near Kobren, the Saxon division of General Regnier's corps under General Klengel; four colours, eight

French Campaign in Russia.

pieces of artillery, and a great number of musquets; general Klengel, three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels and majors, 57 officers of inferior rank, and 2234 men, made prisoners—were the captures of this brilliant affair—on the field of battle upwards of 1000 men were killed.

Notwithstanding the advantages which had been gained in every conflict over the enemy, the Russian Commander in Chief determined to act upon the system, which had been very early concerted for the general operations of the campaign, and accordingly he continued his retreat upon Smolensko on the 27th July, abandoning Witepsk, after destroying the magazines, and whatever could prove useful to the enemy.

Prince Bagrathion, after the defeat of Davoust's advanced corps, continued his march upon Smolensko, accompanied by the Cossacks under general Platoff, and the celerity of his movements enabled him to accomplish the very important object of his previous operations. In the beginning of August the Prince completely effected his junction with the first army under Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly.

On the 12th August the whole of the Russian divisions were concentrated in Smolensko and in the neighbourhood of this town. On the 16th, Bonaparte presented himself with the main body of his army before Smolensko, in which the Russian rear-guard, consisting of about 20,000 men, remained. He employed the whole of this day, and part of the following, in a *reconnoissance*. Observing about two in the afternoon of the 17th that the Russians were fortifying themselves in Smolensko, he directed an attack to be made upon the town. Notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the Russians defended Smolensko with the greatest obstinacy and valour until midnight, when the town being on fire in several places they fell back upon the main body, which occupied the road to Moscow. Bonaparte had little occasion to congratulate himself upon the result of this event. The determined bravery of the Russians, and the judicious movements of their commanders, baffled every attempt made upon their flanks, and their present system of operations was evidently the effect of a preconcerted plan, which if persevered in, threatened the ruin of his hopes.

Little remained in Smolensko which could be of use to the enemy. It had not been the intention of Count Barclay de Tolly to oppose any serious resistance at this point, and, therefore, the magazines collected for the supply of the troops had been previously carried to the rear. The conflagration had spread rapidly, and deprived the French of the comfortable quarters they expected to find in Smolensko. In a military point of view, this city had been formerly considered the barrier of their ancient capital, Moscow, and Bonaparte affected to attach great consequence to the possession of it;—but he could neither deceive himself nor his army as to its real value. While the Russian corps remained unbroken, deriving confidence and experience from their repeated conflicts, the French, on the other hand, foresaw that no material point had hitherto

French Campaign in Russia.

been gained, and that a succession of battles was yet to be fought, before the army could even secure winter quarters in this rigorous climate.

The Russians had no motive for making a longer stand at Smolensko, which might have exposed Count Barclay de Tolly to the hazard of being separated from Prince Bagration, and he therefore abandoned its ruins to the enemy. Barclay de Tolly, now appointed war-minister, was succeeded in the command by Field Marshal Kutusoff; but that circumstance made no change in the system pursued by the Russian army, which leisurely and securely retired, with all its baggage, its stores and cannon, and even accumulated fresh supplies both of men and artillery from Moscow; the French with unusual caution gradually advancing along the Dneiper or Borysthènes to Dorogobuz, and thence by Viasma and Ghjat to Graduevo.

It is now necessary to turn our eyes upon the cabinet of St. Petersburg, where Lord Viscount Cathcart had been received as the British minister with every mark of distinction and regard. A treaty of peace and commerce was speedily concluded betwixt the two countries, which it is obviously their mutual interest to maintain. Admiral Sir James Saumarez, commanding in the Baltic, had meanwhile opened a negociation with Sweden, which also terminated in a treaty of peace. This latter power had so far entered into the views and policy of the Emperor Alexander, as to promise the aid of a considerable force to land in conjunction with an equal number of Russians in the neighbourhood of Riga. The troops which had been stationed in Finland were destined originally to this object, but the Emperor subsequently deemed it most advisable to abandon the idea of making such a division, considering it of more consequence to the security of his dominions to place the whole of his forces on the line most threatened by the enemy; hence the intended expedition was given up by the Swedish Court, but Bonaparte deemed it necessary to leave Marshal Augereau, with a considerable body of troops in Courland, to oppose the threatened landing; the apprehension of which, therefore, may be considered as having still operated in a very advantageous manner in favour of the Russian arms. The delay attending the sailing of this expedition was, however, calculated to occasion a distrust of the motives, which actuated the conduct of the Crown Prince, and many attributed the backwardness of Bernadotte upon this occasion to the existence of a secret understanding betwixt him and his late master.

The French army continued to advance upon the Russians, who in retreating broke up the roads, burnt the bridges, and employed every means in their power to check and retard the enemy.

On the 30th of August, Bonaparte's head-quarters were at Viasura, and it was now apparent that the favourable issue of a general battle could alone save Moscow from falling into his possession.—Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff, commander in chief of all the armies, arrived at

French Campaign in Russia.

the head-quarters, Czareus-Saimische, on the evening of the 29th of August. He found the first and the second armies in junction, but retreating upon Ghjat, and abandoning Viasura, general Barclay de Tolly not having thought that position favourable enough for accepting battle. Prince Kutusoff on his part resolved not to hazard an engagement, until he should have received the reinforcements which he expected from Moscow and Kalouga. The army was thus continually reinforcing, while the French were getting further from their resources, and consequently became weaker every step they advanced.

This plan had been persevered in from the commencement of hostilities, being judged the most proper to compensate for the superiority in number, which the enemy possessed in consequence of the immense means placed at his disposal by the continental states. Before Prince Kutusoff joined the army, he caused the reserves, commanded by general Milloradavitska, and the militia of the government of Moscow, under orders of lieutenant-general count Marcoff, to be directed upon Mojaïsk. It was at the village of Borodino, twelve wersts in advance of this town, where the veteran Kutusoff determined to await the enemy. The position behind the village was strong enough on the right and centre, covered by a ravine and a deep rivulet. But the left, supported by the village of Sewenoffka, did not afford the same advantages. It might be turned by the old road from Smolensko to Mojaïsk. The general in chief to guard against these disadvantages, gave orders for fortifying that wing. He ordered some redans to be constructed on the left of the village of Sewenoffka, and a redoubt in front of it, at the distance of one cannon shot and a half. The redoubt was considered as an isolated work, which even if lost would make no change in the system of defence, and was intended more particularly to be of service in keeping the enemy sometime in check.

On the 4th of September, Bonaparte appeared in front of the Russian position, with his whole army, excepting that part, which under the direction of Marshal Macdonald had been left to undertake the siege of Riga. On the above named day, the French made a *reconnaissance* in force, and were driven back with considerable loss.

Next day the 5th September, the enemy directed a vigorous attack upon the rear-guard under the orders of Lieutenant-general Kanaumtzen, which was just entering the position, and afterwards upon the army of Prince Bagrathion, which formed the left of the whole line.

The redoubt, which the hardness of the ground had prevented the Russians from entirely completing, was vigorously defended from four o'clock in the afternoon until night, by the 27th division, which had the charge of maintaining it. During this period it was taken and re-taken four times, but finally the enemy kept possession. The second division of Russian Cuirassiers, which executed several brilliant charges, of which the result was the capture of eight cannon, particularly distinguished itself during the day.

[To be continued.]

*Address to the Army.***ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.**

AS several of our Correspondents have expressed a desire that the Lectures on the Art of War should be resumed and regularly continued, and as the munificent patronage of the Army to ALL our Works give their wishes the obligation of commands, we shall accordingly resume them in our next, and afterwards regularly continue them. For the sake of a regular commencement, and that our New Subscribers since June last may not begin in the middle of a Series, we shall condense, in the lecture given next month, all that we had said in the preceding. It will therefore be found to form a complete **MANUAL OF FIELD FORTIFICATION**, and I will beg leave to recommend it to the attentive reading of younger officers. I have no hesitation in speaking of it in this manner, as it is a subject which I have a right to presume that I understand.

The **PERMANENT FORTIFICATION** will be a translation of St. Paul's *Traité de la Fortification*, now in the use of the armies of the Emperor Napoleon,—a most valuable work. I shall give all the plates in the original, but as it is totally impossible to do this in the *Military Chronicle*, (as the cost of them will be nearly five hundred pounds) the army must allow me to give occasionally, price eighteen-pence or two shillings, an Appendix Number, containing all the Plates by themselves. The price of St. Paul's in French, is three pounds, and I believe there is not now a copy to be sold, as they are bought up as fast as they arrive. If the army will permit me to do as I have stated, (i. e. give the translation in the *Chronicle*, and the plates in one or two Appendix numbers,) they will have the whole of it at a very trifling expence.

The War of Sieges,—i. e. The practice of the attack and defence of towns, will likewise be a translation from two octavo volumes, lately published by the French Government, for the use of the military schools and armies. It is totally unnecessary to say, that this work is much wanted.

The advantage to the army of the *Military Chronicle*, is this. No Bookseller whatever, could afford to print a translation of St. Paul, with the plates, under three guineas, because the expence of engraving so many of them is enormous; and he could only look to a limited sale. On the other hand, by the high honour which the army have conferred on the Editor of the *Military Chronicle*, (and for which he feels a most warm gratitude) that of freely giving him their confidence, and immediately purchasing whatever he recommends, we should be enabled to give the same book at about twelve shillings, because we are secure of such an immediate and extensive sale, that even the smallest profits become considerable. It is accordingly one of the conditions in the articles of the *Military Club*, that in the reprint or translation of any work for the use of the army, the army shall in no instance be charged more than **ONE THIRD** of the price charged by the Booksellers for the same work, and in the same size and form. We have never departed from this rule, and never shall depart from it, except in the *Plutarch* of the *Military Classics*, the price of which, when concluded, will be **ONE HALF**, instead of **ONE THIRD** of the Booksellers price. And the reason of this deviation was this,—first, the Booksellers themselves, in competition with each other, had printed *Plutarch* unusually low, charging only four guineas for the octavo edition, which according to the rules of the trade ought to be five. And secondly, we were called upon to print it in a larger type, and on the best paper, hot-pressed, &c.

D'Anville's Atlas.

I had no intention of mentioning this in the present case, and do not now mention it in the way of apology to a correspondent, who speaks of it "as a wilful deception;" because I have the vanity to think that I need give no other answer to such a charge, than the following very brief one,—**"IT IS FALSE,—THE EDITOR."**

To the army themselves, (as I have mentioned the subject) I have respectfully to add, that the Military Club are to a man, gentlemen and officers; that our errors in what may be termed the trading part of our business, arise from the circumstance of our knowing nothing of it, except what we learn as we proceed. In settling the price of a work, we proceed as follows: so much for paper, so much for print, so much for the concern. So late even as the last month, an error was committed, of which the whole fault belongs to me.—Two kinds of paper were submitted to us for the Military Atlas; the one at £5 per ream, the other at eight. I chose the one at five, and the calculation was made accordingly. When this paper was sent to the Printer's, it was found it would not do, and it became necessary to alter both the paper and the price of the Atlas.

EDITOR.

MILITARY ATLAS.

AS the Editor has explained the cause of the change of price of the Military Atlas, from three to five shillings, the publisher has only to add for himself, that what is above stated is to his own certain knowledge true; the error was entirely with the gentlemen themselves, who in the calculation of the cost of the paper, had put it down £40 instead of £64, its actual price. They had made an error of six pounds; likewise in the price of the engravings, by omitting the price of the copper, which it is usual to allow the engravers. They had, moreover, allowed nothing for blue covers, and nothing for sewing.

JOHN DAVIS.

The first number of the Military Atlas is published this day. It contains JUNOT'S CARTE MILITAIRE of the Roads of Portugal.

The second number will be published the first of June, and contain the two first sheets of a SIX SHEET MAP of Portugal. Each sheet is of the same size as those in the first number.

D'ANVILLE'S ATLAS AND ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

ON the first of next month (i. e. June) will be published Price Five Shillings and Sixpence.

THE FIRST NUMBER of D'Anville's Atlas and Geography of the Ancients—Translated with the utmost care from the French, and printed in the same size, and on the same Thick, Imperial Folio, Hot-pressed Paper, as the SUPERB PARIS EDITIONS.—An Edition being procured from Paris expressly for the purpose.

The Price of the Paris Edition is Twelve Guineas, the Price of this Edition, which is an exact copy of it in size, form, and elegance, shall not exceed Three Guineas.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

PAY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

SIR.—THE independent spirit and public feelings of the Editor of the *Military Chronicle*, will render any apology for the following remarks unnecessary. Indeed we begin to look upon you as our sheet-anchor, and one of our strongest and best advocates for the rights, privileges, and immunities of the British army. It has been incontrovertibly proved in your former pages, that the army are infinitely worse paid than any other department in the state; indeed disgracefully to the country: The pay of a mechanic, in the manufacturing parts of the country, absolutely far exceeds that of a subaltern officer, though necessarily obliged to support the character and appearance of a gentleman; and after years of service, what has he to look forward to? Certainly, with very few exceptions, neither comfort nor independence: as Hood in his *Elements of War*, feelingly says, "he may eventually halt, but he will find it extremely difficult to dress," and it is deeply to be regretted, that after years of service there are very few situations connected with the army to which an officer when disabled, or worn out, can aspire as an asylum in his declining years. The pension to officers who have lost a limb, does great honour to the Prince Regent, as well as to the Commander-in-chief; nor can His Royal Highness's beneficent and generous intentions be too highly applauded.—There are, however it is to be regretted, great numbers of deserving characters incapable of service from age, ill health, and other causes, and frequently with families; who have no other ulterior expectation than that of their half-pay!! Surely, therefore, it would be an extreme injustice to give the very few appointments officers are capable of filling, to civilians, and yet how frequently, how frequently this has been done in the time of other Commanders-in-chief, though in direct opposition to the wishes and positive injunctions of our beloved Monarch. The commissions of staff-adjutants, adjutants of the militia and local militia, paymasters of districts and regiments, and barrack masters, ought to be given as a remuneration for past services, and in no possible instance whatever, to men unconnected with the regular army.—I knew the son of a barber, whose father had a vote in a particular Borough, appointed through that weighty recommendation, to be a barrack master, which a major or lieutenant-colonel on the half-pay would be glad to accept.—On another occasion, a certain nobleman (who, by-the-by, ought to be ashamed of himself) recommended a pitiful scamp of a leather-breeches-maker, in a country town, for the commission of a district-adjutant, without his having ever served a day, and who was appointed accordingly, and rendered *de facto* an officer and a gentleman!! Here, however, let me, in justice to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, declare, that neither of these appointments were given while His Royal Highness was commander-in-chief, nor would any one I am confident, have more severely reprobated them.—Nothing is more objectionable to me than complaining, but be assured the illustrious head of the army would be anxious to prevent a recurrence, by every means in his power, and would consequently think that an officer did not act up to his duty, who should suffer any appointment of this nature to pass unnoticed. These remarks were more immediately induced by the manner in which the adjutancies of local militia have been distributed.

A CONSTANT READER.

General Order-Book.

(Continued from our last.)

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence and matter adduced in support of the Prosecution together with what the Prisoner had offered in his defence, is of opinion relative to the first charge, that he, the Prisoner, is *Not Guilty*, and the Court doth therefore *acquit* him, Lieutenant James Cameron, of the said Charge, for it appears to the Court, that although there was an irregularity in the Prisoner's having given his note of hand to Mr. John Watts, and not discharging the amount when due, yet that no misapplication of the public money existed, as far as he was concerned; for the debt of 7l. 14s. was contracted without his (Lieutenant Cameron's) knowledge or authority, by a Serjeant under his orders; and that he, the Prisoner, was not liable for the said debt, had he not voluntarily taken it upon himself, for the greater satisfaction of Mr. Watts; and the Court do firmly believe, that the Prisoner was prevented discharging the debt from unforeseen difficulties, which arose in consequence of his ignorance of accounts when in charge of the Depot 85th Regiment.

The Prisoner has also proved to the Court, that he had paid part of 7l. 14s. to Mr. John Watts, and had made an arrangement for the liquidation of the remainder, which had been accepted by Mr. Watts, but which had not been completed, in consequence of Colonel Cuyler's refusal to deliver up to the Prisoner his note of hand for 7l. 14s. in compliance with the written directions of Mr. Watts.

The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoner is *Not Guilty* of the second Charge preferred against him, and the Court doth therefore *acquit* the Prisoner of the said Charge, for it hath appeared clearly to the Court, by the instructions which the Prisoner received from Paymaster Daniels, for his guidance, that he ought not to have reimbursed Paymaster Dean, of the 18th Light Dragoons, the five guineas in question; and further, that he, the Prisoner, did not charge Corporal Rowe, and party, with their shares of the said five guineas, with the distribution of which the Court are led to believe Corporal Rowe did not make the Prisoner acquainted, on the arrival of the party at Brabourne Lees; and in as far as relates to the Prisoner having sworn, that he had been disallowed the marching money of the party, it has been proved to the Court, that such disallowance had actually been made against him upon a Pay-list, by the contents of which the Prisoner had sworn, and was led to suppose the disallowance had been made.

It further appears to the Court, that the Prisoner has been out of pocket by reimbursing Paymaster Dean, of the 18th Light Dragoons, the whole amount of the five guineas, in compliance with Colonel Cuyler's orders, and that he (Lieutenant Cameron) ought *not* to have been called upon to discharge a greater part than the marching money of the said Corporal and party (afterwards found to be allowed him) amounted to, viz. 2l. 9s. 6d.; and the amount which the Prisoner may still recover from the surviving men of Corporal Rowe's party, viz. 1l. 9s. 3d.; in all, 3l. 18s. 9d.

The Court are also of opinion, that the Prisoner is *Not Guilty* of the third Charge preferred against him; and the Court doth therefore *acquit* him, Lieutenant James Cameron, of the said Charge, for it has been proved to the Court, that the Prisoner evinced great anxiety and exertion to have his accounts settled; and that he did, early in the year 1810, proceed to Maidstone for that purpose, when he made a

General Order-Book.

settlement with Mr. Daniels relative to his accounts (then supposed to be correct), receiving a balance apparently due to him, but that subsequent disallowances and errors had brought a balance against the Prisoner, which the Court have ascertained is about three pounds less than the balance expressed in the third Charge.

The Court having thus fully acquitted the Prisoner, Lieutenant Cameron, of all the Charges preferred against him, deem it proper further to declare, that in their opinion, no shade of dishonesty, or improper intention, attaches to the Prisoner's conduct in any part of the transactions which they have investigated, and that the trifling embarrassments and deficiencies existing against Lieutenant Cameron arose from his having accidentally been placed, and called upon to discharge the difficult and arduous duties connected with the accounts, &c. of the Depôt 85th Regiment, amounting at one time to 399 men (mostly sick from Walcheren), at a period when he, the Prisoner, had been but a short time an Ensign in the regiment. And it appears to the Court, notwithstanding some small pecuniary inaccuracies arising from the Prisoner's want of competent knowledge of military accounts, that he evinced such great and laudable zeal and anxiety in discharge of the duties of the Depôt, as to obtain, in consequence, a letter of thanks and approbation from the Hon. Major-General W. Stewart; and also favourable mention of his conduct in public regimental orders, 85th Regiment, by Colonel Cuyler, his Commanding Officer.

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court. I am &c.

(Signed) **FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.**

Copy of a Letter addressed by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, or General Officer Commanding the Kent District, dated Horse Guards, 22d Jan. 1813.

MY LORD.—HAVING laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at the Cavalry Barracks at Hythe, on the 26th November, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 11th December following, for the Trial of Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith of the 85th Regiment who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges, viz.

“ For scandalous and infamous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in disgracefully slandering and traducing the character of Colonel Cuyler, of the 85th Regiment, his Commanding Officer, by asserting and propagating a calumny to the following effect, in the garrison of Brabourne Lees, in the county of Kent, at different periods, between the 1st of January and 25th of August, 1810, viz. that he, Captain C. S. Meredith, of the 85th Regiment, could prove Colonel Cuyler, 85th Regiment, a coward and drunk on duty, or words to that effect, adding, that he, Captain C. S. Meredith, 85th Regiment, would bring Colonel Cuyler, 85th Regiment to a Court Martial, and “smash him,” Colonel Cuyler, if ever he attempted to annoy him, Captain C. S. Meredith, such assertions and reports thereby tending to deprive Colonel Cuyler, commanding 85th Regiment, of the confidence of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, of the 85th Regiment, placed under his (Colonel Cuyler's) command, such assertions and reports being injurious to the established rules of His Majesty's service, and in breach of the articles of War.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence and matter brought forward in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has offered in his defence, is of

General Order-Book.

opinion, that he, Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith, of the 85th Regiment, is *Guilty* of the charge exhibited against him, and the Court doth therefore sentence him the aforesaid Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court.

Your Lordship will therefore acquaint me with the day on which the Sentence is made known to the Prisoner, Captain Meredith, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in His Majesty's Service. I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to Lieutenant General the Earl of Rosslyn, or General Officer Commanding in the Kent District, dated Horse Guards, 22d January. 1812.

MY LORD,—HAVING laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in the Cavalry Barracks, at Hythe, on the 18th December, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 30th of the same month, for the Trial of Lieutenant and Adjutant John Connor, of the 85th Regiment of Foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges, viz.—

- 1st. "For scandalous and infamous conduct, in asserting at Campo Maior, in Portugal, about the latter end of June or the beginning of July 1811, that *Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith*, his superior officer, was a blackguard, and that no officer ought to speak to him, or words to that effect, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."
- 2d. "For scandalous and infamous conduct in coming into Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith's quarter's, at Brabourne Lees Barracks, on or about the evening of the 20th of February 1812, and there grossly insulting him, saying that Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith, his superior officer, was damned insolent, or words to that effect, and otherwise conducting himself with great disrespect, such conduct being highly subversive of good order and military discipline, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the Articles of War."
- 3d. "For unofficer-like and unmilitary conduct, in threatening to flog John Mortimer, a Staff Serjeant in the 85th regiment, on or about the end of January or the beginning of February 1811, if he, Serjeant John Mortimer, did not give in a claim against Captain Cortland Skinner Meredith, the Captain of his Company, though informed at the time by Serjeant John Mortimer that such claim was unjust, and for using the most opprobrious epithets to the said Serjeant John Mortimer, on or about the end of February or the beginning of March 1812, after he, Serjeant John Mortimer, had given in evidence before a General Court Martial on the subject, calling him, Serjeant John Mortimer, a damned rotten, emaciated, good for nothing scoundrel, or words to that effect, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

"The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence and matter adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner hath offered in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Connor, 85th Regiment, is *Guilty* in part of the First Charge exhibited against him, namely, in having used the expressions

General Order-Book.

specified in the said Charge, and for which the Court considers him highly culpable and unguarded; but the Court are of opinion that he, the Prisoner, did not do so with any scandalous or infamous intention, as the Prisoner in his defence has established, that circumstances existed, which impressed him with a perfect conviction that his using the epithets relative to Captain Meredith was neither "scandalous nor infamous," and the Court doth therefore *Acquit him* of that part of the Charge."

2dly. "The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoner is *Guilty in part* of the *Second Charge* preferred against him, namely, in having used the expressions specified in the said Charge, and for which the Court considers him, Lieutenant and Adjutant Connor, highly culpable; but the Court do not find the Prisoner *Guilty* of either scandalous or infamous conduct as stated in the Charge, and the Court doth therefore *Acquit him* of the same."

"The Court are sorry to be under the necessity of observing upon this Charge, that the conduct of the Prosecutor towards the Prisoner was not at all times correct, when he, Lieutenant and Adjutant Connor, was, from his official situation, obliged to make verbal communication to Captain Meredith, in compliance with the orders of his Commanding Officer."

3dly. "The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is *Not Guilty* of the third Charge exhibited against him, and the Court doth therefore *acquit him* of the said Charge."

"In reference to the degree of impropriety and want of caution which is attached to the Prisoner's conduct, in such parts of the first and second Charge as he hath been found Guilty upon "*the Court doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant and Adjutant John Connor, 85th Regiment, to be most severely and publicly reprimanded.*"

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that His Royal Highness was pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court, and to command that the same should be carried into effect

I am, &c. (Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, or General Officer Commanding the Kent District, dated Horse Guards, 22d January, 1813.

MY LORD,—I HAVE to transmit herewith my separate Letters, conveying a communication of the Prince Regent's approval and confirmation, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, of the finding and Sentences of the several Courts Martial which have been held within these few months upon the Officers of the 85th Regiment, whose names are stated in the margin;* and I have to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness, was pleased to remark, that from the whole tenor of the proceedings of the above-mentioned Courts Martial, but particularly of those on Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intosh, Captain Hylton, Captain Meredith, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Connor, it appears that the most unfortunate divisions and dissensions have subsisted for a length of time past in the 85th Regiment to an extent, which would seem to have sapped the foundation of discipline and subordination among the Officers, to have destroyed their respectability, generally speaking, in the eyes of the Men, and to have rendered the services of the Regiment in a great measure lost to the Country.

His Royal Highness was further pleased to observe, that in considering the cause which has led to these disorders, and the reports which have, from time to time been made upon the state of discipline of this Regiment, it is but too apparent that the spirit of party, which has in a great measure affected the whole Corps, has

* Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Intosh, Captain Hylton, Lieutenant Cameron, Captain Meredith, Lieutenant and Adjutant Connor.

General Order-Book.

been allowed to gain ground under an extreme want of firmness and consistency on the part of the commanding Officer, Colonel Cuyler, whose acquirements and qualifications, as a commanding Officer, are not of a nature to command such respect to his authority as would have been calculated to repress the course of disorder that has disgraced the discipline of the Corps, and have manifested his unfitness for the discharge of the important duties devolving on him as the Commanding Officer of a Regiment.

It appeared to his Royal Highness to be unnecessary to enter into a circumstantial detail of the various occurrences, wherein insubordination and disorder have been manifested under Colonel Cuyler's Command, and where the interposition of a proper authority, enforced by that steady line of conduct which is required of a Commanding Officer, would have checked and eradicated, if not have entirely prevented, the existence of the evil.

But taking into consideration the whole circumstances of the case, the Prince Regent was pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to command that an intimation shall be made to Colonel Cuyler of the expediency of his retirement from the Service:—In consideration, however, of the length of time he has served in the Army, and of the cause of this proceeding, arising in his want of qualification for the Command of a Regiment, rather than in any misconduct as an individual, His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to permit that Officer to sell his commission as Lieutenant Colonel.

The Prince Regent was further pleased to remark, that the spirit of Party, which has been so long allowed to exist in the 85th Regiment, appears to have taken such strong hold of the Corps, as at present constituted, as to leave little hope, that the exertions of any Commanding Officer could now remedy such deep-rooted evil, and bring the Regiment back to a due sense of subordination and discipline:—His Royal Highness has therefore been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command that every Officer, without exception, who has joined the 85th Regiment, shall be removed or exchange to different Corps in the Service; not only as an example to the Army generally,—but in order that, by the introduction of other Officers, no recurrence can possibly take place of those instances of dissention which have destroyed the discipline of this Corps, as well as the respect of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers for their Superiors.

In communicating this decision, I have received the Prince Regent's commands, to desire, that your Lordship will at the same time explain to the Officers, that it has been adopted as a general measure of expediency, that not intended as an imputation against any individual;—and that your Lordship will assure Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intosh and Major Mein in particular, that the measure does not lessen the feeling of approbation under which their general services are appreciated; and that due consideration is given to the very honorable terms by which the Courts Martial have expressed their acquittals of the Charges preferred against Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intosh. I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

London Gazette for February 13.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

[The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, Feb. 9, to TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1913.

(Continued from last Month.)

It now remains for the Commander of the Forces to particularize instances of personal intrepidity; and amongst these may be classed the conduct of Lieutenant Hill, of His Majesty's 14th regiment, who with a Havildar of the 4th Vol. Batt. reconnoitred the fort, before the advance of the troops, ascertained the depth of the water in the ditch, and furnished a most correct report for the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson. The behaviour of this officer will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of India, where just claims to distinction are never disregarded.

It is also reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the conduct of Private John O'Brien, of the Horse Artillery, was particularly conspicuous, in having performed an important point of duty, under circumstances of the greatest personal hazard, and he therefore merits public approbation.

The conduct of Lieutenant Hale, and his party, has already been mentioned in terms of just applause, but the Commander of the Forces cannot refrain from again testifying his sense of the activity and exertion that has been manifested by Captain Dawes, and the officers and men of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons during the progress of the service.

The central attack was conducted by Major Grant, of the 4th Vol. Batt. whose well established gallantry is acknowledged and recorded. He therefore requests that this officer will receive his warmest thanks for his active exertions, and communicate the same to the officers and men placed under his immediate command.

The Commander of the Forces performs a pleasing task in recognizing the valuable services of Major Butler, commanding the Artillery, who has uniformly displayed the same unwearied zeal and indefatigable exertion. The Commander of the Forces is therefore happy in the opportunity of bearing public testimony to the professional superiority, and valuable acquirements of this excellent officer.

Major Butler, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-

London Gazette for February 13.

Master-General, Captain Hanson, Military Secretary, Captains Parsons and Tailor, who were acting as Aides-de-Camp, and all of the Staff, with the troops, continue to deserve the approbation and praise already bestowed upon former occasions; he therefore requests that these officers will accept of his warmest acknowledgments for their assiduity, activity, and attention. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, whose gallantry and conduct have been always conspicuous, were exceedingly serviceable in arranging the plan of attack. The former of these officers having been detained upon the Island, on professional duties, the Commander of the Forces was particularly fortunate in the opportunity of benefitting by his valuable talents and exertions.

Lieutenants Harris and Baker, of the Bengal Army, have manifested great anxiety to forward the benefit of the service.

Majors Johnson and Campbell, Captains Jones, Bethune, and the Officers of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff, attended the Commander of the Forces during the action, and he is much indebted to these, as well as to many others, for their active assistance and exertion.

It would be injustice to omit the name of Captain Teesdale, of the Royal Navy, who accompanied the Commander of the Forces, and acted as an Aid-de-Camp, in which situation he displayed all the energy and zeal so common to those of his honourable profession, and the Commander of the Forces regrets that he was wounded so early in the service.

The conduct of Lieutenant M'Lean, of His Majesty's 14th Rifle Company, of Lieutenant Robinson, of His Majesty's 78th, and of Lieutenant Paul, of the Bengal Native Infantry, has also been reported zealous and meritorious.

They were wounded in the assault, and although the Commander of the Forces cannot help deploring the loss, however small, that we have sustained during the progress of the service, he cannot help reverting to the ardour and rapidity of the attack, which ensured to the gallant troops a most complete victory, and lessened those bitter feelings of regret which the loss of a brother soldier must always produce.

Russian Khan, Havildar, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, and Marwan Sing, Sepoy in the Light Infantry Battalion, are promoted to the rank of Jemidars; and Roop Narain Sing, of the Light Infantry Battalion, is promoted to the rank of Havildar, for their distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. These appointments to be considered as having taken place during the action, and they will also be liable to the confirmation of Government.

The exertions and assistance that were afforded by Mr. Craufurd, resident, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Deans, and Mr. Hardy, shall be brought to the attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor. (Signed) RICHARD BUTLER, D. A. G.
(A true copy.) Tho. Otho. Travers, Ast. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

Return of Killed and Wounded.—Killed, 23. Wounded, 76. Total, 99.

An Address has been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County and City of Kilkenny; which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

Admiralty-Office, February 13, 1813.—ADMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Captain Christian, of the Iris, stating, that on the 2d Instant the Iris and Reinder sloop captured the American schooner letter of marque Cashier, of three hundred tons, carrying six twelve-pounder guns, and forty men.

London Gazette for February 13.

Admiralty-Office, February 13, 1813.—ADMIRAL Sir Richard Bickerton reports the capture, by His Majesty's sloop *Derwent*, on the 7th, off the *Lizard*, of the *Edouard* French privateer, pierced for sixteen guns, and forty nine men on board; out of St. Maloes.

Admiralty-Office, February 13, 1813.—VICE-ADMIRAL Thornborough has transmitted a letter from Captain Upton, of His Majesty's ship *Sybilie*, giving an account of his having, on the 5th instant, captured the *Bretons*, French privateer schooner, carrying four guns and ten carronades (all nine-pounders,) and one hundred and twenty-four men.

War-Office, February 13, 1813.—4th regiment of dragoon guards—cornet R. Crookshank to be lieutenant, vice Frost, deceased; to be coronets—ensign William Ramsay, from the 28th foot, by purchase, vice King, promoted; Tanfield Beridge, gent. vice Crookshanks. 7th regiment of light dragoons—Edward James Peters, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice O'Grady, promoted. 8th ditto—Hugh Cochrane, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Reed, who retires. 9th ditto—Donald M'Duffie, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice French, promoted. 24th ditto—cornet and adjutant C. Pellichoddy to have the rank of lieutenant. To be lieutenants, without purchase—Cornet James Richmond, cornet William Hickman, cornet Arthur Macartney. To be cornet, without purchase—Henry Sharpin, gent. vice Richmond. 1st regiment of foot guards—ensign William Barton, from the 87th foot, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Crossman, who retires. 4th regiment of foot—lieutenant J. A. Copley, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Renny, promoted in the 3d garrison battalion. 15th ditto—brevet lieutenant-colonel A. Davidson to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Sibbald, who retires; captain John Moore to be Major, by purchase, vice Davidson; lieutenant Peter Grant to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Moore. 18th ditto—lieutenant Edward Bayntun, from the 85th, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Graves, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon William Spence, from the 6th royal veteran battalion, to be surgeon, vice Cory, placed upon half-pay. 24th regiment of foot—lieutenant James Mitchell, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Holmes, promoted in the 8th West India regiment. 26th ditto—serjeant-major — Miller to be quarter-master, vice Connel, deceased. 27th ditto—hospital-mate Thomas Broadfoot to be assistant-surgeon, vice White, appointed on the staff. 33d ditto—Captain J. L. Harty to be major, by purchase, vice Todd, who retires; lieutenant William Pagan to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Harty. 38th ditto—lieutenant James Martin, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Holburn, deceased. 42d ditto—Lieutenant James Imlach, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges. 46th ditto—Major W. G. M'Gregor, from the 11th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Cuyler, who retires; captain A. Ogilvie to be major, by purchase, vice Sorel, who retires; lieutenant A. Clarke to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Ogilvie; ensign Thomas Carne to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarke. 48th ditto—ensign William Veitch, from the 85th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hall, promoted. 50th ditto—lieutenant J. E. C. M'Carthy to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice King, placed upon half-pay; lieutenant Samuel D. Grinsell, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Carthy, promoted. 52d ditto—gentleman cadet George Ewing Scott, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, who resigns. 56th ditto—lieutenant J. G. Finn, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cairnes, promoted. 62d ditto—hospital-mate James Fawcett to be assistant-surgeon, vice M'Pherson, deceased. 65th ditto—Captain A. Campbell, from the 4th garrison

London Gazette for February 13.

battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Bates, who exchanges; William Barnes, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires. 67th ditto—ensign John Maillew to be lieutenant, vice Moorsom, deceased. 69th ditto—Lieutenant C. Busted, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Naould, deceased. 77th ditto—John Hughes, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Farmer, who resigns. 79th ditto—lieutenant J. Cameron, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chetham, appointed to the 40th foot. 82d ditto—lieutenant D. Robertson, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Rea, deceased. 83d ditto—captain Thomas Fraser, from the 3d garrison battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Laird, deceased; lieutenant Arthur Stevenson, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Strangeways, appointed to the 3d garrison battalion. 85th regiment of foot, to be lieutenants—lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson, from the 43d foot, vice Imlach, who exchanges; lieutenant William Williams, from the royal African corps, without purchase, vice Stevenson, appointed to the 83d foot; lieutenant R. M. Hamilton, from the 101st foot, vice Mitchell, appointed to the 24th foot. 87th ditto, lieutenant P. Kelley, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cowell, appointed to the 2d royal veteran battalion. 89th ditto, lieutenant James Davidson, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Tyrrey, deceased; hospital-mate William Dunlop to be assistant-surgeon, vice Gardner, who resigns. 91st ditto, hospital-mate William H. Young to be assistant-surgeon, vice Yeatman, superseded. 96th ditto, Henry Leslie Prentice, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted. 102d ditto, captain lord George William Russell, from the 23d light dragoons, to be major, by purchase, vice Macklin, who retires. 4th West India regiment, lieutenant Robert C. Mansell, from the 10th foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Dale, who retires. 5th ditto, quarter-master-serjeant Robert Bell, from the 54th foot, to be quarter-master, vice Smyth, deceased. 7th ditto, ensign William Nixon to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wren, who resigns; Cornelius Jones Dunn, gent. to be ensign, vice Nixon. 3d garrison battalion, Francis Jack Needham, gent. to be ensign, vice D'Arcy, who resigns. 3d ditto, lieutenant Henry Dumaresq, from the 9th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Fraser, appointed to the 83d foot. 4th ditto, captain R. Bates, from the 65th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Campbell, who exchanges. 6th royal veteran battalion.—To be lieutenants, lieutenant Alexander Robertson, from the 42d foot, vice Grant, placed on the retired list; quarter-master Thomas Taylor, from the 3d Ceylon regiment, vice M'Leod, placed on the retired list. *Staff*.—To be deputy assistant-commissaries-general to the forces.—George Lefebvre, gent. Charles Hopkins, gent. John Rendall, gent. *Hospital Staff*.—To be hospital-mates for general service, Richard H. Heurtley, gent. vice Young, promoted in the 91st foot; John Morrison, gent. vice Dunlop, promoted in the 89th foot. The King's German legion.—1st regiment light dragoons, Frederick Petersdorff, gent. to be cornet, vice Scharnhorst, promoted. 1st battalion of the line, Edward Leslie, gent. to be ensign. 5th ditto, serjeant-major George Wischmann, from the 3d light dragoons, to be ensign. Hospital staff, surgeon Charles Groskopf, from the 3d light dragoons, to be surgeon to the forces for the service of the legion, vice Hadwig, deceased. The duke of Brunswick Oel's corps.—Cavalry, serjeant-major — Radant to be cornet, vice Platz, promoted. Dillon's regiment, hospital-mate James G. Playfair to be assistant surgeon, vice Gilardini. **MEMORANDUM**.—The appointment of hospital mate E. Dolphin to be assistant-surgeon in the 95th foot, vice Ridgway, promoted, as stated in the Gazette of the 14th Nov. last, has not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 15th Dec. 1812, and 2d instant. 51st foot.—for D. Z. Roberts, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Wilson, read *Harry*

London Gazette for February 16.

Harvey Roberts, gent. to be ensign, &c. 25th ditto.—For Daniel Blackwood, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted, read Daniel Blackwell, gent. to be ensign, &c. Hospital staff.—For surgeon John Hartle, from the 1st West India regiment, to be surgeon to the forces, read surgeon Robert Hartle, from the &c.

Office of Ordnance, February 11, 1813.—Royal regiment of artillery.—Second lieutenant Justly Hill to be first lieutenant, vice Small, superseded, being absent without leave, dated February 1, 1813.

Commission signed by his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—William Leaviss, gent. to be adjutant to the southern regiment of Northumberland local militia, dated January 8, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, Feb. 13, to TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1813.

War-office February 16, 1813.—12th regiment of light dragoons, James Liddell, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Calderwood, promoted. 15th ditto, John James Douglas, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Bellairs, promoted. 17th ditto, cornet J. M. Anderson, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lynch, appointed to the 18th light dragoons. 24th ditto, Henry Dwyer, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Hickman, promoted. 1st regiment of foot guards, ensign Edward Penruddock, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lantour, who retires. 9th regiment of foot, Hugh Moises, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Redhead, who retires. 13th ditto, ensign and adjutant Henry Vereker to have the rank of lieutenant. 28th ditto, ensign Robert Mitchell, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cottingham, promoted in the 85th foot. 41st ditto, ensign Charles Harrison, from the Shropshire militia, to be ensign, without purchase; William Jones Hall, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Parker, appointed to the 21st light dragoons. 42d ditto, John Latta, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Farrar, who retires. 43d ditto, lieutenant Samuel Hobkirk, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted in the 79th foot. 54th ditto, paymaster Henry Irwin, from the 65th foot, to be paymaster, vice Colquhoun, who exchanges. 57th ditto, John Spurrell Pode, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hobhouse, promoted. 60th ditto, lieutenant A. C. Bowers, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Rogers, who resigns. To be lieutenants, without purchase; ensign Cuthbert Fornerett, vice Franchini, promoted; ensign William Batteley; ensign Frederick Baring; ensign William Lupton; ensign J. Jones; lieutenant Hippolyte du Bourblanc, from the half-pay of Du Dresney's late regiment. To be ensigns, without purchase,—Edward John Bruce, gent. vice Fornerett, John Thomas Hislop, gent. vice Batteley; Thomas Lemmon, gent. vice Baring; Thomas Barton, gent. vice Lupton; William Donovan, gent. vice Jones. 65th regiment of foot, paymaster Archibald Colquhoun, from the 54th foot, to be paymaster, vice Irwin, who exchanges. 93d ditto, lieutenant George Buchan to be captain of a company, vice Reynolds, deceased; ensign Thomas Lindsay to be lieutenant, vice Buchan; William Maxwell, gent. to be ensign, vice Lindsay. 84th ditto, captain Courtland Schuyler to be major, by purchase, vice Vincent, who retires; lieutenant Stephen Prendergast to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Schuyler. 85th ditto, gent. cadet John Duthy, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Carey, whose appointment has not taken place. 90th ditto, serjeant-major Alexander Wilson to be

London Gazette for February 16.

adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice James, promoted. 95th ditto, Mathew Cadoux, esq. to be paymaster, vice Cadoux, deceased. 102d ditto, ensign R. T. Hume to be lieutenant vice Jamieson, deceased. To be ensigns, without purchase, Samuel North, gent. vice Sherlock, deceased; Edward Croker, gent. vice Hume; royal African corps, lieutenant Alexander Heddle, from the royal York rangers, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Williams, appointed to the 85th foot; hospital-mate Thomas Aitken to be Assistant-surgeon, vice Douglas, appointed to the royal Veteran battalion. 3d garrison battalion, lieutenant Peter Ratledge, from half-pay of the 8th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Lewis, appointed to the 5th garrison battalion; 5th ditto, lieutenant Coakley Lewis, from the 3d garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Macdonald, who retires upon half-pay of the late 5th garrison battalion. 6th veteran battalion assistant-surgeon Henry Mostyn, from the 15th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Spence, promoted in the 18th foot. *Hospital Staff*.—Assistant-surgeon William Sibbald, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be assistant-surgeon to the forces, vice Dow, promoted in the 37th foot. The King's German legion.—2d regiment light dragoons, ——— Schulze, gent. to be cornet, vice Prendergast, whose appointment has not taken place. 7th battalion of the line, John Henderson, gent. to be ensign, vice Ebell, promoted. Royal Corsican rangers.—Paymaster-serjeant William Hill, from the 29th foot, to be quarter-master, vice Marriotti, who retires. MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenant Shiel, of the 7th foot, is superseded, being absent without leave. The appointment of staff-surgeon R. J. Brown to be surgeon of a recruiting district, vice Salmond, placed upon half-pay, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d instant, has not taken place.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 6th October 1812. 95th foot.—For *George Coney*, gent. to be second lieutenant, without purchase, vice Worsley, promoted, read *George Carey*, gent. to be second lieutenant, without purchase, vice Worsley, promoted. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Berks.—Royal Berkshire militia.—Lieutenant-colonel ——— Ravenshaw to be colonel, dated Dec. 9, 1812; right honourable William Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viscount Folkestone, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated as above; lieutenant William Hallet to be captain, dated Nov. 17, 1812; Robert Micklem, gent. to be lieutenant, dated June 26, 1812; ensign George Grubb to be ditto, dated August 25, 1812; William Hallet, gent. to be ditto, dated August 26, 1812; ensign Charles Atkinson to be ditto, dated Nov. 17, 1812; ensign Francis Nathaniel Newbolt to be ditto, dated January 13, 1813; William Shackell, gent. to be ensign, dated July 21, 1812; Edward Charwell, gent. to be ditto; dated Sep. 12, 1812; John Norris, gent. to be ditto, dated Nov. 17, 1812; Immanuel John Davenport, gent. to be ditto, dated Dec. 9, 1812. Thomas Weadon Dodwell, gent. to be ditto, dated January 13, 1813; William Stratton, gent. to be ditto, dated Jan. 19, 1813; 2d regiment of local militia.—Lieutenant James Smith to be captain, dated Jan. 20, 1813; ensign Samuel Buttler, to be lieutenant, dated as above; Richard Goolden to be surgeon, dated May 8, 1812. Vale of White Horse volunteers.—John Francis Spenlove, esq. to be major, dated Nov. 26, 1812; lieutenant Benjamin Smith to be captain, dated May 22, 1811; Charles Baster, gent. to be lieutenant, dated Nov. 26, 1812. Farringdon and Shrivvenham volunteers.—ensign John Mayow to be lieutenant, dated June 16, 1812. Commission in the royal south Lincoln militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln; Charles Blissett, gent. to be ensign, dated January 27, 1813. Commissions in the royal Pembroke Fuzileers militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Pembroke.—William Butler, esq. to be captain by brevet, dated Dec. 25, 1812; Charles Blake, gent. to be first lieutenant, dated as above; John B. Jessop, gent. to be first lieutenant, dated Jan. 30, 1813; Howell Powell Clough, gent. to be second lieutenant, dated as above. Commission in the eastern battalion of Essex

London Gazette for February 20.

militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Essex.—Ensign Charles Rush to be lieutenant, vice Marsh, resigned, dated Jan. 19, 1813. Commission in the 1st regiment of royal Carmarthen Fusiliers local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, William Williams, gent. to be surgeon, vice Morgau, resigned, dated February 5, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, February 16, to SATURDAY, February 20, 1813.

PROCLAMATION

Published by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Java, dated Djocjocarta, June 18, 1812.

THE Sultan Hamangkubwana the Second has, by his crimes and violation of treaty, shewn himself unworthy of the confidence of the British Government, and unfit to be farther intrusted with the administration delegated to him.

But a few months have elapsed since the Sultan experienced the utmost measure of forbearance, clemency and generosity of the British Government. He had violently seized upon the Government from which his want of faith towards his late Sovereign had removed him, and in the execution of his purpose, put to death the First Minister of his Government, an officer, whose office and person were solemnly protected in all the existing engagements, and, until his time, had been held inviolate.

The British Government, with a tender respect for his advanced age, his high rank and supposed misfortunes, were willing to make a new trial of his conduct, and on his expressing a contrition for his past offences, even confirmed him in the throne he had presumed to usurp.

Scarcely however was he restored to power, when he caused to be assassinated the father of that very minister with whose blood he had recently stained his hands, a blameless and inoffensive old man. He shortly thereafter ordered to be strangled seven of the highest and most respectable chiefs of the country, without even an alleged offence; men, whose persons were by the existing engagements, under the immediate protection of the British Government. He degraded and affronted the Hereditary Prince, lost to all sense of the dutiful respect with which he himself, during his prior degradation had been treated by him; nay, he even threatened the life of the Prince, and was hindered from putting his threats into execution, only by the direct interference of the British Government. He has refused to deliver over the lands and districts ceded to the late Government, and confirmed to the British by the last treaty. He has entirely neglected and overlooked every minor stipulation of that treaty; and lastly, he has been detected in intriguing with the Court of the Soosoonan, in violation of the most solemn and most important engagement of all the treaties, with the avowed object of undermining and subverting the British supremacy in Java.

By such conduct, inimical to the peace, good government, and general tranquillity of the country at large, the Sultan has displayed to the world, how unworthily he is of the high and important trust which the British Government reposed in him. He has forfeited all claim to the future confidence to that Government, and entirely lost the love and affection of his people, reducing the country to a state bordering upon anarchy.

London Gazette for February 23.

The Princes, the Chiefs, and the people of Djocjocarta at large, are therefore hereby informed, that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the whole island of Java, and its dependencies, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of the British Government, to depose the present Sultan, and in reassuming the administration of the one half of the high lands of Java, known by the name of the kingdom Mataram, again to delegate the same to the present Pangeran Adipati, who is hereby proclaimed Sultan of Mataram, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third.

All persons are therefore required to obey him as their lawful Sovereign; and it is hereby declared, that all who presume to abet the dethroned Prince in his pretensions to the Government, will be considered as traitors to their country, and dealt with accordingly.

That no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, the same is directed to be translated into the Javanese language, and affixed at the gates of the Craton, at the British Fort and Residentary-House, and in such other public places as proclamations and publications are usually affixed.

Dated at Djocjocarta this 18th day of June, 1812, by me, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Java and its dependencies, (signed) THO. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. CRAUFORD, Resident at Mataram.

(A true copy.) J. ECKFORD, Assist. Sec. to Govt.

In pursuance of the above proclamation, the Pangeran Adipati has been raised to the throne, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third, and publicly installed to that station by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the evening of the 22d instant, the whole of the Princes and Chieftains having submitted, and the country being in a perfect state of tranquillity. J. ECKFORD, Asst. Sec. to Govt. Samarang, June 28, 1812.

Addresses have been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Cavan; and by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of Londonderry; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

Office of Ordnance, February 18, 1813.—Royal regiment of artillery—second lieutenant Henry Forster to be first lieutenant, vice Trotter, deceased; dated February 2, 1813. Medical establishment for the military department of the ordnance—temporary assistant-surgeon Thomas Seaton to be second assistant surgeon, vice Moises, retired on half-pay; dated February 8, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, Feb. 20, to TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1813.

Addresses have been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Protestant Freeholders of the City and County of Londonderry; and by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of the County of the Town of Drogheda; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

War-office, February 23, 1813.—4th regiment of dragoon guards, cornet John

London Gazette for February 23.

Scaranche to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice King, promoted, commission dated February 1813. 1st regiment of dragoons, assistant-surgeon G. J. Burroughs, from the 24th foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Langman, deceased, dated as above. 6th ditto, cornet Frederick Johnstone to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hibbert, who retires, dated as above. 7th regiment of light dragoons, lieutenant Thomas Wildman to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Crauford, who retires, dated as above. 9th ditto, cornet Richard Beasley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shaw, promoted, dated as above. 16th ditto, major James Hay to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, dated as above; captain George H. Murray to be major, vice Hay, dated as above; lieutenant Charles King, from the 11th light dragoons, to be capt. of a troop, vice Murray, dated as above. 23d ditto, lieutenant John Martin to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice lord William Russell, promoted in the 102d foot, dated as above. 24th ditto, cornet Richard J. Shaw, from the half-pay of the 24th light dragoons, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Mc'Cartney promoted, dated as above. 25th ditto, Thomas Perry, esq. to be paymaster, vice Kennah, deceased, dated as above. 1st regiment of foot, lieutenant Thomas Gordon, from the Bourbon regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Patton, who exchanges, dated as above; lieutenant Eleazar Jenkins, from the Donegal militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 11th ditto, captain John Hamilton to be major, by purchase, vice Mc'Gregor, promoted in the 46th foot, dated as above. 13th ditto, lieutenant-general Edward Morrison, from the 60th foot, to be colonel, vice Campbell, appointed to the command of the 32d regiment, dated February 15, 1813; John Hart Rawlins, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gason, promoted, dated Feb. 18, 1813; Serjeant Edward Sheridan to be quarter-master, vice Murray, superseded, dated as above. 21th regiment of foot, hospital-mate Mathew Bentley to be assistant-surgeon, vice Burroughs, appointed to the 1st dragoons, dated as above. 32d ditto, general Alexander Campbell, from the 13th foot, to be colonel, vice general Ogilvie, deceased, dated February 15, 1813. 33d ditto, ensign George Gahagan to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pagan, promoted, dated Feb. 11, 1813. 38th ditto, hospital-mate Samuel Cotnam to be assistant-surgeon, vice Todd, promoted in the 52d foot, dated Feb. 18, 1813. 41st ditto, Herman Lott, esq. to be Paymaster, dated as above. 42d ditto, ensign John Grant to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, who retires, dated as above. 43d ditto, lieutenant Samuel Pollock to be captain of a company, vice Mackenzie, deceased, dated as above. 52d ditto, assistant-surgeon Robert Todd, from the 38th foot, to be surgeon, vice Walker, promoted, dated as above. 60th ditto, lieutenant-general the honourable Charles Hope, from the 7th dragoon guards, to be colonel commandant of a battalion, vice lieutenant-general Morrison, appointed to the command of the 13th regiment, dated Feb. 15, 1813; lieutenant Thomas Penrice, from the 16th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Shaw, appointed to the 85th foot, dated Feb. 18, 1813. 64th ditto, lieutenant Samuel H. Chambers, from the 3d West India regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Halfhide, who exchanges, dated as above. 68th ditto, Thomas Sheddan, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Perry, promoted in the 3d garrison battalion, dated as above. 85th ditto, serjeant major James Mc'Gillewrie to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Connor, appointed to the 103d foot, dated as above. 100th ditto, ensign Patrick Carter to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. 102d ditto, ensign Westrop Watkins, from the City of Cork militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 3d West India regiment, lieutenant, A. Halfhide, from the 64th foot, to be lieutenant vice Chambers, who exchanges, dated as above. Royal African corps, lieutenant William Gray to be adjutant, vice Hodder deceased, dated as above. 3d

London Gazette for February 23.

garrison bat.—To be lieutenants, Lieut. James Stuart, from the 71st foot, dated Feb. 17, 1813; ensign — Perry, from the 68th foot, dated Feb. 18, 1813. 13th royal veteran battalion, brevet lieutenant-colonel Archibald M'Donnell, from the 92d foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated January 25, 1813; brevet major George Langlands, from the 74th foot, to be major, dated as above. To be captains of companies, captain William Sherston, from the 32d foot, dated as above; Captain William Gibson, from the 32d foot, dated as above; captain J. Hitchin, from the 30th foot, dated as above; captain William M'Leod, from the 61st foot, dated as above; captain James M'Intyre, from the 71st foot, dated as above; captain James Porter, from the 11th foot, dated as above; captain William Baird, from the 11th foot; dated as above; captain B. Parefoy, from the 45th foot, dated as above; captain A. Gourlay, from the 23d foot, dated as above; captain B. Hickey, from the 51st foot, dated as above. To be lieutenants,—lieutenant F. Eherstein, from the 60th foot, dated as above; lieutenant Donald Ross, from the 71st foot, dated as above; lieutenant John Munton, from the 32d foot, dated as above; lieutenant H. Richardson, from the 83d foot, dated as above; lieutenant Hill Phillips, from the 45th foot, dated as above; lieutenant James Edgar, from the 30th foot, dated as above; lieutenant Peter Broetz, from the 60th foot, dated as above; quarter-master John Hagger, from the 47th foot, dated as above; ensign Thomas Clark, from the 31st foot, dated as above; ensign — Scott, from the 11th foot, dated as above; ensign J. Yates, from the 45th foot, dated as above; ensign A. Veitch, from the 38th foot, dated as above; ensign W. Harris, from the 27th foot, dated as above; ensign John Harford, from the 48th foot, dated as above; troop quarter-master D. Wood, from the 3d dragoon guards, dated as above; troop quarter-master Little, from the 14th light dragoons, dated as above; troop quarter-master — Williams, from the 14th light dragoons, dated as above. To be ensigns,—Serjeant-major — Wood, from the 7th foot, dated as above; serjeant-major — Fawcett, from the 4th foot, dated as above; serjeant-major — Gordon, from the 23d foot, dated January 25, 1813; serjeant-major J. Barnes, from the 48th foot, dated as above, quarter-master-serjeant — Knight, from the 61st foot, dated as above; serjeant-major — Garret, from the 95th foot, dated as above; serjeant R. Smith, from the Coldstream guards, dated as above; serjeant — Coxson, from the 3d foot guards, dated as above; serjeant G. Borcham, from the 9th foot, dated as above; serjeant E. Thomas, from the 43d foot, dated as above: quarter-master-serjeant William Perry, from the 28th foot, dated as above.

Staff—Captain William Willermin, of the royal staff corps, to be deputy quarter-master-general to the forces serving in the island of Ceylon, with the rank of major in the army, vice lieutenant-colonel Edwards, who resigns — *Hospital Staff*—Inspector of hospitals William Ferguson, from the Portuguese establishment, to be inspector of hospitals for general service, dated February 18, 1813; deputy inspector Francis Burrowes to be inspector of hospitals in Portugal only, under the command of lieutenant-general Sir William Carr Beresford, vice Ferguson, dated as above; doctor Charles Forbes, physician to the forces, to be deputy inspector of hospitals, vice Burrowes, dated as above; assistant-surgeon Dwyer, M. D. from the 6th foot, to be physician to the forces, vice Forbes, dated as above; surgeon Thomas Walker, M. D. from the 52d foot, to be physician to the forces, vice Wright, deceased, dated as above. The king's German legion, 5th battalion of the line—serjeant Bernard Croon to be ensign, dated February 10, 1813; serjeant Charles Weiss to be ensign, vice Korscham, promoted, dated February 11, 1813. 4th ditto, serjeant Frederick Heitmuller to be ensign, vice Langworth, promoted, dated February 14, 1813. 7th ditto—serjeant August Steffens, from the 1st battalion light infantry, to be ensign, vice Ruden, promoted, dated February 15, 1813.

London Gazette for February 27.

Veteran battalion—lieutenant-colonel Charles Belleville, from the 2d battalion of the line, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated February 11, 1813. To be captains of companies—captain Ferdinand Baron Marschall, from the 1st battalion of the line, dated as above; captain Frederick Bothe, from the independent garrison company, dated February 12, 1813; captain Charles Ebell, from the 7th battalion of the line, dated February 13, 1813. To be lieutenants—lieutenant Frederick Schneering, from the 2d light dragoons, dated February 11, 1813; lieutenant Theo. Thalmann, from the independent garrison company, dated February 12, 1813; lieutenant John Tatter, from the 1st battalion of the line, dated February 13, 1813; lieutenant Lewis Weyhe, from the 5th battalion of the line, dated February 14, 1813. To be ensign—ensign George Rumann, from the independent garrison company, dated February 11, 1813. To be adjutant, ensign Henry Schaefer, from the 7th battalion of the line, with the rank of lieutenant, dated February 15, 1813. To be quarter-master—ensign Henry Behusen, from the depot company, dated February 16, 1813. Meuron's regiment—lieutenant Hypolite Du Baur-blanc, from the 60th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Meuron, who retires, dated February 13, 1813. Bourbon regiment—lieutenant Thomas Patton, from the 1st foot to be lieutenant, vice Gordon, who exchanges, dated as above.——

MEMORANDUM.—Veterinary surgeon Feron, of the 15th light dragoons, is superseded, being absent without leave. The appointments of ——— Dicenta, gent. to be ensign and lieutenant in Dillon's regiment, as stated in the gazettes of the 16th February and 21st May 1811, have not taken place.

ERRATUM in the gazette of the 13th instant. 5th West India regiment—for quarter-master-serjeant Robert Bell, from the 54th foot, to be quarter-master, vice Smyth, deceased, read quarter-master-serjeant Robert Bell, from the 55th foot, to be quarter-master, vice Smyth, deceased.

Admiralty-Office, February 23, 1813.—Extract of a letter from the Honourable Captain Paget, of His Majesty's ship *Superb*, to Admiral Lord Keith, dated off Belleisle, the 9th instant, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.—I HAVE great pleasure in acquainting you, that the *Superb* has just run alongside the fine American brig *Star*, of three hundred and fifty tons, six guns, and thirty-five men.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, Feb. 23, to SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1813.

Foreign-Office, February 27, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saint Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, June 8, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that Count Heller arrived here last night from his uncle Count Wittgenstein, with accounts of the surrender of the Prussian corps which served in Courland under General York. And this officer states, that the French Marshal, Macdonald, has written to Count Wittgenstein to treat for capitulation, apparently not aware how completely he was surrounded.

London Gazette for February 27.

Count Wittgenstein had sent Prince Repnin to settle this business.

Accounts were received last Sunday of the capitulation of the garrison of Memel; and I saw in the hands of Field-Marshal Count Soltyhoff, the copy of the capitulation. The Prussian Commandant was a Major, and the garrison consisted of two Prussian battalions, but there was no return of their strength, or of the ordnance and stores in the place.

Your Lordship will observe, that Gumbinnen and Insterburg are occupied, and that detachments are sent to Allanberg, Kreutzburg, and Braunsberg, between Dantzic and Königsberg, so that I have no doubt but that the latter place is occupied by the Prussian troops. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

Journal of Military Operations from the 25th to the 30th December.—December 25.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that parties of the detachment of Colonel Gerngross have discovered the enemy between Schawle and Kelma, proceeding in the greatest haste towards Nemockstam.

Major-General Tutchkoff writes, under date of the 22d, that, on the 26th instant he hopes to be with his corps at Slonim. The enemy, on their precipitate retreat, have left their convoys of provisions.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff was, on the 22d, with the vanguard, at Malor Brestovitzé.

December 26.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 24th, that Major-General Landskoy, in pursuing the enemy into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, had, on the 18th, taken prisoners two generals, sixty-one officers of the état-major, and others, two thousand one hundred and seventy-six soldiers, and twelve surgeons; and that besides, different parties of the vanguard have taken sixty officers of all ranks, and seven hundred soldiers. Lieutenant-General Sachin informs him also, that Lieutenant-General Mussin-Pushkin, in marching with his detachment to Rubeshoff, had, in the night of the 3d December, vigorously attacked the enemy, had beaten him, and taken prisoners one colonel, three officers, and two hundred soldiers. General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that when Tilsit was taken possession of by the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Katusoff, they found there in the hospitals thirty-three officers, and eight hundred and thirty-five men, among whom three officers and thirty-seven soldiers belonged to our army. In the magazines were found two thousand bushels of rye and wheat, from eight to ten thousand bushels of oats, about five hundred quintals of hay, two hundred barrels of flour, thirteen boats laden with cannon shot, and various implements of pioneers, fifty-eight head of cattle, eighty barrels of brandy, and two hundred quintals of gunpowder. Another party of this detachment had also made prisoners two officers and 100 men, and had taken thirty-five waggons laden with gunpowder. Adjutant-General the Marquis of Palucci reports, that he, at the head of his troops, entered Mitau on the 21st. Lieutenant-General Rath passed, on the 24th instant, with eight battalions, from Minsk to Novoswerschenno.

December 27.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 26th, that when Major-General Laskin, on passing by the city of Wilna with his detachment, attacked the enemy's cavalry, Palamarenko, a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of Mariopol Hussars, took the standard of honour belonging to the 9th regiment of cavalry. Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, under date of the 25th December, that on that day he had detached three regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Andrianovitch, to Tikoczin, and that likewise on that day the Austrian corps under Prince Schwartzenberg had left the government of Bialystock, which was to be entered by our troops on the 27th.

London Gazette for February 27.

December 28.—The partisan Colonel Davidoff reports, under date of the 26th, that on the taking of Grodno he rescued the following Russians, who had been wounded and taken prisoners, viz. fourteen officers and 467 men, and that six hundred and sixty-one men were taken prisoners from the enemy; that there were also taken very considerable magazines full of corn of different kinds, as well as of brandy, all which he had delivered to Adjutant-General Korf, who was just then arriving there with his detachment. General Count Platoff reports, under the date of the 27th, that he is proceeding with his regiments to Insterberg, after detaching considerable parties to Braunsberg, by the way of Allenburg and Kreutzburg, in order to prevent the enemy from having any communication between Elbing and Königsberg.

December 29.—General Count Wittgenstein writes, under date of the 27th, that, on the 26th, the towns of Insterburg and Gumbinnen were occupied by parties from the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff. In the former of these places, forty-two of our prisoners were rescued, and the enemy lost two hundred and twenty men in prisoners. There were also taken from him four stands of colours. In the hospitals were found one colonel, twenty officers, and twelve hundred men; and in the magazines, twelve hundred bushels of oats, two thousand ditto of flour, three hundred quintals of buck wheat, thirty bushels of peeled barley, two thousand ditto of rye, two hundred ditto of wheat, fifteen barrels of salt, thirty ditto of brandy, and four hundred and fifty muskets. At Gumbinnen they took prisoners the French Commandant, a commissary of war, one colonel, forty-two officers, and fifteen hundred men. The infantry of this detachment and the artillery are at Raudibren, while the cavalry is observing the enemy's movements in the direction of Tauroggen. Adjutant-general Wasilchikoff writes, that on the 27th the whole principality of Bialystock was occupied by our troops. Thus then the frontiers of the Russian empire are entirely cleared of the enemy's troops, with the exception of a few remains of Macdonald's corps, which are likewise making their escape beyond our frontiers. The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal are at Wilna.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1813.—In a former dispatch I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ultimo, with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms; of this there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps, under General Mussenbach, was included, in the event that orders could reach him: these orders were in time, and, with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amounted to fifteen thousand men. Marshal Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and, while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Labiau. He was closely pursued during the night from the 1st to the 2d instant, and lost six hundred prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post. The occupation of Königsberg by the Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose. His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into several corps, which are advancing in different columns. I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wintzingerode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The

London Gazette for February 27.

Emperor moved in the night of the 7th January from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards, and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Merecz on the 10th of January: it was thought they would continue there for a day or two. The Austrians under the Prince Schwartzberg had retired from Bielestock, and were near Warsaw; but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be opposed to them. Zambrow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula can be adequate to the defence of the têtes-du-pont and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place upon both banks.

The Emperor remained sixteen or seventeen days at Wilna, where His Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees, for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carron still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna sixteen thousand corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages; and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continued to be very great. The Emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals. Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, in presence of the Court, on New Year's Day (O. S.), in thanksgiving for the expulsion of the French from the Russian territory, on which occasion the proclamation, of which the inclosed is a translation, was read; to which I have also added, the general order given out to the army at Wilna, the 2d January, by Prince Kutusoff Smolensko. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

P. S. I had the states, found at Wilna, of two regiments of the French guard, by which the condition of the others may be inferred. C.

The Commander in Chief of the Armies, Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has reported as follows to His Imperial Majesty from his head-quarters at Orana, January 9:—KONIGSBERG, the ancient capital of Prussia, is subject to your Imperial Majesty. This city was occupied on the 6th of January by Count Wittgenstein's advanced guard, under the orders of Major-General Schepeleff. Marshal Macdonald occupied the town with a corp d'armé, composed of the old French guards, and some troops who had escaped the general destruction of the enemy's grand army. The wreck of his particular corps, constituting part of this total, was reduced to two thousand five hundred men; after the Prussians separated from them, there remained to him in all out about seven thousand men. At the approach of the advanced guard, which briskly pursued the enemy without halting, he passed by Konigsberg, and abandoned it to Major-General Schepeleff, who entered it without meeting any resistance. This astonishing facility in giving up the possession of this city is a consequence of the victories with which the arms of your Imperial Majesty have been crowned during the last two months. Macdonald's corps is pursued by Wittgenstein's and Admiral Tchichagoff's army, by diagonal route.

Report of the Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the Town of Mereleh, dated Jan. 10, 1813.—I HAVE the happiness to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that, previous to the occupation of Konigsberg, the General Schepeleff, commanding the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein, continued to follow the enemy from Tilsit, and came up with him on the 23d, near Labiau; notwithstanding the favourable position which the enemy had taken, he was beaten at all points, with the loss of three cannon and three hundred soldiers. The General Schepeleff profited by his advantage to follow the enemy with vigour to the distance of thirty miles, and to enter Konigsberg along with them. Our troops entered the town two hours after midnight. We have made thirteen hundred prisoners in the town itself, and eight

London Gazette for February 27.

thousand in the environs, who fell into our hands exhausted from fatigue. We have found a considerable quantity of provisions and forage in Königsberg. The inhabitants are recovering thirty pieces of cannon which the enemy have thrown into the river. The General Count Wittgenstein renders justice to the courage and wise dispositions of General Schepeloff.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

GOD and all the world are witness with what objects and what forces the enemy has entered our dear country. Nothing could avert his malevolent and obstinate intentions. Proudly calculating on his own forces, and on those which he had embodied against us from almost all the European powers, and hurried on by desire of conquest and thirst for blood, he hastened to penetrate even into the bosom of our great empire, to spread amongst us the horrors and all the misery of a war of devastation, and to come upon us by surprise, but for which he had long been preparing. Having foreseen, by former proofs of his unmeasured ambition and the violence of his proceedings, what bitter sufferings he was about to inflict upon us, and seeing him already pass our frontiers with a fury which nothing could arrest, we have been compelled, though with a sorrowful and wounded heart in invoking the aid of God, to draw the sword; and to promise to our empire, that we will not return it to the scabbard so long as a single enemy remains in arms on our territory. We fixed firmly in our hearts this determination, relying on the valour of the people whom God has confided to us; and we have not been deceived. What proofs of courage, of bravery, of piety, of patience, and of fortitude, has not Russia shewn? The enemy, who penetrated into her bosom with all his characteristic ferocity and rage, has not been able to draw from her a single sigh by the severe wounds he has inflicted. It would seem that with the blood which flowed, her spirit of bravery increased; that the burning villages animated her patriotism, and the destruction and profanation of the temples of God strengthened her faith, and nourished in her the sentiment of implacable revenge. The army, the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, the merchants, the people, in a word, all classes, all estates of the empire, neither sparing their property nor their lives, have breathed the same spirit—a spirit of courage and of piety, a love equally ardent for their God and for their country. This unanimity, this universal zeal, have produced effects hardly credible, such as have scarcely existed in any age. Let us contemplate the enormous force collected from twenty kingdoms and nations, united under the same standard, with an ambitious and atrocious enemy, flushed with success, which entered our country; half a million of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, accompanied by fifteen hundred pieces of cannon. With forces so powerful he pierces into the heart of Russia, extends himself, and begins to spread fire and devastation. But six months have scarcely elapsed since he passed our frontiers, and what is become of him? Let us here cite the words of the Holy Psalmist—

I myself have seen the ungodly in great power; and flourishing like a green bay-tree:

I went by, and lo, he was gone: I sought him, but his place could no where be found.

PSALM xxxvii. v. 36, 37.

This sublime sentence is accomplished in all its force, on our arrogant and impious enemy. Where are his armies, like a mass of black clouds, which the wind has drawn together? They are dispersed as rain. A great part wetting the earth with their blood, cover the fields of the Governments of Moscow, Moulouga, Smolensko, White Russia, and Lithuania. Another part equally great has been taken in the frequent battles, with many generals and commanders. In fine, after numerous

London Gazette for February 27.

bloody combats, in the end whole regiments, imploring the magnanimity of their conquerors, have laid down their arms before them. The rest, composing a number equally great, pursued in their precipitate flight by our victorious troops, overtaken by cold and hunger, have strewed the road from Moscow to the frontiers of Russia with carcasses, cannons, waggons, and baggage; so that, of those numerous forces, a very inconsiderable part of the soldiers, exhausted and without arms, can with difficulty, and almost lifeless, return to their country, to serve as a terrible example to their countrymen of the dreadful sufferings which must overtake those rash men, who dare to carry their hostile designs into the bosom of powerful Russia. To-day we inform our well beloved and faithful subjects, with a lively joy, and grateful acknowledgments towards God, that the reality has surpassed even our hopes, and that what we announced at the commencement of this war, is accomplished beyond all measure; there is no longer a single enemy on the face of our territory, or, rather, there they all remain, but in what state? Dead, wounded, and prisoners. Even their proud Chief himself, has, with the utmost difficulty, escaped, with his principal officers, leaving his army dispersed, and abandoning his cannon, of which there are more than a thousand pieces, exclusive of those buried or thrown into the water, which have been recovered, and are now in our hands: the scene of the destruction of his armies surpasses all belief. One almost imagines that our eyes deceive us. Who has been able to effect this? Without derogating from the merited glory of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, this distinguished General, who has rendered to his country services for ever memorable, and without detracting from the merits of other valiant and able commanders who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and ardour, nor from the general bravery of the troops, we must confess that what they have accomplished surpasses human power. Acknowledge then Divine Providence in this wonderful event. Let us prostrate ourselves before His sacred throne, and evidently seeing His hand chastising pride and impiety, instead of boasting and glorying in our victories, learn from this great and terrible example to be modest and peaceable executors of his law and his will; to resemble not those impious profanators of the temples of God, whose carcasses, without number, now serve as food for dogs and crows. God is mighty in His kindness and in His anger. Let us be guided by the justice of our actions, and the purity of our sentiments, as the only path which leads to Him. Let us proceed to the temple of His sanctity, and there crowned with his hand, thank Him for the benefits which He has bestowed upon us; addressing to Him our ardent supplications, that He will continue to extend to us His favour, and to put an end to the war; granting us victory on victory, and the wished-for peace and tranquillity.

Given at Wilna, the 6th January, in the year of our Lord 1813, and the 12th of
of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, &c.

THE deliverance of Russia from its numerous enemies, equally savage and atrocious in intentions and actions, their destruction complete in six months, so that notwithstanding their precipitate flight, only a very small part has been able to re-pass our frontiers, is evidently a divine favour especially bestowed on Russia; is an event so remarkable, that no time will efface it from the annals of the world. In eternal remembrance of the unexampled zeal, of the fidelity, patriotism, and love for religion, by which the Russian nation has distinguished itself in the time of calamity, and to witness our gratitude towards Divine Providence, who has preserved Russia from the ruin which menaced her, we propose to build in our first capital a church, under the name of the Saviour Jesus Christ, of which the particulars shall be published in due time. May God bless our enterprise! May

London Gazette for February 27.

God permit it to be accomplished. May this temple exist for many ages, and may there be burnt before the holy altar of God, the incense of gratitude of the most distant ages, at the same time with the love and imitation of the actions of their ancestors.

ALEXANDER.

Wilna, the 6th January, 1813.

Order of the Day, issued by the Marshal General Kutusoff Smolensko to the Troops.

BRAVE and victorious troops! you are at last upon the frontier of the empire. Each of you have been the preserver of the country: Russia has bestowed upon you this title. The rapid pursuit of the enemy, and the extraordinary difficulties that you have supported in this campaign, astonish all nations, and have acquired for you immortal glory. Such brilliant victories are without example. During two whole months your hand has daily punished the miscreants. The road that they have pursued is strewn with dead bodies. Their Chief, in his flight, sought for his personal safety alone. Death has raged in their ranks; thousands fell together and perished. Thus hath the wrath of the Almighty burst over them, and thus hath He protected His people.

Not resting ourselves in the midst of our heroic actions—we must still proceed farther: we must pass our frontiers, and endeavour to accomplish the defeat of the enemy in the face of their allies. But we will not follow the example of their rage and phrenzy, which disgrace the soldier. They have burnt our habitations—have violated our sanctuaries; but you have beheld in what manner the arm of the Almighty has punished their impiety! Let us be liberal, and make a distinction between the enemy and the peaceable inhabitants! Justice and clemency towards the latter will manifest most certainly, that we do not seek to enslave them, nor aspire to vain glory; but that our object is to free from misery and destruction even those who have taken arms against Russia. The constant desire of His Majesty the Emperor is, that the tranquillity of the inhabitants be not disturbed, and that their property may remain in perfect safety. At the same time that he makes known this his sacred desire, he firmly relies that each soldier will pay the utmost attention thereto, and that not one of them will dare to forget it; and I call upon the Commanders of Corps and Divisions, in the Name of His Imperial Majesty, in order that they may accordingly strictly adhere to this instruction.

Wilna, January 2.

Imperial Guard.—4th Regiment of Voltigeurs.—State of the said Regiment on the 16th December 1812—present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—**32 Officers, 427 privates.** Loss since the departure from Smolensko—killed on the field of battle—**3 Officers, 26 privates.** Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—**3 officers, 69 privates.** Dead of cold and misery—**103 privates.** Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness and fatigue, supposed to have fallen into the enemy's hands—**1 officer, 204 privates.** Total loss—**6 officers, 398 privates.** Remained under arms—**10 officers, 29 privates.**

Certified authentic, (Signed) The Lieut. Col. commanding the Reg.
Chevalier FALTE.

Imperial Guard.—6th Regiment of Tirailleurs.—State of the said Regiment on the 31st of December 1812—present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—**31 officers, 300 privates.** Loss since the departure from Smolensko—remained on the field of battle—**11 officers, 13 privates.** Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—**4 officers, 52 privates.** Dead of cold and misery—**11 officers, 24 privates.** Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness

London Gazette for February 27.

supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy—13 officers, 201 privates. Total loss—17 officers, 290 privates. Remained under arms—14 officers, 10 privates. (Signed) The Colonel Major Commandant of the said Reg. CARY (or CARRE). The other regiments are more or less in the same state.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to enclose a journal of the movements made by the several corps of His Imperial Majesty's army, from the 4th January to the 20th January. Your Lordship will observe that, by the rapid advance of the corps on the right, the enemy has been driven beyond the Vistula; the Russian troops being in possession of Elbing, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Neuenberg. The corps from Elbing and Marienberg, being drawn from the Nogat, attempted to make a stand at the tête-du-pont at Derschag, but were soon compelled to abandon it, and retired, part upon Dantzic, and the remainder upon Stargart, still pursued by the Russians.

It appears that the troops stationed in Dantzic, advanced to the Pregel, to favour Marshal Macdonald's retreat, and that they made no resistance at Elbing, having abandoned their artillery before their arrival at that place. The attack upon Marienwerder seems to have been nearly a surprise; and Beauharnois is said narrowly to have escaped being made prisoner. There is no report of the surrender of Pillau. On the 13th of January the Emperor crossed the Niemen near Moretz, amid the acclamations of his brave troops, and has continued to march with a division of his army in a western direction through Berjniki, Krasnople, and Subalki, to Lique, whence the last dispatches are dated. Generals Milaradovitch and Dokteroff, with the troops which crossed the frontier at Grodno, movè in a line parallel to that of the Emperor, on his left, and General Sachen's column is still farther to the left. There are also intermediate corps to keep up the communication between each of these columns. The Austrians remained upon the Bug, probably with a view to create a diversion in favour of the army retiring upon Dantzic, as long as their own line of retreat may remain open. Grandentz has a Prussian Garrison. The Russians have uniformly been received by the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions as friends and deliverers, of which there is ample testimony in all private letters from the army, as well as in public reports. The retreat of the French through Prussia, has, like that from Moscow, been marked by the abandonment of magazines, tumbrils, and other stores. Berthier, Victor, Macdonald, Daru, and Beauharnois, are named among the Generals who are gone to Dantzic. The precise force in that place does not appear to be clearly ascertained; but, cannot be easily estimated at more than half the number of an adequate garrison. The intercepted courier from Bonaparte to Berthier, is said to have carried orders to complete the provisions of Dantzic for a long siege. The service upon the Vistula appears to have been very ably performed, and I have enclosed a Copy of the thanks that have been given to General Count Platoff, and the officers and troops under his command, in general orders. The intense cold has continued, and the marches of all the columns have been long and severe. I have, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

THE Commander in Chief of the Armies, Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has presented to His Imperial Majesty the continuation of the journal of the military operations from the 4th to the 20th of January, containing what follows:

January 4—General Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 31st ultimo, that in the direction that he had taken towards Prussia, to act against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, he had overcome all the difficulties occasioned by cross-roads, so as to come up with the enemy already at Tilsit. His cavalry immediately sur-

London Gazette for February 27.

rounded the most advanced troops of Macdonald, and separated him from the Prussian troops under the command of General D'York, by the detachment of Major-General Diebitsch, whom he at the same time directed to enter into a negotiation with that General. On the 30th Dec. Lieutenant General D'York signed a convention, by which he engaged to continue neuter, with his troops, composed of thirty battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery. Aide-de-Camp-General Golenstcheff Kutusoff, under date of the 31st, informed General Count Wittgenstein, that, in consequence of a similar agreement, the remainder of the Prussian troops had also separated themselves from Macdonald. Thus the latter has only remaining with him five thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery. Aide-de-Camp-General Wassilitchikoff reports, under date of the 31st, that the Austrian troops were pursuing their retreat, in three columns, upon Warsaw, and that he, with his detachment, is at Mengenne. General Count Platoff marches with his troops from the Don upon Insterbourg. Admiral Tchichagoff has sent in three reports. In the first he states, that he has detached from his van Major-General Lanskoï with the regiment of hussars, from Alexandria and White Russia, the dragoons of Livonia, and the third regiment of Ural, directing him to march upon Angustor. In the second he announces his arrival on the 2d Jan. at Verbalin, from whence he intends pursuing his route to Insterberg, in three marches, preceded by General Count Platoff, with his regiments. The third report mentions that the inhabitants of Prussia testify every where much joy at the approach of the Russian troops, and give them the best reception. Lieutenant-General Baron de Sanchen reports under date of the 2d, that he has pursued the corps of General Regnier as far as the river Bug; and that the enemy have lost, during their retreat, upwards of a thousand men in prisoners, and almost as great a number of sick, whom they have been obliged to abandon in different places. General Baron de Sanchen is at present with his corps between Grannuy and Turno, his left being in the latter place.

January 5.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 3d, that after the Prussian troops, to the number of eighteen thousand men, with sixty pieces of cannon, had been compelled to conclude an agreement of remaining neutral, Macdonald, finding himself separated from the Prussians, resolved on a precipitate retreat with the remainder of his troops. Our cavalry is in pursuit of him; on the very first day they took some officers and eight hundred men prisoners. Count Wittgenstein having in the mean time learnt, that the enemy's troops which had been in Dantzic were marching to Taplaken and Welan, probably with a view of reinforcing Macdonald, or covering his retreat, took himself that direction with his troops, and Lieutenant-General Count Stenheil was, on January 3, already in Taplaken and Welan. In order to deprive the enemy of the means of subsistence, he detached a strong party of horse towards the low country behind Königsberg and Elbing, where intelligence had been received that the enemy were collecting various kinds of corn. Admiral Tchichagoff writes, that his headmost troops took possession of Insterburg on the 3d, and that Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz was at Gumbinnen, and Major-General Count Woronzow at Nemersdorf. Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz observes, that when Major-General Count Oruk entered Stalupenen, he was received by the inhabitants with undissembled joy and enthusiasm: every one exclaimed, "May the Emperor Alexander be the protector of an innocently suffering people!" and immediately the inhabitants busied themselves in providing our troops with food and forage.

(To be Continued in our next.)



SIR J. CRADDOCK K.B.

*Engraved for the Military Chronicle.
by W. Nicholls Pupil of the late Anst. Gordon.*

Published May 1. 1813. by J. Davis Fleet Street, Strand.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR JUNE, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENT.

Portrait of Sir J. CRADDOCK, K. B.

CONTENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGNS.	List of Honorary Distinctions, and Facings and Lace of Regiments 137
The Emperor Napoleon—Campaign in Germanypage 83	MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.
Marquess Wellington—Campaign in Spain 90	Improvement of Ordnance 138
Perpignan Road..... 91	GENERAL ORDER-BOOK.
Bayonne Road..... 95	Court-Martial on Lieut. Thomas Herring..... 139
MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.	Court-Martial on Lieut. and Adjutant George Towell..... 140
Major-General Dilkes..... 89	LONDON GAZETTES.
General Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden..... 99	Continuation of the Russian operations 141, 162
Memoir on the Geography of Poland. 105	Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Sir. G. Prevost—Successes in America.. 147
History of the French Campaign in Russia, in the years 1812,—13.. 121	Dispatches from Marquess Wellington..... 163
Description of Moscow..... 122	And a variety of captures, promotions, &c. &c. 143, 147, 154, 155, 156, 160, 163, 167..
ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.	
Manual of Fortification..... 129	

London :

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS. 1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FULL SHEET MAP of the present Seat of War, i. e. of the country between the Rhine and the Elbe and the Oder, will be given in our next Number, in which the route of the Campaign will be distinctly marked.

At the request of our Readers, the Lectures on the Art of War have been resumed, and in our next we commence the translation of St. Paul's Work in the use of the French Armies. This department in our Work will hereafter be very carefully executed, and never omitted, though it entails a very great expence on us.

The articles by the Editor of the Military Mentor could not be inserted in this Number; but will have the first place in our next. His approbation of our Chronicle is a matter of much gratification to us. I have the pleasure of knowing, and greatly esteeming, Captain Cooper's father (formerly in the Guards), and now a most worthy Country-Gentleman, and almost daily my fellow-sportsman in Norfolk. His Common-place Book would be peculiarly useful to us and to our Readers.

The Life of the Duke of Kent, by Colonel Robertson, in our August Number.

The Fourth Edition of the First Volume is ready for delivery.

The first number of the Journal of the Campaigns of Marquess Wellington will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days. The Plans, Documents, &c. which accompany it, will be official. And though it is a matter of candour to state, that it proceeds from the friends of Marquess Wellesley and Wellington, yet as it is intended as a National Work, there will be no mixture of party-politics whatever. It will be printed on the finest paper; in a large type; hot-pressed; and every Number will contain two or more plans. The whole series of the Dispatches to the Portuguese Government will be given complete.

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

JUNE, 1813.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGNS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF 1813 IN GERMANY.

Though thou exaltest thyself like the Eagle, and settest thy Nest amongst the Stars, yet will I fetch thee down; for I am the LORD THY GOD; who sitteth on the Cherubims, be the Earth never so impatient; who governeth the World, be it never so unquiet.

HOLY SCRIPTURES.

THERE are some images which instantly appeal at once to the heart and to the understandings of men. It is not too much to say, that nearly the whole power of the civilized world is now collected upon the German Theatre; and that the whole body and soul of Europe, having divided itself into two equal masses, and each having an equal object, are moving onwards towards that conflict with each other, the result of which will be the rise or fall of empires. *Et in medio sita sunt quæcunque apud homines optima et splendissima habentur.* The stake indeed is equal on both parts. On the one side, the accumulated glory, the full blown greatness, of so many former victories; the military reputation of a nation vain of its name in arms, and the imperial greatness of a man who is the son of his own deeds. On the other, the deliverance or the confirmed servitude of Europe.

Such is the war the occurrences of which it is our purpose to relate, and with which, in a full sense of the difficulty of the subject, we now commence. It has been a part of the plan of our work to devote a portion of each Number to the narrative of the campaign in the Peninsula. We shall hereafter assign an equal portion to the current operations in Germany. We shall here however have to throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers. In the narrative of the splendid actions of our countrymen in the Peninsula, the sympathy of the reader, and his honest pride in the reputation of his own country, necessarily accompany us, and the merit and pleasure of the subject are thus transferred to the Writer and to his History. We become welcome, as the narrators of what all

Campaign in Germany.

delight to hear. In our Journal of the Campaign of Bonaparte we have to contend with a contrary prejudice. Is there any art of narration which can render that pleasing at the knowledge of which the heart must sink? I confess I know none. It is a part of our duty, however, both to receive truth, and to submit to it. And therefore we proceed :—

When the French Chief, having effected his escape to Wilna, quitted his army and fled to Paris; and was successively followed by Murat and the other Marshals of France, the command in chief of all the French forces in Poland and Prussia was transferred to the Viceroy; and it was left to him to take such movements as might best suit the state of the French fortune. This young man, Eugene Beauharnois, possessed more actual merit than positive reputation; he concealed an unusual degree of skill, and great personal resources, under a singular modesty in deferring to the judgment of his superiors, and in an unreluctant obedience to whomever was appointed over him. His actual abilities were not seen till fortune presented him with the opportunity of acting by himself. In the retreat from Moscow, he exhibited a degree of talent which surprised every one, and of those best of all military talents, firmness and self-collection and promptitude of resources in disasters. It is a part of the character of Bonaparte that he well understands the value of his officers. It was under these circumstances, added to his connection with the family of Bonaparte, and to his known devotion to his person, that the Viceroy was appointed to the command in chief.

He proceeded to the immediate adoption of the measures which the desperate state of affairs required. He declared the fortresses of the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe, the three intervening rivers between Poland and the French frontier, to be in a state of siege; and detached the greater part of his army, under officers of known talents, to garrison and defend them. With the remainder of his army, under his own immediate command, he fell back slowly to Berlin, and thence to Magdeburgh, where, under the cover of that fortress, and the confluence of the rivers Saale and Elbe, he took up an impenetrable line.

It is almost a truism to mention that the mouth of the Elbe is in the German Ocean. For about two hundred miles from this mouth, the river continues to run in a broad and undivided stream. But at the end of this distance, that is to say, in the immediate neighbourhood of Magdeburgh, the main stream of the Elbe divides itself into a fork of two branches; of which the western one is the river Saale, and the other, or easterly one, the continuation of the Elbe. Magdeburgh, therefore, the strongest fortress in Europe, is situated near this junction of the two streams; and an army at Magdeburgh has thus a treble defence against an enemy approaching from the Polish side of the Elbe, namely, the fortress itself, the line of the Saale, and the line of the Elbe. Such, therefore, was the position of the Viceroy, and such the

Campaign in Germany.

dispositions he had taken to await the commencement of the ensuing campaign: himself thus taking a position which could not be forced, and having distributed the greater part of his army in the fortresses of the intervening rivers. As it is in the nature of military operations to follow the lines of rivers, and as the most clear and distinct conception of the ground is necessary to enable our readers to follow these movements, it may not be impertinent to our purpose to explain a very common term. The military terms for the banks of rivers are the right bank and the left bank. For the sake of readers who are not military, it may be excused us thus cursorily to mention, that these terms have always reference, and may be therefore always understood, by the course of the stream. The reader, on meeting with these terms, must imagine himself looking up the stream, in which case the right and left banks will be those which correspond with his own right and left. The following may be a familiar illustration: it is required, for example, to know which is the right and left banks of the Thames. Now the course of all rivers is from their source in the country to the sea. Imagine yourself, therefore, on London bridge, with your face towards the downs; the Surrey side will then be on your right, and the London on your left. The Surrey side, is therefore, the right, and the London the left banks of the Thames. In the same manner with respect to the Elbe. Let it be required which is the right and left banks. Take a map of Germany, and place it with its head to the north, and with the bottom part of it towards the south, you have then only to place yourself at its source, that is, with your face towards the stream, and the right and left banks will correspond with your own right and left.

Whilst the Viceroy, and the remains of the Grand Army, were thus distributing themselves in the forts, and of course abandoning the open country, the Russians, upon their part, were availing themselves of the flowing tide of fortune, and were rushing with their characteristic vigour towards the centre of Germany. They seemed persuaded that success was only to be maintained by the same means by which it was first acquired. Being aware of the value of public opinion, and well knowing that it followed appearances rather than realities, they augmented as it were the colours of their fortune by pushing it into consequences which did not belong to it. Their Cavalry, availing itself of the abandonment of the open country, seemed to possess themselves of all Germany as if they had conquered it; crossing all the intervening rivers between the Vistula and the Elbe, and even passing the latter river, and distributing themselves between Magdeburgh and Mayence. The Viceroy, upon his own part, knowing that he possessed the fortresses upon these rivers, deemed it of very little consequence that the enemy thus overran the open country, and made such forward movements in a territory, which they must necessarily abandon as soon as an army should move against

Campaign in Germany.

them. It is, indeed, necessary to confess, that this forward system of the Russians was more ostentatious than wise. It encouraged a most imprudent insurrection in their favour, amongst cities which they were not in a condition to protect from the consequences. It might be of some value to obtain a present reputation for such an extent of conquests; but the massacres of Bremen, and the certain ruin of Hamburgh, were infinitely beyond it.

Whilst such was the situation of affairs in Germany, Bonaparte, having returned to the administration of the supreme Government at Paris, immediately proceeded to the reparation of his shattered armies, and exhibited therein that talent and vigour, which unhappily distinguish him from the other sovereigns of the day. With the skill and trick of a master dramatist, he employed all his resources and intrigues to call forth the national feelings of Frenchmen. His emissaries procured him addresses from all the corporate bodies of the capital and provinces. He replied to them in that popular eloquence with which he had so often excited his armies in the field. The tone and style of these speeches, their fierce and contemptuous arrogance, their gay and insolent irony, equally suited the character of himself and the nation: they flattered and consoled the wounded vanity of both; they diverted misfortune by a kind of mirth, and triumphed over their disasters by contemning them. He reminded them, that it was now the time for a nation of heroes to maintain what a nation of heroes had acquired. That there were two things required in a great people; the one was to conquer, the second to defend their conquests. The enemies of France, availing themselves of a disaster from the mere chance of the elements, had made a league and alliance to dismember and divide her; and already menaced to march to her frontier; let them come, gentlemen; you and myself can only have one wish; let them keep their word, and give us the promised meeting.

It was not however by speeches alone, that he addressed himself to the spirit of the French people. He followed them up by proposing a law of five titles or sections to the senate. By the first of these titles, 180,000 new men, that is to say, the conscription of two years, (1813 and 1814) were instantly added to the armies. By the second title, a farther call of 80,000 men, that is to say, a second quota for the preceeding year, was ordered to be called forth from the register of young men between the ages of 21 and 26. The third title created four regiments of horse guards of honor to be completed in the whole to 10,000 men. These men were to equip and mount themselves (the purpose of it being to procure cavalry) and the promised inducement was, that twelve months service in the campaign should entitle them to the brevet of officers. By the 4th and most important title, a contingent of three thousand men was to be chosen from the national guard of each circle. Now the national guard is the militia of France, and the

Campaign in Germany.

number of the military circles, into which the French empire is distributed, is sixty. The effect of this title, therefore, was to add 180,000 men to the armies of France. But the most singular feature in this part of the law was the cautious terms in which it was expressed. It merely *allowed* the Emperor to *put into activity* a contingent of the national militia of each circle not exceeding 1,500 to 3,000. The other titles were solely matters of regulation. The general result of the whole law, as stated in the report of the minister of war, was to give to France an active army of *four hundred thousand* men on the Elbe; an army of reserve of *two hundred thousand* on the Rhine, and a third of 200,000 in Spain. If such a law had been published in any other kingdom in Europe, it would have been considered, and very generally ridiculed, as the ostentatious exhibition of an impossible effort; or according to a colloquial term, would have been regarded as an army on paper. But in France the execution justified the project. The sure energy of the conscription is a matter of as near and certain calculation as the produce of our assessed taxes. It is in fact an assessment of men on a known and registered amount of the suitable classes of population; and as long as the government exist, its produce is sure, and its results the same.

Whilst Bonaparte was thus employed on his means and materials of defence, the emperor Alexander, and those whom he had subdued or encouraged into his alliance, were equally active in cementing a general confederacy against him; and the vigour of the armies in the field were seconded by a corresponding activity in the cabinet. It does not belong to a merely Military Work to follow the detail of political negotiations. But that we may assist those who have more leisure, and who are not so near the source of information as ourselves, we shall briefly run them over. The greater powers of Germany are Austria and Prussia; the less, but still powerful states, are the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg: and the states of the north are Sweden and Denmark. It was found that the Emperor of Austria was immoveable upon the main point of severing himself from the French emperor; or at least, that however willing to sever himself from his ambition, he would not sever himself, and the supposed interests of his own family, from his defence, that he was still, however, desirous of peace and the tranquil and final settlement of Germany. A second proposal, therefore, was accordingly made: that the emperor Francis should become the mediator of a peace, under the understood condition, that the emperor Napoleon would be required to evacuate Germany; to deliver up all the Prussian fortresses, and to abandon his assumed right of compelling foreign powers to obey his Berlin and Milan decrees. This proposal was so far accepted as to occasion an application of the emperor Francis to the French court. With respect to Prussia, the defection of General York, and the escape of the king, were followed up by a treaty offensive and defensive with the emperor Alexander, in which,

Campaign in Germany.

as it may reasonably at least be presumed, the two contracting powers guaranteed the integrity of their respective dominions. Every effort was made to induce Wirtemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria to withdraw from the French emperor; but as these powers had nothing to gain from the restoration of that Germanic constitution, from the ruins of which their electorates had been converted into kingdoms, they contrived, with much dexterity, to evade these solicitations, and to await, as they said, the effect of the intended mediation of the emperor Francis. This latter was a mere pretext, and as may be supposed, under the connivance of the emperor Napoleon; the effect of it being this: that it at once enabled these confederates to abide by their obligations, and at the same time rendered it a matter of prudence in the allies to respect them as under the protection of Austria. This artifice, indeed, is not the least curious of the intrigues of Napoleon at this period. The allies did not succeed better with Sweden and Denmark. Sweden, whose power and actual character exceed her territory, had long regarded Norway with a wishful eye; and with the usual avidity of kings, and courts under such circumstances, watched those vicissitudes in the fortune of war which might afford her a favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of her object. Bernadotte now saw this opportunity at hand. He demanded Norway as the indemnity for the risque to which he put himself and kingdom. It was granted to him. But this concession rendered every agreement with Denmark impossible. The allies, indeed, promised her the Hanse towns as a compensation; but Denmark, as might be expected, replied by cementing herself more closely to France; and it is more than a matter of suspicion, that Bernadotte has sold us nothing but his inactivity till he sees the event. It is another consideration, whether his inactivity be not worth this price of our subsidy; perhaps, we think that it is; but in this work we are the advocates of no party.

The winter passed away in these preparations on both sides. In the commencement of the spring, the French forces began to assemble and concentrate at Mentz, and the Russians and Prussians at Dresden. The emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia arrived in the latter city on the 24th of April. And at length, every preparation being finished, and the due season for operation being arrived, the emperor Napoleon left Paris on his road for the army. He arrived at Mentz on the 20th of April, from which point and day the Campaign of 1813 may be said to commence.

Major-General Dilkes.

MAJOR-GENERAL DILKES.

SIR,—I HAVE to make the following remarks upon the Life of General Dilkes in your last Number, if it be not very absurd to call that a Life, which is nothing more than five paragraphs introduced for the sole and evident purpose of bringing in your continuation of Berthier's Journal :

1. The General is not an Irishman, and has no connection with Ireland but that of having been in the country.

2. The General was never in Egypt.

3. The whole of the article respecting him is written in a tone of levity which proves it to be the production of a young and inconsiderate man, who is resolved to shew his wit with a total inattention to correctness and accuracy. I am persuaded you would not have admitted it if you had yourself read it previously to its insertion.

4. From the very admirable manner in which all the other articles of the Military Chronicle are always written, it is a matter of great regret amongst many officers, that some of your Biographies should contain so many inaccuracies, and the more particularly, as these errors are of a kind which the slightest attention (the mere consulting an Army List) might avoid, and which can only be imputed to something very like indolence.

5. As an *amende honorable* to the friends of M. General Dilkes, I shall expect you to insert in your next a more correct Life of him, which I will supply you with, having the honor of having served with him, and the greater honour of being his friend.

That you may not think that I have any hostile feeling towards you (though I certainly feel much hurt), I will finish with a piece of information at which you may justly feel proud. One of the brightest characters in the British army (Lt.-General Sir Thomas Graham) spoke in a public company, and in my hearing, of your Military Chronicle in these terms: "It is a very noble Work; it is not a work of the mere day, but will surely pass to posterity."—I know that, Sir John Stuart entertains the same high opinion of its talents, and has expressed it in something like the same words (though his Life in your Chronicle likewise has many inaccuracies). When you are in possession of this reputation, why will you sport it away by such inexcusable carelessness?

A friend to the Military Chronicle,

MARCELLUS.

NOTE. These errors shall NEVER occur again. No Life shall be hereafter inserted till the proof-sheets have been corrected by some of the officers who have served with the subject of the Memoir. The Biography of General Craddock is detained for this purpose.

EDITOR.

*Marquess Wellington.***MARQUESS WELLINGTON.****JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN.**

IN our Military Chronicle of last month, we carried down our Narrative to the beginning of April 1813, at which time we left the Marquess and Allied Army in their several cantonments. As the army has made no forward operation, or at least has taken no determined line of movement, at the time in which we are now writing, we shall avail ourselves of this interval to make a cursory survey of the state of affairs in which the present Campaign will open. It will save us much future digression thus to explain in detail the probable lines of operation,—the topographical character of the expected seat of the Campaign, and the actual positions and objects from or to which the several armies are in march.

It was stated in our last Military Chronicle, that the Campaign of 1813 would have three lines of operation. The first is from Salamanca to the Duero; and thence through Valladolid to Burgos, Miranda on the Ebro, Victoria and the forts of the Pyrenees; that is to say, along the High Bayonne road from Bayonne to Madrid. The second line will be from Madrid through Aranjuez and Ocaña to Valentia; that is to say, the High Madrid Road to Valentia. The third is from Valentia through Barcelona, Tortosa, &c. towards Perpignan; that is to say, the High Catalanian Road from Perpignan in France to Barcelona, Valentia, Alicante, and Carthagera.

As nothing so much facilitates the clear understanding of military operations as a distinct knowledge of the lines of movement and operation, we shall now proceed to explain the above lines with some minuteness. The reader will acknowledge the value of this detail when he shall hereafter have to accompany the official narratives. It will save him at least from those abundant errors into which the headlong ignorance of the Daily Papers would lead him.

PERPIGNAN ROAD.

There are but two roads from France into Spain, the one the Bayonne road, the other the Perpignan road,—from Perpignan in France to Barcelona, Valentia, Alicante &c.; the line of operation of Marshal Suchet. To compel his retreat along this road, into France, will be one of the efforts of the current campaign. Here therefore follows the detail:—

From Perpignan to Barcelona is 115 miles. The route and distances are as follows: from Perpignan to Bolo 12 English miles; thence to Ecluse, (near the summit of the Pyrenees on the French side) 10; thence to La Junquera (the first town in Spain) 6; thence to Figueras 12; thence to Becara 9; thence to Girona 15; thence to Malgrat 15; thence to Mataro 20; thence to Barcelona 16—Total from Perpignan to Barcelona 115 English miles.

From Barcelona the same road continues to Valentia as follows: from Barcelona to Villa Franca 25 miles; thence to Tarragona 25; thence to Venta de Balaguer 20; thence to La Cenia 30; thence to Oropeza 25; thence to Almenara 28; thence

Perpignan Road.

to Valentia 20—Total from Barcelona to Valentia 173 English miles; and from Perpignan to Valentia 288 miles.

Bolo, the first town or rather the first village from Perpignan, was formerly a fortified town; and the ruins still remain. It is in a fine situation on the right bank of the river Ter, and has a fertile plain around it. A Roman military road passed through this ancient town, the name of which was *Stabulum*.

From Bolo to Ecluse, the next town, is 10 miles. The road ascends the Pyrenees at first by a gentle rise, but which gradually becomes steeper. The road is fine, wide, and supported on the precipices by good walls. Ecluse is the *Clausura* of the Romans. The road immediately after reaches the summit of the Pyrenees; enters into the pass of Pertus, and thence descends towards Junquera. This pass is very strongly defended by the Castle of Bellegarde, which stands on a lofty insulated mountain, and commands the defile. This Castle would effectually stop an advancing army for many weeks. They are not aware of the strength of the country who anticipate a march from the Ebro to the Pyrenees. At every step you would have the Bull by his horns.

From Ecluse and the pass of Pertus to Junquera is 6 miles. The road is broad and excellent. Junquera is a small town, situated at the entrance of a plain, which Strabo describes as very fertile in flax &c., whence it acquired the Roman name of *Campus Juncarius*, and the town that of *Juncaria*.

From Junquera to Figueras is 12 miles. The road is rough and stony, and of itself a defence against the advance of Artillery. It runs by the side of mountains, which are thickly planted with fortifications, redoubts, &c. and which of course would flank a marching force. The road, moreover, continually passes through defiles, narrow, crooked, and deep; and the walls of which are mountains on both sides. And to add to this defence, the road is crossed every mile by the serpentine windings of the river *Lobegrad*, behind which a retreating army might take successive positions of the best strength. In this manner it reaches Figueras, a town situated in the middle of a plain. The streets are tolerably wide, and there is a square with piazzas around it. It is defended by a citadel much stronger than that of Burgos, and which it would be necessary to attack and take. It stands on an eminence, and bears the name of the Castle of St. Ferdinand. It is built with a magnificence very rarely to be met with in fortresses, and deserves a word of description. The walls are of freestone and very thick; the moats deep and wide, and the approaches are mined. The principal Cordon is not seen from without; the ramparts, magazines, hospital, &c. are defended by a casemate. It is amply provided with all means of defence, and the firm bare rock on which it is built has been turned to such advantage, that it is almost impossible to open trenches before it. The shape of this fortress is that of an irregular pentagon. It stands, as above said, on an eminence in the midst of a spacious plain, which it therefore defends on every side, serving as an intrenched camp for 17,000 men. To say all in a word, it is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe.

From Figueras to Gerona is 12 miles; the road still rough. It crosses over the river *Fluvia*, Gerona is the Roman *Geraunda*. It is a fortified town situated on the side and at the foot of a steep mountain. The river *Ter* runs through the town, which is surrounded with good walls, flanked with fortifications, and defended by two strong forts erected on the mountain. It would be a laborious operation to besiege it. I should suppose about thirty days after opening trenches.

From Gerona to Malgrat is 15 and thence to Mataro 20 miles. A few miles from Gerona the road crosses the wood of Trona, which for the space of ten miles presents the most delightful prospects. Malgrat is a mere village. The villages of Tampoul, Canel, and Haram are situated close by the sea; and unlike such sj-

Perpignan Road.

tuations in England, are surrounded with groves, gardens, and orchards. There cannot be a more delightful prospect than is afforded by the sea thus opening between vistas of trees. The coast is always covered with small vessels and barks; and in the evening of a summer's day, in the piping days of Peace, when the villagers dance on the green, and the church bells ring cheerily, I cannot imagine a more delightful country than Catalonia and than this part of it. These woods now only echo to the brazen trump of War; and the pastoral deities must give way to the muse of war and battles. This kind of country brings us to Mataro, a very antient town, known to the Romans, being the *Iluvo* of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela. It is very pleasantly situated on the sea side, at the extremity of a small fertile plain, which terminates at the foot of a chain of mountains clothed with the verdure of groves and forests. This is the character of the scenery in Catalonia; the woods descend to the very sea shore, and the landscape reminds you of what you read in the *Odyssey* of the Islands of Circe and Calypso.

From Mataro to Barcelona is 20 miles. The road still runs by the sea side, and through the same beautiful country. The sides of the road are ornamented with country houses, which might have been built indeed with more taste, but they enrich and animate the landscape. The steeples, towers, and ramparts of Barcelona are seen at a distance, and the road to it is good. In the fine season of the year nature here pours forth her riches with an overflowing horn, and hill and dale are arrayed in her purple plenty. The people are said to be as happy as the country is fine and plentiful; and man and nature seem to vie who most shall please each other; the one by giving from a lavish lap; the other by receiving and enjoying with happiness and gratitude. When I say nature, I mean the Author of nature, the one is totally without meaning unless referred to the other.

I shall say nothing of Barcelona, except that the best account of it will be found in the *Memoirs* of Captain Carelton, which were published as the Supplement to the third Volume of the *Chronicle*. It is fortified with great strength; has a magnificent rampart, a citadel, and the castle of Mont-Joui, which the Earl of Peterborough obtained possession of by the most romantic gallantry.

From Barcelona to Villa Franca is 25 miles. The road is wide and magnificent, and proceeds as if through a perpetual garden. It is lined on both sides by lofty spreading elms, in the intervals of which are orange trees which flourish in great beauty. There is an unbroken succession of handsome houses, fountains, and villages; the latter of which, from the dressed air of the scenery, seem as if situated in parks or pleasure grounds. At the distance of eight miles from Barcelona you pass the Lobregad over a fine bridge about 500 yards in length. The causeways and parapets, and the four pavilions by which it is terminated, are of red granite. The same width and goodness of road continue till you arrive at a vast bridge, a work worthy of the Romans, and which was constructed for the purpose of uniting two mountains. It is composed of three bridges one above another. The first, in the form of a terrace, was intended for foot-passengers; the second for beasts of burthen, the uppermost for carriages. The work was almost finished when the principal arches fell in. Nothing of it remains but the enormous pillars which supported it. Villa Franca is a walled town. It is supposed to be the Carthago Vetus of the ancients, founded by Amilcar Barcas. Its situation is very fine, being in a wide and fertile plain, and under a most heavenly climate. The streets are narrow, and the houses in the Moorish taste. From Villa-Franca to Tarragona is 25 miles. The greater part of the road is by the Sea-side, and for some miles actually upon the level beach, which exceeds that of our best watering places. The waves break against the feet of the horses, and often wet the Traveller. This view of the sea, which is always beautiful, is here embellished by a lovely country on your other

Perpignan Road.

hand; and in front, at a great distance, by a prospect of Tarragona. The walls of this city seem to rise from the bosom of the waters, and the houses are built upon high ground, which commands the whole country.

Tarragona is one of the most ancient cities in Spain, and was built by the Phœnicians, who gave it the name of Turcon, of which the Romans formed Tarraco. The city was fortified by Scipio, who made it a place of defence against the Carthaginians. It abounds in Roman Inscriptions; and still is a fine city.

From Tarragona to Venta del Balaguer is 20 miles. This road is very strong in a military point of view, and has many ancient fortifications. The traveller passes one of them called the Hospitalitet. It is a Moorish fort of great dimensions, and within a hundred yards of the sea. The Venta de Balaguer is an Inn near the Col de Balaguer, which is a pass or defile between two mountains. It is defended by a Castle, which at once commands the sea and the pass.

From the Venta de Balaguer to Tortosa is 20 miles; and thence to La Cenia (a river which separates Catalonia and Valentia) 10. The greater part of this road is over downs and heath, but which are not without beauty when the heath flowers and broom are in blossom, which is here the case almost all the year round. The mountains are covered with verdure from their feet to their very tops, and the sides of them would afford some beautiful scites for houses and grounds in the English taste. The country greatly improves as the road enters the valley of Tortosa. This city is ancient, being founded two thousand years before our Saviour. Scipio gave it the name of Dordosa. It is 16 miles from the sea and 24 from the mouth of the Ebro. The river washes the ramparts of the city. It is fortified with great art and strength, the new fortifications being raised upon the old. It is Suchet's place of depot. The Castle is upwards of a mile square. There is scarcely such a work in Europe. From the summit of it is one of the most lovely prospects in Spain, a vast extent of varied scenery watered by the winding stream of the Ebro, which diffuses freshness, flowers, and fertility, through all its course. The charm of this scenery is much augmented by the remains of Roman and Carthaginian antiquities, frequently found in meadows, corn-fields, and groves, which carry the memory back to those busy ages, and mighty names, which once acted in these scenes, now only occupied by ring-doves and nightingales. I know nothing more suited to enlarge and ennoble the mind than a love and study of antiquity; and particularly where it is accompanied by that religious faith and feeling, which teaches us that the Heroes and Philosophers of the Greek and Roman world are in no manner dead to us, that they have only passed before us into a world into which we ourselves shall go; and that Homer, Plato, Socrates, and Musæus, and all such of the ancient Heroes who fought and died in a virtuous cause, and who, though born in a Pagan world, and therefore without the benefits of Revelation, yet honestly used the "light within them",—that these, I say, have all received the reward assigned to virtue, and that the time is approaching when we may meet them face to face.

From La Cenia to Oropesa is 25 miles. The first town on this road worthy of note is Benicaslo; the road then leads to the sea-side, and on the other side of it are mountains covered with pines, shrubs, and fine verdure. The road runs by the side of the Mediterranean, and nothing can exceed its landscape. This kind of a road brings the traveller to Oropesa, a small town, immediately on the coast.

From Oropesa to Almenara is 25 miles; the road precisely of the same character. Almenara is a Moorish town of more ancient reputation than present consequence.

From Almenara to Valentia is 20 miles; and the road passes through Murviedro, the famous Saguntum, the inhabitants of which burned themselves sooner than surrender to Hannibal. The Romans afterwards rebuilt Saguntum, but could never restore it to its primitive splendour. The city of Murviedro is full of the remains

Perpignan Road.

of its antiquity; the walls of the houses, the city gates, &c. are covered with inscriptions. The most curious of the ancient monuments are the Castle and Theatre. The castle covers the whole top of the mountain upon which it is situated, and is immensely strong. The Theatre is situated at the foot of the mountain upon which the Castle stands. It is a noble remain of the Romans, but it would be impertinent to our present subject to say more of it.

Valentia has been so fully and so frequently mentioned in our pages, that we deem it unnecessary to add any thing further of it in this place.

From Valentia, through San Felipe to Alicante, is 96 miles, in a southern direction. The route is as follows:—From Valentia to Alzira 24 miles; thence to San Felipe 12 miles; thence to Fuente de la Higuerra 12; thence to Villena 12; thence to Elda 12; thence to Montforte 12; thence to Alicante 12; Total from Valentia to Alicante 96 miles.

The road on leaving Valentia passes through a fine country which surrounds that town. It passes through a village and over a small stream called Cataroja, the stream runs across the road, and discharges itself into the lake of Albufera, which is about a mile on one side of the main road, and whence Marshal Suchet takes his title. The road thus passes to Alcira.

Alzira is a considerable town situated on the river Jucas or Xucar. This is a broad and deep river, which flows directly across the road, towards the sea on one side, and into the country on the other. Its course, is therefore, west and east, or rather (if we consider it from its source) north east. A mile or two on one side of Alzira, it throws out a branch from its south bank, which runs parallel to the road from Alzira to San Felipe. This is the river Albayda. Moreover this river (the Albayda) divides itself into a fork at San Felipe; of which one branch is the continuation of the main stream of the Albayda, and the other a rivulet. Marshal Suchet's position, therefore, is behind this fork; and the strength of it consists in this double defence. The country, which is contained between this fork, is moreover very rough and hilly; and the position is altogether such as may give Sir J. Murray some trouble to force. Sir J. Murray, however, is an officer of experience, and doubtless knows the ground against which he will have to proceed.

San Felipe is a very ancient town, being the *Setabis* of the Romans, from which the Moors corrupted it into *Xativa*, b. and v. being in their pronunciation the same. It greatly distinguished itself by an obstinate defence against Philip the 5th, and was the theatre of exploits which would have done honor to any age. It was in the wars of the Earl of Peterborough that it thus distinguished itself, in May 1706. The French besieged it with forces which left it nothing to hope from surrender. The Garrison consisted of some battalions of English troops; and the courage of the inhabitants seconded the gallantry of their defenders. A breach was made, and the alternative of a capitulation or an assault proposed. They preferred the latter, which was accordingly given, and the town taken. The inhabitants still refused to submit; and like the Saguntines of old, set fire with their own hands to their houses. The soldiers seconded them; and with the sword in one hand, and the fire brand in the other, completed the horrible work. All perished, men, women, and children, and the town itself. No more of *Xativa* remained; a new town arose from its ashes, and it was called San Felipe. Such was this town.

From San Felipe to Fuente de la Higuerra is 12 miles, and thence to Villena 12 more. Villena, which is the *Arbucula* of the Romans, is a beautiful town, situated in a plain and almost at the foot of the mountain of *Le Christoval*. This town is defended by a castle, which is placed upon a height whence it commands the town. In very ancient times it was surrounded by walls, but which are now in ruins. Alcoy, a handsome little town, is at a small distance on one side of the road.

Perpignan Road.

From Villena to Elda is 12 miles. Elda is a small town situated on the little river Elda, almost at the foot of the mountain called La Camara. It was peopled by the Moors, who called it Idella, or the house of pleasure. Hence by corruption its present name.

From Elda, to Montforte is 12 miles, and thence to Alicant is likewise 12. This town is situated between mountains at the entrance of the bay formed by Cape Huerta and San Paulo, in the ancient country of the Illicitani. It is a good position only because it is open to the sea; but would not be long tenable against a superior army. There seems no good reason, however, that our army in that quarter should have been so long inactive, except that the Spaniards were wanting in their duty, and the Sicilian troops in discipline and confidence. To confess the truth, however, it is unreasonable to expect more of them than that they shall keep Suchet employed, as the road from Alicant to Valentia, and thence towards Tortosa, Tarragona, and Barcelona, is both too strong in its natural defences, and too thickly set with garrisons, fortresses, and citadels, to allow any reasonable expectation of an effective advance. The Alicant army is perhaps superior to Suchet in the field; but this superiority is not sufficiently decided to justify such operations as sieges. The greatest part of Suchet's force is in the forts, and unless the Spaniards come forwards in greater strength, it is absurd to expect any brilliant success along the line.

The best use of this Alicant army will be to cover the coast and country in its rear. It is not too much to expect that it will cover Carthagena, Murcia, &c. To expect more is to be disappointed.

BAYONNE ROAD.

From Bayonne to Madrid is 375 miles. The detailed route is as follows.—From Bayonne to St. Juan de Luz 15 miles,—thence to the banks of the Bidasoa (the river which separates France from Spain, and Biscay from the Pyrenees) 15; thence to Hernani 6; thence to Tolosa 22; thence to Vergara 12; thence to Montdragon 8; thence to Vittoria 20; thence to Miranda de Ebro 20; thence to Bribeasca 20; thence to Monasterio 9; thence to Burgos 15; thence to Celada 16; thence to Venta del Moral 16; thence to Torquemada 16; thence to Duenas 8; thence to Cabezon 16; thence to Valladolid 8; thence to the bridge of the Duero 5; thence to Olmedo 16; thence to Martin Munos 32; thence to Espinar 20; thence to Puerto di Guadarrama 20; thence to the Village of Guadarrama 8; thence to Rosas 12; thence to Madrid 16—Total from Bayonne to Madrid 375 English miles.

L. Bayonne The road on leaving ~~Madrid~~ Bayonne, and for twelve miles forwards, is through a rough and rugged country, the roots of the Pyrenees. This kind of road conducts you to St. Juan de Luz, a small town. On leaving it, you shortly (if coming from France) reach a small arm of the sea, which runs in a kind of cleft of the country. This is passed by a bridge. On the farther side of it are the suburbs of Sibourne, and a little onward the town of Orogue. Four miles further you reach the river Bidasoa, and crossing it find yourself out of France, and in the Spanish province of Biscay. The traveller next reaches the town of Iran, which is small, and ill-built, and about two miles from the Bidasoa. The next town is Hernani, a considerable town, surrounded by mountains separated from each other by narrow but verdant valleys. These are watered by a small river, which by reason of its serpentine windings the traveller frequently meets again as he approaches Vittoria. There are some handsome though small stone bridges over it. This road is very strong for a retreating army. Every mile almost presents a position of great defensive strength.*

* At Hernani the Bayonne road throws out a branch to the right or west, which is the road to St. Sebastian and Bilbao. This road is as follows,—from Hernani to Fontarabia 20 miles; thence to St. Sebastian 10; thence to Bilbao 50—Fontara-

Bayonne Road.

From Hernani to Tolosa is 22 miles. On leaving Hernani, the road for 12 miles is over hills, after which they separate as it were, so as to form a sheltered and beautiful valley. The eyes of the traveller are here delighted by an infinite variety of pleasing objects; every farm house and cottage is situated in a patch of trees, and the clear and fresh whiteness of their walls forms a most pleasing contrast to the verdure of the trees and fields. Hills rising above one another, present an amphitheatre, where cultivation seems extended to the very summits of the forests. Sometimes the traveller discovers a little village, near to which is a magnificent building, lifting its turretted and castellated head from amidst the embosoming trees. The parish church is usually beautifully situated, and is almost always an antient Gothic building. This scenery is improved by a number of wild rivulets descending from the rocks and hills, and on the banks of which are situated those kind of mills, from which you would expect to see neat beautiful girls, resembling the heroines of the tales in Don Quixotte. One of these streams meanders most romantically through the valley of Tolosa.

Tolosa is the antient Iturissa; it is a small and very handsome town, situated in a pleasant valley, upon the two rivers Oria and Araxes, the latter of which you cross by a beautiful bridge, defended by a tower. This town was founded by Alphonso the Wise of Castile, and was compleatly peopled in 1391, by Sancho the Brave. It has a parish church, and two respectable convents, and a market every Saturday. The streets are very well paved, and are lighted at night. The fields in its adjacency are very fertile; producing wheat, maize, and chesnuts.

From Tolosa to Vergara, the next stage, is 19 English miles. The road through the great highway from France to Madrid is through the most lovely fields imaginable, resembling the cross-roads in Kent or Devonshire. The road passes through the small but active town of Alegria, and thence to Villa Franca and Villa Real, two hamlets. It next ascends a mountain, then descends it, and in a short way reaches Vergara. Vergara is a small but brisk town, celebrated, before the war, for some excellent schools, which the patriotic Society for National Improvement had established there. These schools appear to have been of a very respectable nature, from the following list of what was taught in them, viz. reading, writing, the Latin grammar, arithmetic, the belles lettres, mathematics, drawing, music, and dancing.

From Vergara to Vittoria is 28 miles, and the number of habitations, whether villages or country houses, which almost touch one another, make the road from Vergara to Vittoria resemble a long street. The beauty of this grand road, the charming view of the Zadorra, which meanders in the valley, and the windings of which are continually presenting themselves to the eye of the traveller, form a charming prospect. But it is rendered still more delightful by the appearance of easy circumstances in the villagers, and by meeting a great degree of cleanliness in the inns. The road thus passes to the village of Montdragon, thence to the foot of the mountain Saleras, which it ascends for some length, and thence descends into lower ground. The whole country is admirable strong in positions for a military retreat. The mountains gradually become lower, and the features of the country soften as the road approaches Vittoria.

Vittoria is one of the most lovely towns in Spain. It is situated partly upon the declivity of a hill, and partly at the end of a beautiful valley, which is interspersed with villages, and where are seen the mountains in perspective. It is divided into the new and old town, and is surrounded by a double row of walls, which are now

bia is a town strongly fortified, and one of the keys of Spain. It is situated in a small peninsula on the sea coast. It is fortified both by nature and art. It is protected on the land side by high mountains, and defended on the sea side by a good fortress. The French have frequently besieged it unsuccessfully, and it would now give the Marquess some trouble.

Bayonne Road.

strongly fortified. The streets, of which there are many, are broad; they are planted with trees, and watered by running streams and various fountains. There is a public square, moreover, surrounded by a piazza, like that of Convent Garden, only infinitely more handsome. The church is a cathedral, and there are the usual number of monasteries and nunneries. The Royal Asylum is one of the public buildings, which will chiefly attract travellers. It is a free-school, in which an hundred and fifty boarders used to be educated in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Christian catechism, at the public expence. The public promenades likewise deserve notice. The people are, or rather were, industrious and active, and there was every where an air of animation, cheerfulness, and content, because industry and labour were sure of encouragement and employment. The town has three annual festivals at fixed periods in every year,—one for all the young unmarried men, the other for all young maidens, and the third for husbands and wives. This is a trace and a relic of ancient simplicity.

From Vittoria to Miranda de Ebro is 20 miles. On leaving Vittoria, the road crosses the river Arrienza over a stone bridge, and enters upon a plain, 16 miles in length and 10 in breadth. This plain is cheerful, well cultivated, extremely fertile, full of trees, and very populous. There are three hundred villages and hamlets in it,—at least so it is said. The road goes through it in its length. The traveller passes through the little towns of La Puebla, and Arminon. The road frequently passing by the river side, which is planted with trees. You thence ascend a hill, and descend into a very straight handsome road, raised like a causeway, which continues four miles, when it brings you to Miranda de Ebro.—Miranda de Ebro is a considerable town, beautifully situated on the Ebro, over which it has a noble bridge of eight arches. The town contains a large square, which is embellished with fountains. It is surrounded on all sides, but that of the river, by mountains, upon whose brow are the remains of an ancient castle, and the ruins of several towers, which once adorned and defended it. It is a very strong place, and one of the keys of the Ebro.

From Miranda de Ebro to Briviesca, or Bribiesca (b and v being the same letter in Spanish), is 20 English miles. The road, upon leaving Miranda, very shortly ascends the mountain Pancorbo, one of the mountains of the chain called the Sierra de Occa. The ascent to the summit of Pancorbo is very long and tedious. The road passes two villages as it ascends,—Mayago and Pancorbo. Having passed the summit, the traveller enters a most tremendous pass, which is formed by two lofty mountains, whose tottering and craggy summits are divided by a narrow interval. Between this interval is the pass, which is twelve feet in breadth, and on both sides of the traveller as high as St. Paul's in a perpendicular, except where it comes forward to hang over him. It is impossible to imagine a scene more tremendously awful than this spot, which is called the Garaganta de Pancorbo, or the Throat of Pancorbo.

Briviesca is an ancient town, surrounded with walls, and having four gates, corresponding with each other. It is situated in a very delightful plain at the foot of the mountains of the Sierra de Occa. This plain is called the district of Buræna; is well wooded and fertile, and is watered by the river Occa.

From Briviesca to Burgos is 24 miles. On leaving Briviesca the traveller passes a valley interspersed with the most romantic villages. The road next ascends a mountain. It thus reaches the village of Monasterio, six miles distant from Miranda, and about sixteen distant from Burgos. This city is visible from the summit of the mountain. The road on descending enters a beautiful place, perfumed on all sides by flowering shrubs and wild flowers. In this manner you approach Burgos.

Burgos is built on the declivity of a hill, which slopes along the plain to the river Castle, which the recent siege has rendered so memorable. Nothing was remaining

Bayonne Road.

of it but the walls till the French engineers repaired and fortified it. I say nothing more of it here, as an account of it has appeared in all the public papers.

From Burgos to Torrequemada is 48 miles. The road goes for a good length along the banks of the Arlanzon, though not immediately near it. It passes through the village of Quintanellas, Buriel, Estepar, and Celada, the last of which is 16 miles from Burgos. You then pass successively the three villages of Villazapoque, Villadrado, and Venta del Moral, which last is the confluence of the two rivers Arlanza and Arlanzon. The road next ascends two very steep hills, at the foot of which is the river Pisuerga, and a small town, Quintana de la Puente, situated upon it. Here is a noble bridge of stone of eighteen arches. You thus arrive at Torrequemada, a small town, where you again meet the Pisuerga, and find another excellent bridge.

From Torrequemada to Valladolid is 36 English miles. The road passes over a plain till you reach a hill, on the top of which is situated Duenas. This is said to be the Eldana of Ptolemy, and is a plentiful and luxuriant country. The road next proceeds to Cabezon, and afterwards, through a noble avenue, to Valladolid. —I say nothing of this town, as every traveller is full of it.

From Valladolid to the bridge over the Duero (the Puerte de Duero) is 5 miles. The whole way is a sandy road, through a fine wood. The Puerte de Duero is a village as well as a bridge.

From Puerte de Duero to Olmedo is 16 miles. Olmedo is a small town situated on a hill in front of an extensive plain. It was formerly surrounded by walls, some remains of which are visible.

From Olmedo to Martin Munos is 32 miles. The road has nothing worthy of notice. Martin Munos is an antient but inconsiderable town.

From Martin Munos to Espinar is 20 miles. The road is through a very wild country. It becomes pleasanter as it reaches Labajos. A short distance from this is a bridge over the river Almarza. The country is here fertile and beautiful. Espinar is a mere village.

From Espinar to Puerto de Guadarrama is 20 miles. The road is at first over a dreary plain of about four miles broad; at the end of it you come to the foot of the Guadarrama mountains, which separate Old Castile from New Castile. At the foot of this mountain stands the Venta de Guadarrama, an inn erected at the public expence. The road up to the top is of very easy ascent, having been rendered so at an enormous expence. This summit is called the Puerto de Guadarrama, and there is a monument on it to the memory of Ferdinand the sixth, at whose expence the road was made. From this spot there is a beautiful prospect over both the Castiles. Eminences and inequalities, and even lofty hills disappear. The whole forms but one vast plain, a wide expanse, where extent seems interminable to the eye.

From the Puerto de Guadarrama to the village of Guadarrama is eight miles, and thence to the village of Rosas 12. As you descend from the Puerto de Guadarrama, you see the Escorial about eight miles on your right. You shortly come to the village of Guadarrama, and thence to the village of Rosas. The road is uniformly good, and the scenery pleasing and various. The hills are skirted with villages, and clothed with pines, and oaks, or royal forests of boundless extent.

From Rosas to Madrid is 16 miles. It crosses over a plain at the foot of the Guadarrama mountain. This place is fertile and well cultivated. When the road reaches the river Manzanares, it crosses a noble bridge, called the Segovia, and and thence enters Madrid by the St. Vincent gate.

This great road from Bayonne to Madrid thus traverses three provinces of Spain namely, Biscay, Old Castile, and New Castile. It leaves Biscay and enters Old Castile, at Miranda de Ebro; and it leaves Old Castile and enters New Castile at the Puerto de Guadarrama, or summit of the Guadarrama mountain.

Memoir of Bernadotte.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

Of General BERNADOTTE, Prince Royal of Sweden.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

(Continued from our last.)

"BE well assured, replied Bernadotte, that my only regret is that you are not a General of Division, like myself; as I would then have given you a lesson you would not soon have forgotten." Dupuy, perceiving he had to do with a man who knew how to ensure himself respect, was silent, and punctually executed Bernadotte's orders.

At the moment the General with his staff was coming out of Milan to head the troops, General Friant ran up extremely troubled, to inform Bernadotte that the officers and subalterns with the colours were about to arrive, but that the soldiers had absolutely refused to depart till they were paid what was due to them. Bernadotte immediately advanced upon the ground, and gave orders for departing. For the first time the soldiers were deaf to his voice. He promised them that the pay should be disbursed to them on their arrival at Mantua, and that it was impossible to do it at Milan, as there was not a farthing in the public chest. A grenadier, no doubt the chief of the mutiny, cried out, "there will be no more money at Mantua than at Milan, and if we consent to depart, the Austrians will be engaged to give us our pay in lead and iron." These few words served to confirm the troops in their obstinacy. Bonaparte's orders were urgent; he only waited for Bernadotte's division to commence operations against the Archduke Charles. Were the troops not to arrive on the appointed day, the blame would naturally fall on the commanders, for not possessing sufficient energy in ensuring obedience. In this critical position Bernadotte had recourse to a violent expedient—he resolved to maintain his honour or perish in the attempt: he exclaimed in a loud voice, "since you refuse to obey me, the law authorizes me to kill every one who refuses to march against the enemy, and you shall either suffer under the ignominy of having assassinated your General, who has been so long a father to you, or I will run my sabre through the body of every mutineer." He then advanced to the right of the 30th regiment, and applying the point of his sabre to the breast of the first grenadier of the right, he told him in a furious tone, "to the right wheel, or I will kill you!" The grenadier, who happened fortunately to be an orderly character, obeyed; the second did the same, and the whole division then followed their example without being paid. Bonaparte who was informed of this anecdote, complimented Bernadotte upon it, and from that time entertained a high esteem for him. The good clothing of the troops, the gentlemanly manners of the officers, the severe discipline and good information of this division, afforded an agreeable surprise to the General in Chief. When he passed them in review, it was easy to perceive the great satisfaction he experienced in hearing the Officers and Subalterns reply to all his questions with a precision strictly conformable to the regulations. How different from the troops of the army of Italy! where you could not distinguish the officer from the soldier; almost all were equally ignorant, dirty, covered with rags, often with bare feet and legs, eating promiscuously, and passing in the public house the days they were not fighting. Their only excellence was a well tried intrepidity. Berthier, Bonaparte's chief of the staff, even said to Bernadotte in a tone of raillery, "I am anxious to see

Memoir of Bernadotte.

myself, whether these *fine gentlemen* are not fearful of the cannons deranging their elegant dress." "Rest assured," replied Bernadotte viewing him fiercely, "that there is not an individual of my division who is not ready to prove to you that he is as brave as yourself." Bernadotte had already had an explanation with Berthier respecting the arrest ordered to Dupuy, who had complained of Bernadotte's severity. Berthier wanted to assume an ironical tone, to make that General sensible that he had ill-treated a good officer of the army. "I have punished one who was insubordinate," said Bernadotte; "if you are minded to take his part, I am your man. You are like me, a General of division. I am far from being inclined to quarrel, but I have a hearty wish to call those of my equals to an account, who, like you, think fit to assume a dictatorial tone." Berthier hereupon apologized, and said he had only mentioned Dupuy's arrest, to be better informed of that officer's fault, and assured Bernadotte that he should be delighted to cultivate *his friendship*.

The troops of the Rhine had no opportunity of fighting, but at the passage of the Tagliamento, Bernadotte's division was upon the right wing of the army: as soon as Bonaparte had ordered the passage of the river, Bernadotte placed himself at the head of his columns. When they were about to enter the water, there was a momentary hesitation in the regiment at the head, which was the 15th regiment of light infantry. The greatest depth of water was about three feet. Bernadotte observed to them that they ran no risque, as the water was not higher than their waists. A voice was heard exclaiming, "we are not on horse-back." Upon which Bernadotte leaped from his horse, though in the middle of the torrent, and cried out, "*advance forward*." The troops rushed into the river amidst the cries of *long live our General!* It was on the 17th of March, 1797, and though it was near noon, the air was piercing, and the water very cold; but who would have dared to complain when the General himself set the example? Prince Charles soon found out that he had to fight with those very same troops, who upon the Maine and the Rhine had so often disputed the victory with him, and he made but a weak resistance. The cannonade was very heavy: the infantry retreated almost without fighting; the cavalry manœuvred with ability, to protect the retreat. Our cavalry endeavouring to harrass it too nearly, was briskly received and repulsed, and would have suffered considerably, had it not been for protection received from the columns of the infantry. Bonaparte paid the most flattering compliments to Bernadotte on the precision of his manœuvres, and the good conduct of his troops. (See the Confession of Bonaparte to the Abbé Maury, page 243).

Although Bonaparte at first censured the circumstances attending the taking of Gradisca, he latterly did justice to Bernadotte's good intentions. The following is the manner in which he gave an account to the Directory of that event:—General Bernadotte caused the *enemy's intrenchments* to be attacked by the sharp-shooters, but our soldiers, *carried away* by their natural ardour, *advanced* with bayonets fixed, under the very walls of Gradisca. They were received by a very heavy firing of musketry and *case shot*. General Bernadotte, *obliged* to support them, ordered four pieces of cannon to be brought forward, to force the gates; but they were covered by a strong redoubt. He sent the Austrian Commandant the annexed summons, upon which he capitulated. *Three thousand* prisoners, the choice of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight colours, are the fruits of this manœuvre. General Bernadotte's division has conducted itself with a *bravery* which is a guarantee of future successes. General Bernadotte, his Aides-de-camp, his

Memoir of Bernadotte.

Generals, *braved every danger*," &c. &c. All the expressions of this report deserve particular attention, and prove how much care Bonaparte took to lessen the merit of his subordinates in point of talents. He extols the *courage* of Bernadotte, but is silent upon his ability. By observing that the soldiers were *carried away* by their ardour, &c. and that Bernadotte was *obliged to sustain* them, he gives to understand, that his orders were not punctually executed. The *enemy's intrenchment*, as also the *strong redoubt*, are a creation of Bonaparte's. The gate was forced by cannon balls, which would not have been feasible, had it been covered by a *strong redoubt*. We were prevented from entering the town by a great quantity of dung, which the Commandant had heaped together to stop up the passage, and by a heavy fire of musketry from the Austrian grenadiers, upon the columns forming the attack. Another observation that may be made is, that the garrison was near 4,000 strong; and one is quite astonished to see Bonaparte deviating from his wonted rule, of at least doubling the number of his prisoners. I attribute the cause to this success being owing to the troops of the Army of the Rhine, and that he sought moreover to diminish Bernadotte's glory. With respect to Gradisca, it is a small town, surrounded by an old wall, in pretty good condition. The ditches are dry, and the counterscarp (revetement) is without mason-work. There are no exterior fortifications. That post ought not to have been occupied but in case the Archduke had been strong enough to have offered battle; which not being so, it is hard to be conjectured how this Prince should determine upon losing six battalions of choice troops.

Bonaparte, who has never neglected any means of knowing well whom he had to deal with, had placed General Murat amongst us, under the pretence of his commanding the advanced guard of Bernadotte's division, but in fact to be a spy over us, to ensure the good-will of the troops, and to collect the money of the public treasury of the countries we were about to invade. He knew by his emissary, that Bernadotte had been surprised, and very discontented, at not receiving a written order for the attack upon Gradisca, as was Jourdan's custom of doing with the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. In consequence of this information, he sent the following order:—"The division of Bernadotte is ordered immediately to depart for Klagenfurt, passing by Laybach. Signed Bonaparte."—It would be difficult to describe Bernadotte's astonishment: two lines to order a march of more than forty leagues appeared to him even a more singular circumstance than the verbal order for the attack upon Gradisca, which was near enough to be seen, and consequently accounted the field of battle. I observed to Bernadotte, that the General in Chief's silence upon details was an unequivocal proof of the confidence he had in his talents, and that it would be necessary to obey without losing a single moment. Murat requested Bernadotte to permit him to push a reconnoitring party upon Trieste, although out of the direction we were ordered to follow. Bernadotte, not penetrating the real motive of the commandant of his advanced guard, consented to it. Murat met with only a few Austrian hussars, whom he drove from the town. He possessed himself of all the money chests, and forced the magistrates to give him six of the handsomest gentlemen's carriages, with all the fine saddle-horses they could collect. He only remained three hours in Trieste: as he was informed that General Dugua's advanced guard was at the gates, he quickly retired with his booty.

When Bonaparte wished to gratify one of his Generals, he gave him an opportunity of being the first that entered into a rich town, where he

Memoir of Bernadotte.

seized upon the treasures, keeping one half for himself, and sending the other half to the military chest. When Dugua arrived in Trieste, he was highly enraged at Murat's conduct, who had the effrontery to leave behind this note, written with his own hand:—"Having taken possession of the public contributions; and having besides received from the magistrate the customary presents, I request the Generals who may follow me to treat the inhabitants with kindness." An eye-witness assured me that Dugua exclaimed, "that 'twas only a plunderer and a robber of the nature of Murat, who could have played a similar trick upon his comrades." Murat had been informed by one of his friends who was about Bonaparte, "that Trieste had been granted to Dugua as a favour, and that it would be considered a good joke, if a Commander of advanced guard could succeed in duping a General of heavy horse." It has been asserted, that Bernadotte was in league with Murat; but that was not true. All was over when Bernadotte was informed of what had passed: he would have censured Murat, but he was calmed, after being told that it was the custom of the army, not only tolerated, but even allowed by the General in Chief. He was also told, that, as a General of Division, he would have a very good share of the booty. Bernadotte now, for the first time, consented to receive presents of this kind. He had scarcely made this first step, when several other opportunities of getting riches occurred, of which he availed himself without the smallest scruple. The most advantageous was the possession of the quicksilver mine of Idria, a small town of Austrian Frioul, in the centre of the Julian Alps, and about seven leagues from Goritz. There was found merchandize to the amount of several millions, which was designed to have been shipped on board a flotilla of four Spanish frigates, in Trieste road. Bonaparte had sent an administrator, named Collot, to superintend the carrying off this treasure, and he had enjoined him to leave Bernadotte free to take what he chose, for himself and his staff. In this instance, the General acted injuriously towards his officers: he kept for himself near thirty thousand pounds sterling, whilst he allowed us only trifles; he wished to appear moderate at our expence. I told him, in the language of Tacitus, "*Prorsus si avaritia abesset, antiquis ducibus par.*" "If he had been less avaricious, he would have equalled the ancient Roman generals." He answered me, that all he had was at my service, and for the welfare of his officers. I observed to him, that none of us doubted of his willingness to oblige, but that we should have been very glad if he had fulfilled Bonaparte's intentions with regard to us, as that General had done with so much generosity for the staff of other divisions of the army; and that nobody would have complained, had he fixed the amount of our shares in a ratio with our yearly pay; that is to say, that when he took for himself a sum equivalent to his pay for four years, we should have received the equivalent to ours for the same time. I was obliged to make this observation, by the duty imposed on me by my rank of Chief of his Staff, to promote the interests of the officers under my orders. I ought to have been silent on this head, as the amelioration of my situation appears to depend upon his influence with the English Government; but I must make known evil as well as good, that the public may form a just idea of the man whose portrait I am giving. As long as I shall esteem Bernadotte, I will tell him the truth, which only displeases the unworthy and the wicked.

During the march of the division to Klagenfurt, a few skirmishes only took place between the light troops. General Friant was detached with the 55th regiment of line infantry, and the 1st regiment of hussars. He took post at Adelsberg, to watch the road to Fiume, and cover Trieste.

Memoir of Bernadotte.

There remained still with Bernadotte 12 battalions and 8 squadrons. The infantry consisted of the 15th light, and the 30th, 61st, and 88th of the line. The 14th dragoons, and the 19th chasseurs, formed the cavalry. Massena's, Augereau's and Serrurier's divisions were in pursuit of the Archduke, on the road from Goritz to Vienna, by Tarvis, Villach, and Klagenfurt. When Bernadotte rejoined the main of the army at Leoben, Bonaparte had granted the Austrians a suspension of arms; and on the 14th of April, 1797, he signed the Preliminaries of Peace between France and Austria. He treated Bernadotte with the most marked distinction in the meetings which took place in the Castle of Neuwald, near Leoben, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the most distinguished French Generals. The count of Merfeld and Baron Degelman, ordered to proceed to Italy, to conclude a Definite Peace there, required as a favour of Bonaparte, to follow Bernadotte's division. They were delighted with the elegant dress and politeness of those troops, as much as they were offended by the slovenliness and licentious discourses of the ancient divisions of the Army of Italy.

It happened by chance, that during the evacuation of the conquered provinces, Bernadotte's and Massena's divisions were quartered together at Laybach. General Daphot, of Massena's division, came to play at billiards, without any distinctive mark of his rank, and made a party with an officer of the 19th regiment of chasseurs. The General, an ardent patriot, only made use of the term *Citizen*, whilst his antagonist called him nothing but *Monsieur*, or *Sir*. Daphot, tired with hearing himself spoken to in a manner which appeared to him as aristocratic, requested him to call him *Citizen*. The officer refused, observing that he knew of no *Citizen* but before the Tribunals; and that the appellation of *Sir*, appeared to him the only one proper in the intercourse of society. Daphot, nettled at his refusal, gave him a challenge, which the officer accepted. The standers by opposed it, unwilling that a General of the Army of Italy should fight with a Sub-lieutenant of the Army of the Rhine: that was the rank of the officer, who, having learnt the rank of Daphot, also refused to be concerned with him, but declared himself ready to accept the match with any officer of his own rank, who might think proper to object to his using the word *Monsieur*, (*Sir*). He was taken at his word, and killed Massena's officer with a sword thrust in the lungs, in the presence of several spectators of the two divisions. Massena and Bernadotte were absent: the former was gone to Paris, to carry to the Directory the Ratification of the preliminaries of the Peace of Leoben, by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; and Bernadotte was gone on an excursion to Trieste, where he awaited the arrival of his division. General Brune, who is now a Marshal, filled Massena's place. The cause of the fatal duel which had taken place, was very soon known. The *Jacobins* exclaimed loudly against the *Messieurs*, who thought proper to kill *Citizens*, and the soldiers of each division immediately flew to arms. General Brune sent for me, as commanding per interim Bernadotte's division: he requested me to insert immediately in the orders of the day, "that it was forbidden to call one another *Monsieur*, and, instead of which, they were ordered to use the term *Citizen*;" rendering me responsible for any event that might occur from my refusal. I answered the General, "that I had my orders from General Bernadotte; that I knew his sentiments with respect to the affair in question; that I was certain that I should infinitely displease him by acquiescing in the measure proposed; and that besides, the troops would certainly refuse to adopt that step, as quite unconnected with their military duty." At the same moment some one came to inform General Brune that the 32d regiment of Massena's, and the 30th

Memoir of Bernadotte.

regiment of Bernadotte's divisions, were under arms in the Great Place, ready to fight. We immediately repaired there. Whilst Brune was paying very great compliments to his troops upon their patriotism, I requested him to call his officers and subalterns together in the centre of the square, where I also collected together the officers and subalterns of Bernadotte's divisions. Colonel Dupuy, who had still the arrests at Milan in his mind, headed the mal-contents. Brune repeated his entreaties, assuring me that if I would adopt his advice, matters would rest there. I persisted in my refusal, loudly exclaiming, "that it was incomprehensible, how officers should be so selfish as to expose the soldiers by the consequences of their quarrel; and that it was not in the barracks, but in the field, and man to man, that those who considered themselves insulted, ought to terminate their dispute;" after which I offered to match myself against General Brune, if it should appear necessary to him, as I called him *Monsieur*; and I ordered Bernadotte's officers and troops immediately to separate, which was done: Brune on his side did the same. A great many individual affairs took place, the result of which was fifty killed, and about three hundred wounded, of which latter, according to the hospital accounts, two-thirds were of Massena's division. I must say, to the praise of the Plenipotentiaries, that they waited on me as soon as they heard of the dispute between the troops, and entreated me very earnestly to do whatever I thought would soonest appease it. A rumour was then very wrongfully circulated, that Count Merfield and Baron Degelman were the instigators of this quarrel.

On my arrival at Trieste, Bernadotte, who had been informed of all that had passed, returned me his thanks, for having so well fulfilled his intentions; adding, that if I had followed Brune's advice, he would no longer have employed me about him, as his division had no occasion for lessons of bravery or civism from the Army of Italy. It was about this time that Bernadotte caused the Count d'Entraigues, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Venice, to be arrested. That diplomatist was quitting Trieste to proceed to Vienna, by way of Laybach. It is false, as it has been asserted in the newspapers, that he was ill-treated at the time of his arrest. Bernadotte testified his regret to him, in being obliged to proceed to this extremity, and upon the Count's remonstrating against this violation of the rights of nations, the General observed to him, "that he was a military man; that he had his orders from General Bonaparte, who was no doubt authorized by the French Government; and requested him to be persuaded that he would do every thing in his power to make things agreeable to him." These were Bernadotte's own words; I was present at the moment of his arrest, which occurred upon the large square of Trieste, about 6 o'clock in the evening. A staff officer accompanied the Count to Milan, from which place he succeeded in making his escape, though it is more probable that Bonaparte, having obtained the information he wanted, winked at his getting away. I have enlarged so much about this event, only to do justice to the truth, by exculpating Bernadotte from the accusation of a want of consideration of which he is incapable, even towards a real criminal, much less then towards a titled personage, of whom *only a suspicion was entertained*.

Upon the evacuation of the Austrian territory, Frioul was assigned to Bernadotte's division, for the furnishing him with subsistence. The head-quarters were established at Udina, the capital of that province. The magistrates, always disposed to refuse what was asked of them, caused much inconvenience, by not furnishing the provisions regularly.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF POLAND.

THERE is so much elegance and spirit in your Military Chronicle, and if I may so express it, such a careless and unaffected vigour, that I will take upon me to say, sir, that the very ease and grace of your work actually deprive you of some of its just praise; many of your readers will think there is little merit in what seems so easy, and some will see your carelessness who will not equally see the accomplished mind which never abandons you.—I have heard your Military Chronicle praised by different people for different qualities: but in my own humble opinion its most pleasing feature is what I term its *manners*,—the gentlemanly taste and mind which characterise every page.* And now, sir, having done you justice, I proceed to the subject of this communication, which is infinitely at your service, if it suit your purpose. Poland was the scene of the last, and will be the scene of the next, Campaign in the north. I have the honour, therefore, to inclose you a memoir on its geography—I am apprehensive it will extend to some length, but you will oblige me by inserting the whole if possible in one number.

The kingdom of Poland, properly so called, is that vast square of country, which is comprehended between the rivers Vistula and the Boristhenes on the west and east; and the river Duna and the Carpathian mountains on the north and south. It is in length about 700 miles; and in breadth about 500.

The ancient geographers, and in imitation of them the best of the moderns, have been accustomed to distribute their geographical memoirs under the following six heads:—1. The face of the country and its main natural features. 2. Climate. 3. Soil, and vegetable and animal productions. 4. Topography, i. e. sub-divisions into provinces, principal towns, villages, &c. 5. Population, agriculture, and manufactories. 6. Manners, i. e. diet, dress, houses, amusements, &c. I shall proceed, therefore, according to this method to give a brief sketch under each.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—If we suppose a traveller to enter Poland by the way of Dantzic, and to travel from thence to Warsaw, the country upon which he enters, as soon as he quits Dantzic, is a specimen of the whole kingdom of Poland.—The surface is slightly uneven, but not sufficiently to interrupt the view towards the farthest possible horizon. Hence, though Poland is a flat country, it is not an absolute plain. Its

* That your readers may not think I give this praise as a matter of course, and without discrimination, I will refer them to your life of Sir J. Auchmuty, in which, with a most gentlemanly feeling, you have contrived to avoid all mention of a man very sufficiently punished,—and likewise to your frequent remarks on the French General, and particularly of Joseph Buonaparte and Soult in your last.

The Editor deems it necessary to add to this Note, that the above is the language of a very warm friend, and is kindness rather than criticism.

Geography of Poland.

surface undulates, but never rises into hills, except in a few places. The Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Hungary, are indeed an exception. The town of Lemberg is likewise situated in a hilly district, and the country about Cracow is said to be varied and picturesque.—But with these exceptions Poland may be considered as a vast plain.

Hence, in travelling through this country, the traveller finds himself in an expanse of surface, almost without a house, a tree, or any single object large enough to attract his notice. Soon, however, are discerned the skirts of some vast forest fringing the distant horizon, on entering which the road proceeds for eight or ten miles through lofty pines, leaving the traveller no prospect around him but trees and shrubs. Sometimes, in the midst of a forest a small spot of cleared ground (for example, ten or twenty acres) is here and there met with; its sides prettily fenced off by the green surrounding woods. Sometimes a small lake is found thus situated, and having its borders ornamented in a similar manner.

Some places are fifteen and even twenty miles in all directions. Indeed, it is asserted by Mr. Burnet, in his view of Poland, that not more than one half of Poland is actually cleared land. After passing the Vistula at Dantzic, says that excellent writer, the surface of the country is a precise specimen of the whole kingdom of Poland. For a distance of forty miles the road runs through an open plain; the woods then begin to appear, and it is then very rare that the traveller again loses sight of them. The view is bounded, in one direction or another, by forest lands. I have proceeded in a south-easterly direction through a distance of four or five hundred miles, and found only this kind of scenery of plains and forests.—As this is the character of the face of the country, the general scenery may be easily imagined.—During summer, the deep shade and the rich verdure of the forests afford at once beauty and shelter to the traveller, and their boundless extent, enveloping him on all sides, cut him off as it were from man and the world in the green and luxuriant wilderness of nature. In winter the landscape is totally changed—Every bough and branch is then heavily laden with congealed snow, and the ever-greens are themselves hidden beneath this white and universal covering. The huge and lofty pines rear their snow-capt heads into the clouds; and the roads have the hardness of cast-iron. The sky, however, overhead, is usually unclouded and bright; and the northern traveller, wrapt up in warm habits, feels a flow of spirits and a brisk circulation of blood, which renders him cheerful, happy, and in want of nothing but his home.

There are four principal rivers in Poland,—the Duna,—the Vistula,—the Boristhenes (or Dnieper),—and the Niemen.

The Duna flows from east to west towards the gulf of Finland, into which it empties itself. The principal town upon it is Riga. The Vistula flows into the Baltic sea by Dantzic. The principal towns upon it

Geography of Poland.

are Thorn and Dantzic. The Niemen flows by a circular course into the Baltic sea.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.—It has been seen by a recent example what the climate of Poland *can* effect. History does not present another example of a whole army so totally destroyed by the mere effect of the weather. The only events, which approach to a parallel with it, are the destruction of Cambyzes and his army near the Egyptian Osiris,—and the narrow escape of that of Alexander whilst on its march to the temple of Jupiter Ammon. But neither of their armies equalled that of the Alexander and Cambyzes of the present day. It is impossible not to acknowledge it to be the direct hand of the Almighty, who, in the purposes of his infinite wisdom, has fixed a law and limit to the instrument of his will,—has called him like Cyrus of old to break down the gates of nations, but has said to him “Hitherto shalt thou go and no further.”

The climate of Poland passes through a wide range of temperature. In the depth of winter, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fluctuates between 16 and 24 degrees below the freezing point. The hard frost generally sets in about the beginning of November; it generally remains two or three months without any variation, and the country is then truly the throne of winter in all its honours—Some of the winters (particularly that of 1805) have lasted for seven months, during six of which the whole face of the country, and water, trees, and houses, are covered with snow. If there be any wind, it blows keenly, not forcibly, from the north or north-east. More commonly, the air is perfectly still; and so clear, as Burnet observes, one may almost see the cold; the sun, the while, pours his glistering glory on the subject snow, impenetrable as the rock to his beams. This is the sort of seasons the Poles admire, as it suits the amusements of the sledge and visiting—In this weather they will travel 400 miles to visit each other; and the immense number of sledges which the traveller meets upon the road, give to the whole country a brisk and holiday appearance, very pleasing to the imagination.

The spring in Poland is delightfully pleasant; the beauty and freshness of it being much heightened by its sudden contrast with the past winter. The snow and frost disappear almost in a day; and, in the following, Nature displays her gay and verdant garment over field and meadow. The forests are covered with verdure,—and the air becomes gentle and ethereal, and every hour and day augment the beauties of the landscape. Nothing indeed can be more rich and beautiful than the corn-fields, bounded by the forests. Poland is at this time as fine a country and climate as any in Europe.

SOIL AND PRODUCE.—The general character of the soil of Poland is like that of my own county, Norfolk, a sandy loam, and the produce therefore resembles, what an imperfect culture would produce on

Geography of Poland.

the Norfolk tract. It produces almost every species of grain, though wheat is the principal. Rye is also very abundant, and constitutes the chief food of the peasantry. Hemp and flax are likewise very common.

The cattle is in general very small, and commonly very poor when killed for the table. Even at the best houses the beef is frequently larded with bacon. The veal is somewhat better, mutton seems to be most rare. Not only the cattle in general, but the cows, are driven about in large herds in summer, to collect a scanty sustenance amongst the stubble. The pigs fare in the like manner, of which large droves are everywhere seen in the stubble. The best pasture, exclusive of the fields, is found in the green patches in the forests. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the cattle is stalled; and as corn is plentiful, the yards abound in poultry of all kinds. The Polish horse is small but hardy.

Of wild animals the roe-buck is the venison of Poland. Its flesh when dressed is like that of the hare, but more tender. There are hares too in abundance, and wild-fowl of all kinds is plentiful.

The principal savage animals are wolves and wild boars, the hunting of which constitutes a favourite diversion. In the winter season, the wolves are ravenous and dangerous. They sometimes even enter the houses; a whole pack of them will sometimes attack a carriage as it passes through a forest; in which case their first prey are the horses, and afterwards the persons of the travellers. "A gentleman," says Mr. Burnet, "was travelling with his valet in a sledge through a forest; when they were suddenly attacked by a number of wolves, who leaped furiously at the carriage. The servant, who instantly saw that one of them at least must perish, exclaimed, 'Protect my wife and children,' and instantly leaped into the midst of them. His master drove wildly on."

The kitchen-garden in Poland is not very abundantly furnished. Their dinners have commonly an inconsiderable quantity of vegetables. Potatoes are rare; and when produced on table are served in slices. Carrots, cabbage, and sallads, are very frequent. The most abundant fruits are raspberries and strawberries. The common wall-fruits are not very plentiful. There are few apples and pears, and no cyder. The common drink of the country is beer; a spirit like whisky, and Hungary wines.—Upon the whole, however, the produce is so various, so plentiful, and so cheap, that a man upon an hundred pounds per year English money, might live like a man of a thousand per annum in England.

TOPOGRAPHY.—I have before said, that Poland is the country between the Duna and the Carpathian mountains, on the north and south; and the Vistula and the Boristhenes, on the west and east, and that this tract is divided into 40 provinces. If your limits would admit of it, I should here give you, *separatim*, an account of each. Hereafter I may execute this purpose. I shall content myself for the present with the brief account of a few places which may serve as specimens of the

Geography of Poland.

whole; and shall select for this purpose those which have been, or will be, the scene of military operations.

The principal of these towns are Dantzic, Warsaw, Cracow, Riga, Thorn, Tilsit, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Königsberg.—I begin with Dantzic:—

Dantzic is situated on the Vistula at the north-western extremity of an immense plain, about four miles from the Baltic. Its population is about 36,000. It is regularly and very strongly fortified; its circumference within the fortifications not being less than four miles. It may be inferred from this extent, that its defence will require a garrison of about 20,000; and with such a garrison as this the Russians would never take it. The principal entrances to the city are on the east and west, and they are joined together by the "Long Street," which passes through the centre of the town through its whole breadth. The length of this street is about a mile, which is, therefore, the breadth of the town. This street is by no means uniformly built, nor of an equal width throughout. The other streets cross one another at right angles. Some of them have rows of chesnut-trees on each side, and have thus a fresh and lively appearance. Many of the others are rather lanes than streets; the whole are paved, but there are no flag-stones. This defect is remedied by means of planks. Thus, as you approach the eastern gate where the street is very spacious, there is a convenient pathway of planks in the middle, about four or five feet wide, with a railing on each side.

The houses are built in a very singular manner. They are very lofty, being four, five, and even six stories high. They commonly present a narrow front, and appear as if the gable-ends were turned towards the street. The shapes of these gable-ends, on the top, resemble the old halls in Norfolk and Suffolk; they are circular and indented.

The exchange is in the market-place, and is a large and respectable building. In the inside it is ornamented with some curious paintings in fresco and with a few statues. Amongst the rest is an image of Actæon with his stag's head and horns as large as life.

On the west, immediately without the moat, arise heights which completely command the town. One of these little hills is as conveniently situated for an enemy as if artificially thrown up for the purpose.

There are several places of public amusement. Within a few years a theatre has been built, which, agreeable to the custom of the Continent, is always open on Sundays. The scenery is tolerable, though the general appearance is heavy and inelegant. The pit has no seats except a few near the music-box. The greater part of it serves as a sort of parade for loungers, who go in and out at will.

The other Sunday amusements, during the summer, are rope-dancing, tumbling, &c. The rope-dancing is in great perfection. The posts to which the ropes are attached are very high, if the performer missed his aim in one particular, he would be precipitated to inevitable destruction.

Geography of Poland.

To these diversions may be added the visiting of public gardens, where the citizens regale themselves with coffee, punch, &c., and the gaiety of the scene is much heightened by a band of music.—The most celebrated of these tea-gardens is situated in a village about three miles to the west of the town. The road to this village runs, for two miles out of the three, in a straight line between a double row of lofty trees, forming a beautiful avenue; and between the rows on each side is a walk ten or twelve feet wide, completely over-shadowed by the over-arching of the opposite branches. In this village and its vicinity many of the merchants of Dantzic have country residences. It affords many picturesque and beautiful scenes; and from the adjoining heights there is the most extensive prospect of the whole surrounding country. On the north, the spectator has a view of the Baltic, of the Bay of Dantzic, and of the harbour and shipping of Fairwater; to the east is the city of Dantzic with its walls and towers; from which, on the south and east, stretches a fertile plain, in appearance of immeasurable extent; on the west the prospect is completed by the adjacent wood-lands.

On the river, between Dantzic and Fairwater, are passage-boats during the summer, covered-in like the similar boats on the Thames. On the top, or deck, is stationed a small band of musicians, who play for the amusement of the passengers during the voyage.

The ordinary dinner-hour at Dantzic is twelve o'clock; at the best hotels, one. The œconomy of these houses very much resembles that of some of our watering-places, particularly Buxton and Matlock. There is a common table for as many visitors as may arrive; and each has his wine, &c. to himself, or shares it with his own party. The merchants are said to drink hard, and their general style of living to be luxurious. Champagne is a common beverage amongst them, and its usual price even here is seldom less than four guineas a dozen. This is the wine in which all their bets are made. Claret may be had at most of the hotels at about thirty shillings per dozen.

The inhabitants of Dantzic, being generally opulent, are well informed. The town supports several large booksellers'-shops; and according to Mr. Burnet (from whom this account is taken) the merchants are great readers, and learning of all kinds in much repute.

The next Polish town in point of importance to Dantzic is Warsaw. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, and is very irregularly built. On entering it by the wooden-bridge from the opposite suburb of Praga the road rises a little; otherwise the town itself and the surrounding country is perfectly flat. The streets in general are sufficiently wide, though not very well paved, and are universally without flags. Some of the best are adorned with stately palaces, which in two or three instances approach to magnificence. These for the most part are now deserted by their former inhabitants; some of the fronts exhibit a half ruinous appearance, and high grass flourishes in the court-yards. Several of them have been

Geography of Poland.

sold by their princely and noble possessors, who instead of passing their winters at Warsaw (hitherto deemed *The Little Paris* of the North) now spend it in retirement on their estates, or in foreign countries.

The churches in Warsaw are very numerous, and are peculiar in their appearance. They are almost universally without steeples both here and in other parts of Poland. An arch, however, or sometimes a cupola, is commonly raised at one end, in which the single bell is hung. The interior of them is sumptuous and splendid, and the city has the aspect of having once been a royal residence.

The theatre in this city is small, though not without neatness. The pit, like that of Dantzic, is without seats, except near the music-box. It is occupied in the summer by a set of German strolling players; but in the winter by Poles, who act their national dramas.—The other amusements are the public gardens, which furnish a fashionable and agreeable promenade to a higher description of people than the Danzickers.—The suburb of Praga consists of little more than a collection of village huts.

The city of Cracow next deserves mention. Cracow was formerly the capital of Poland where the kings were elected and crowned, and once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but it is now a frontier town. It stands on an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula, which is here broad and shallow. The city and suburbs occupy a large tract of ground, but contain only 16,000 inhabitants. Many of the streets are broad and handsome; the great square is very spacious, and has several well-built houses, once richly furnished and nobly inhabited, but mostly now untenanted, and in a state of melancholy decay. Almost every building bears striking marks of ruined grandeur; the churches alone preserve their original splendour. The effects of cannon, grape, and musket-shot, are still conspicuous on the walls. In a word, Cracow exhibits the remains of a magnificent city in ruins; the number of fallen and the falling houses give it the appearance of a town recently sacked by the enemy. The town is surrounded with high walls of brick, strengthened by round and square towers, of whimsical shapes, in the ancient style of fortification.

Towards the southern part of the town, near the Vistula, the palace or citadel, surrounded with brick walls and old turrets, forms a conspicuous object on the summit of a rock. This palace is of very remote antiquity, but was destroyed in good part by Charles the 12th in the year 1702, when he entered Cracow in triumph after the battle of Clessow. The remains consist of a few apartments, which are left in the same state as they existed in the last century. The walls of one apartment are decorated with tilts and tournaments; those of a second with a representation of a coronation; the ceiling of a third is divided into different compartments ornamented with grotesque heads. All the rooms are of fine dimensions, and exhibit the remains of ancient magnificence in the better days of Poland.

Lemberg, in Gallitzia, is probably the next principal town after Cracow. Its population is said to be above 20,000, though this seems ques-

Geography of Poland.

tionable from the comparative extent of the town. According to custom, it has a large square, which is at once the best residence and the market-place.

Lublin is again another town of some note. Like Warsaw it has no square, forming another exception to the general plan. It consists merely of a long thoroughfare street, with a few others irregularly disposed. The houses are very indifferent.

As to the other towns, the general character of all is the same. The houses are uniformly of wood. There is commonly a pretty large square with the town-house in the centre. This place, however, is sometimes occupied by the most considerable inn. On the side is a kind of piazza, under which bread, triukets, &c. are exposed on small standings to sale. At each angle is usually an entrance lined on each side, for a short distance, with houses. The wooden-houses, whether in town or country, have rarely, if ever, any thing but the roof above the ground floor. The usual situation of these towns is a plain, at some distance from a forest, and in the vicinity of a moor.

The villages are still more miserable. They are usually found on the skirts or in the midst of a forest, though sometimes in a wide and unsheltered plain. A Polish village consists of a collection of miserable huts, from eight or ten, to forty or fifty, all of wood, and rudely covered with straw and turf. A collection of the very worst species of Scotch huts would be a favourable specimen. These hovels afford such an insufficient protection against the cold that the inhabitants stop up the vents of their chimneys in the winter. These villages are thinly scattered. They are situated most frequently within about four or five miles of each other, and are often less distant. Being constructed of wood they are frequently burned; a whole village being consumed in the course of a few hours.

POPULATION, PEASANTRY, AND FARMERS.—The population of Poland is about 12 millions. The classes of people may be said to be three,—namely, the peasants, the farmers, and the nobles.

A Polish peasant is short in stature, and appears as if stunted in his growth. He has small grey eyes; a short turned-up nose; hair commonly approaching to yellow,—a yellow-sunburnt complexion, and a general gait, heavy and devoid of life.

The peasant women are usually very short and squat, with faces also short and rather flat. Nothing in the form of woman can be conceived more unlovely. A handsome country girl is no where to be seen but in England.

The dress of a peasant in summer is merely a coarse dowlas shirt, and a pair of loose drawers, without shoes or stockings; with a little round cap, partly of fur. In winter he wears a sort of mantle, which is a coarse woollen garment, of a dark reddish colour, and lined with sheep-skin. He is now also provided with heavy buskins.

Geography of Poland.

The dress of the women is difficult to describe :—The head-dress is a wrapper of white linen, the end of which hangs down on one side. On Sundays they wear every colour of the rainbow. In summer they wear nothing but a mere shift, and a single petticoat, which extends scarcely below the knees ; and are commonly without shoes or stockings.—Their dress is very scanty ; they have rarely any animal food. Even at the Inns, in the interior of Poland, scarcely any thing is to be procured. Their best things are their milk and cheese ; but their principal article is their coarse rye-bread, as black as a coal, and as hard as a table.

Their political condition is degrading to human nature. When a young peasant marries, his lord assigns him a certain quantity of land. Should the family be numerous, some little addition is afterwards made to the first grant. At the same time, the young couple obtain also a few cattle, as a cow or two, with steers to plow their land. These are fed in the stubble, or in the open places of the woods, as the season admits. The master also provides them with a cottage, and implements of husbandry. In consideration of these grants, the peasant is obliged to make a return to the landholder of one half of his labour ; that is to say, he works three days in the week for his landlord, and three for himself.

When a farmer rents a farm, the villages situated on it, with their inhabitants, are considered as included in the contract, and the farmer has the same rights with respect to the peasants as the landlord. The peasants in short are considered as the cattle of the farm ; and with the exception of putting them to death, the lord may do with them as he does with his horse or cow.

If an estate be sold, the peasants, as so much stock, are transferred with it to the new master. The Polish boors, therefore, are still slaves, and subject to the will of their lords, as in all the barbarism of the feudal times. They cannot quit their villages without a licence from their lord. And flight is impossible, for whither should they fly ?

The allowance of land is not more than supplies them with a scanty maintenance. They are accordingly a withered, miserable, famished people. What they can save from their absolute necessities, they expend in an abominable spirit which they call *snap*,—a most pernicious liquor, and drank in incredible quantities both by men and women. Their servitude and their habits have totally subdued all generous feelings amongst them. Their tyrants may strike them, and kick them, without experiencing any resistance.

Some few of these boors are found about every large mansion. They are employed by the domestics in the most filthy menial offices. These have never any beds (however mean) provided them ; they sleep like dogs in any hole or corner they can find, and always without undressing. The winter's cold drives them into the hall, where they commonly crouch close to the stones, and lie like so many drunken men or insensible blocks. In short, the Polish peasants are in a most miserable state of degradation.

Geography of Poland.

A century must elapse before they can be raised to the rank of civilized beings. If a traveller meets them in the winter's snow, they appear like herds of savage beasts rather than companies of men. Their coarse mantles; their shrunk and squalled forms; their dirty-matted hair; their dull, moping looks, and lifeless movements, all combine an image which sickens humanity, and makes the heart of the beholder recoil.

The condition of the farmers is an intermediate class between the peasants and the nobles. They are a respectable class of men; indeed much better educated than the same kind of people in England. They are admitted to the tables of their landlords; and the higher sort of them are regarded as nearly gentlemen. It is accordingly the ambition of a young Pole to get the lease of a good farm, when he establishes himself for life in the best manner which Poland admits.

The cultivation of the soil in Poland is attended with little expence or trouble. We nowhere see more than a ploughman with his plough, and a single pair of small bullocks, not bigger than English steers. There is scarcely such a thing as manure to be seen. The average crop is six to one of the quantity sown; of which two are considered as clear profit. A Polish farm commonly consists of several thousand acres including open-land and forest; and the rent of such a farm amounts to about two hundred pounds English money. Its value, however, is not estimated by the number of acres but by the number of villages. The rent of land, indeed, is so low, that fifty pounds a year for twenty square miles may be taken as nearly the average rental of the kingdom.

The general market is Dantzic; the farmers go thither and stay for six weeks or two months, till they have sold all their corn.

The houses of the farmers are commonly built of wood, and have merely the ground floor. There are usually two or three ordinary rooms, which are white-washed; the floor of earth, or planks. A bed almost always stands in every room. In the midst of these homely appearances, the traveller feels an agreeable surprise at seeing the table set out with great neatness, and abundantly supplied with poultry, &c.—Every plate is furnished with a napkin and a silver fork; and the dinner seldom consists of less than two distinct courses.

The price of land in purchase is very moderate. An estate of two thousand acres (one thousand forest, and the other excellent arable land) with a good farm-house on it—may be bought at one pound English money per acre.

The third class of people (next to the peasantry and farmers) are the nobles, of whom I shall speak more at large below.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—Manners, social intercourse, and polite accomplishments, are only to be found among the nobles, and, therefore, what is said under this head, is to be applied to this class. The following information upon this head is comprised from Mr. Burnet's View of Poland.

Geography of Poland.

The Polish nobles evidently exceed the general stature of the peasantry, in which they differ from the Spaniards where it is directly the contrary. —The Poles are likewise a corpulent people. Their complexions (the nobility and gentry) are fair, and with far less colour than the English. The eyes and hair are usually light, and the general expression of their countenance amiable, friendly, and interesting. The following character of some of the leading personages may serve as examples of their countrymen.

The first shall be the Prince Czartoryski. His person is perhaps rather below the middle stature; but erect and well proportioned; his countenance open and sanguine, and his whole intelligent and active. His manners are condescending and familiar. He has an extensive knowledge both of books and men; and his politeness enables him to adapt himself to all companies. His worth is known and acknowledged by all classes of people, and no Polish nobleman is more popular, and more justly deserves to be so.—Another eminent nobleman is the Count Zamoyiski. His person is tall and erect; his complexion clear, but colourless, and his countenance open and benevolent. He has evidently the appearance and manners of a gentleman; but the qualities of his heart are infinitely superior.

The Polish women have a very near resemblance to the English. Their complexions are fair and clear; perhaps more generally pale than those of the English women. Rouge is almost universal except amongst young girls. Their teeth are good, and hair and eyes generally light—I shall give an example:—The Countess Zamoyiski is tall and slender, with an elegance of form, which the loveliest of the Graces might behold with envy. She is of that class of beauty which we colloquially term dark; as she has dark hair and eyes; yet her complexion is beautifully fair and clear; and her face altogether most delightful. She has that part of beauty in which ladies are most deficient—a fine smooth and open forehead, ornamented, moreover, with beautiful dark eye-brows. Upon the whole, she is one of the handsomest women in Poland—And her accomplishments correspond with her personal charms. She is a proficient in music, and sings and plays with most exquisite taste and feeling. She is well-read in French literature; and understands and feels the beauties of Poetry.

The Princess of Wirtemberg, sister to the Countess, is certainly not so handsome as her sister, but is nothing inferior to her in feminine accomplishments. She is separated from her husband, the brother-in-law of our Princess Royal, and by all accounts a great brute. The Princess is very handsome, though not equal to the Countess. Her eyes are dark and full,—her forehead clear and open, and her whole air at once soft and expressive. She is a striking resemblance (a softened one) of our Mrs. Siddons.

The Polish nobles understand the enjoyment of life. Their palaces,

Geography of Portugal.

tables, and amusements, unite the abundance of England, and Germany, with the occasional splendour of France and Italy.—Their palaces are built after the following plan :—They present a front and two wings, the extremities of which are joined together by a palisade, so as to enclose a spacious court. The walls are rough cast, and anciently were uniformly white. The ascent to the front-door is usually by a considerable flight of steps. The visitor then enters a spacious hall, from which doors on each side open into different suits of apartments. On the left are commonly the saloons appropriated for the assembled family and visitors. They consist of a suit of two or three rooms, usually connected with others by large arched folding doors, and decorated with various elegance. On entering these saloons, the first object is the billiard-table, which is an indispensable requisite in every gentleman's house.

The floors are uniformly without carpets, and inlaid with oak, which is kept rubbed of a glossy brightness. No want of a carpet is felt in the slightest degree, and they exceed in beauty and neatness any possible carpet or covering.

The rooms are warmed in winter by means of stoves as in Russia. The shape of their stoves is like those in our churches in winter ; but their exterior is rendered pleasing and even elegant by being cased with small tiles of white china, similarly to those sometimes seen in fire-places in England. Besides the stove, however, there is an open fire-place, in most good rooms, for wood-fires. Upon the whole, the apartments are infinitely warmer, and may be rendered as cheerful as any in England.

Most of the windows are double,—like those of Count Rumford's house at Knightsbridge. They open like our fashionable windows, i. e. like folding-doors. Immediately on the setting in of the cold, they are finally secured for the winter. Every joint and crevice is so accurately close as to exclude the possible admission of the air ; and the rooms, by such exclusion, and by means of the stoves, are kept up to the summer heat.

The wings of a Polish mansion contain the bed-rooms, &c. of the family. Each wing may be considered as a very long house, of two stories high besides the ground floor. Through the centre, longitudinally on each floor, extends a common passage or gallery, into which the several doors, on both sides of the distinct chambers, open. In some ancient houses, there are stair-cases in front like those of the Temple and our colleges. The chambers are small, being chiefly adapted for single persons, more rarely for two. The walls are merely white-washed, but distemping is coming into use amongst them. These rooms contain nothing but the frame of a bedstead. Every stranger or visitor brings his bedding with him ; and on his arrival at a nobleman's house, his huge portmantau is unpacked, and his bed laid and made by his own servant upon one of these frames. Ladies are visited in their bed-rooms without even the idea of indelicacy. The common morning visit, indeed, is usually

Geography of Poland.

received by the lady in bed. "On my arrival in Poland," says Mr. Burnet, "the beautiful Countess Zamoyska, had been recently confined, but was already well enough to sit up and bear company. She sent a message, that the whole of the company of the house, consisting of at least twenty persons, should come to her room, immediately as they had risen from dinner, to take coffee. We assembled again in the evening to tea and cards."

The furniture of the best houses, with the exception of the billiard-table, is such as may be seen in the farm-houses of England,—deal chairs and tables painted or stained; sometimes stuffed with wool, and covered with green, red, or yellow plush. In short, the usual articles, and of the usual kind, of our old fashioned country houses. Every visitor or traveller carries his looking-glass, knife, and fork, and spoon.

A man servant is appropriated to every visitor. This servant arranges the bed, sweeps the room, and kindles the fire, &c. If the person whom he attends goes on a journey or visit, he accompanies him. The only women servants in the family are immediately employed about the ladies. The management of household affairs is entrusted to a house-steward.

The palace of the Prince Czartoryski, as described by Mr. Burnet, will give a good idea of these houses. "Its site is on a rising ground, or rather on the elevated bank of a small stream, which at a considerable distance empties itself into the Vistula. The southern front, towards the river, hangs as it were upon the brow of the little eminence, which is so steep as to be almost precipitous, and may be about ten yards in perpendicular height. The acclivity is planted with various shrubs. The front of the house is long and plain; the central windows are large bow-windows; the others smaller but of the same shape. The walls are coloured yellow. The prospect from this side is partly over forest lands, and partly over a campaign country, with the Vistula winding near. This river is here very beautiful, being wide, and having its banks raised in clumps and well wooded.

"The northern front of the palace commands a view of a vast front, which expands its green luxuriant bosom over a great number of square miles. It commences at the distance of about half a mile from the bottom of the coast, from which there is a gradual and gentle descent, and an avenue is thence carried through the forest of the same width with the coast itself. The parallel sides are continued up to the palace by two rows of trees. The length of the avenue through the forest may be about ten miles,

"The garden and pleasure grounds are laid out with much taste, and their beauty is much assisted by the Vistula, which flows at the bottom of them. At the extremity of the shrubbery eastward is situated the small but tasteful mansion of the Princess of Wirtemberg. An elegant saloon in the southern front looks out upon a pleasant lawn, which declines gently to the river at ten or fifteen yards distance."

DIET AND DOMESTIC LIFE.—The common dinner hour amongst

Geography of Poland.

the farmers, traders, &c. is 12 o'clock ; and amongst the nobility the latest hour is two. The company is summoned to the dinner-table by the sound of a bell or the beat of a drum. The family and company then assemble in the saloon for a few minutes till the steward announces that all is ready. During this short interval, however, a couple of servants appear; the one with small decanters of liquors; the other with a tray full of small glasses and crusts of bread. They go round in succession. Upon the entrance of the steward, the company proceed to the great hall, and take their seats at the long table. There is little or no etiquette as to the precedence. Every one sits as he pleases and next to whom he pleases. If the company be numerous, there is a table on each side the hall, and one at the upper end (in the manner of our college halls). The table is covered with the whole of the viands at once; there is no second or third course as in England. If any thing be added, it is brought in without formality. The principal dishes are silver plate, and every plate has its silver fork.—Every dinner, as likewise supper, begins with soup. Whilst this is serving, the joint which is to succeed it (generally boiled-beef) is removed to the side table to be carved by the steward and attendants. Upon the removal of the soup, the plates of beef are handed round to each person. This is dressed to rags. The next dish is frequently roast-beef, sliced in like manner, and often with a sauce of onions and shalots. The next dish is sour-croust, potatoes sliced or fried, or carrots minced or apparently fried. All these vegetables are eaten by themselves, like animal food. Green peas in their season are eaten with sugar instead of salt and pepper. Then follows a dish of some sort of game, wild-fowl, or venison. This is followed by chickens, and afterwards by the confectionary. Veal is as common as beef. The table drink is Rhenish wine.

During the time of dinner, the lofty and magnificent hall is crowded with servants, amongst whom are generally some Cossacks with their long whiskers, and in the military uniform. Every person of consequence has likewise his own footman behind his chair, in his peculiar livery. The whole forms a spectacle which forcibly carries back the mind to the pompous periods of fendal grandeur.

When it is perceived that the dinner is ended, the family rises and are followed by their guests. The whole now proceed to the saloon, and are dispersed about the room in small knots or parties, all standing. Each is then served with a cup of coffee. Some of them then go to the billiard-table. Others prefer conversation. This kind of sauntering continues till about five or six in the afternoon, by which time they drop off individually, and each retires to his own room,—to a walk, or elsewhere.—From eight to nine the company gradually drop in to tea. A large table, like a dinner-table, appears covered with a table-cloth,—without tea-tray, urn, &c. The Poles, neither men nor women, consider this as a necessity; and though the tea-table is common in all good houses, it has not as yet assumed the comfort and elegance of England.

Geography of Portugal.

Tea is scarcely ended, about nine o'clock, when supper is announced. This is served in the great hall. It always begins with soup, which is accompanied with hot and cold dishes. When supper is over, the company immediately rise from table, and amuse themselves till the hour of rest in the same manner as after dinner.

In the morning at ten o'clock, a large round breakfast-table is laid in the saloon. Coffee is the universal breakfast. It is served to each person in a small coffee-pot for himself. The bread consists of small fine rolls, which are baked every morning, though eaten quite cold. The butter is excellent. Raspberries and strawberries are frequently introduced.

The Poles (the noble) are fond of amusement, of which the principal is dancing, and the principal dance is the well known Waltz. There are several other national dances, which have been lately introduced in England, and therefore need not be described. The *Cracoviac* dance as it is termed is still peculiar to themselves. This dance is performed by a great number of couples,—by a large company, who skip round the room to music gay and airy,—making a step, in which one heel is kicked against the other. They all arrive in a body at a particular part of the room, where the whole company, men and women, give a sudden, loud, shrill and frightful scream; then in an instant turn about, begin skipping as before, and clapping their hands to the movements of the tune. It is amazing how they can find any amusement in this horrible screaming.

The English country dances, Ridottos, and Masqued Balls, are likewise very common. The usual regale is punch, in which the lime is much used; and which in summer is often converted into ice. In winter they amuse themselves with skating. In summer with tennis, and other games common in England. Dramas are likewise frequently represented in the nobleman's house; and are sometimes written for the purpose by some of the visitors.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Polish language is a dialect of the ancient Slavonic. The alphabet is the common Roman, with the exception only of certain letters which have minute accents, which indicate the differences of sound. The relations of words are denoted by terminations as in Latin and Greek. The Polish is far from being a pure language. It has many derivatives from the Latin and German. Some of the words, however, are peculiarly soft, such as *woda*, water, and *pioro* pen. Hence the Polish poetry is not uniformly harsh. The generality of Poles are very well informed. Most of the gentlemen know French and German; and many even of the servants understand both languages. At the tables of the nobility the French is of course the common language. All the children of the gentry, from their infancy, have French attendants, and thus learn to speak French as soon as Polish. It is no distinction, therefore, to understand the French. On the other hand, the knowledge of English is a respectable accomplishment.

Geography of Poland.

Some of the noblemen are as well informed as those of the same rank in England. The Prince Czartoryski is said to be acquainted with fourteen different languages. He is an excellent Latin and Greek scholar; he understands Russian, German, English, &c. In consequence of this knowledge of languages, his Higness is said to have the most general literal information of any man in Europe. He is well versed in all the English writers, and though seventy years of age, has all the activity and vivacity of early life.

There are two works which contain the history of Polish Literature in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The first is entitled, *Centum illustrium Poloniae Scriptorum Elogia et Vita*, and contains an account of authors who have written either in Latin or Polish. The second is a Bibliographical Work by Daniel Hoffman. The greater part of the Polish authors have preferred to write in Latin to their own language. There are, however, some original Polish historians and poets. Amongst these is Jezowski, author of a poem called the Sarmatian Farmer; Chlofinski, a satirist; Twardowski, a military poet, and Gawinski, a pastoral one. Translations both from ancient and modern languages are numerous.

Poland is not wanting in historians. The largest composition is a History of Poland in three quarto volumes. All the original documents are in Latin. The most ancient Polish historian is Vincentius Kadluberk, bishop of Cracow, at the commencement of the 13th century. He died in 1223. His history comes no lower down than 1204. The next historical writer is Boguphal, bishop of Posnania. He begins his history from the origin of the Poles, and carries it down to 1252. His work is continued to the year 1271 by Baczko, warden of his church. There are two more worthy of mention; John Dlugoss, and Martin Cromer. Cromer has been styled the Livy of Poland. He was the son of a peasant, and became a bishop by his merits and learning in a learned age. His work closes in 1506, but he afterwards continued (as it were in a funeral panegyric on Sigismond) to 1548.

It must not be forgotten that Copesmius was a native of Poland. He was born at Thorn in 1472, and died in 1543. The fame of Casimer is known to every poet of learning. He was a Polish jesuit, born in 1597, and died in 1640. The chief universities of Poland are Cracow, Wilna, and Posan.

Of these Cracow is the most considerable. It has eleven colleges, which have the superintendence of fourteen Grammar schools, which are preparatory to the admission to the colleges. The directors are ecclesiastics and academicians. This university was founded and endowed by Casimer the Great, but considerably enlarged by Jagellon. Its library contains a Turkish book presented by John Sobieski from the spoils of Chotzim. Cracow formerly supplied the other seminaries with professors, and has been hence called the mother of Polish literature.—Posan and Wilna are upon the same plan, and began to flourish before the present troubles.

French Campaign in Russia.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA,
IN THE YEARS 1812—13;

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents,
by a British Officer.*

(Continued from our last.)

THE 6th passed in skirmishes of little importance, and in reconnoitring on the part of the French, while Prince Kutusoff brought up his reserves, completed his dispositions, and strengthened his left by additional intrenchments and batteries. The enemy in the course of this day defiled towards his right the principal part of his forces, and covered his left by batteries. The Russian Commander in Chief, who had foreseen that his left would be the principal point of attack, made the following dispositions; the 2nd, the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps formed two lines of infantry, behind which were placed all the corps of cavalry. That of the guard was in reserve between the centre and the left, which was moreover covered by the 8th corps. In order the better to insure the defence of the weak point of the position, Lieutenant General Toutschkoff with the 3rd corps and a part of the militia of Moscow was placed in ambuscade behind the brushwood at the extremity of the left, with orders to act by the old road from Smolensko upon the right and the rear of the French as soon as they should attack and endeavour to turn the Russian left. The grenadiers of Count Warouzooff defended the redans.

At day break on the 7th, under cover of a thick mist, the French again attacked the Russian left with great impetuosity, and with all the means and succession of fresh troops that they had hitherto been accustomed to employ in their most desperate exertions. They were received by the divisions of grenadiers belonging to the left wing, commanded by Prince Bragathion, who unfortunately received a mortal wound, and the centre of the Russian line, having in its turn attacked the mass directed against the left, the action became general and lasted until night, when the enemy retreated thirteen wersts, covered by the Wirtemberg infantry, and large corps of cavalry. They were followed by the Cossacks under General Platoff, who killed and took great numbers. The batteries constructed for the defence of the Russian position passed alternately from the possession of one party to that of the other, on this eventful day.

The French as usual claimed the victory, and their entrance into Moscow on the 14th gave a specious appearance to their false statement of occurrences. Unable to penetrate the Russian position, although greatly superior in numerical strength, Bonaparte retired upon Kalouga, and from that point made his movement without interruption upon Moscow. There was no position in the intermediate space which the Russian general considered sufficiently strong to place his army upon for the purpose of again arresting the enemy's progress, and it was there-

French Campaign in Russia.

fore with infinite regret Prince Kutusoff saw himself under the necessity of abandoning the ancient capital of the empire to the possession of an infuriated enemy. It is here requisite to pause from the recital of sanguinary conflicts, in order to give a brief description of this imperial city, the former pride and boast of every Russian.

Moscow situated on the river from whence it takes its name, stands in lat. 55. 45. north, and about 1414 miles N. E. of London; and though its streets are not regular it presented a very picturesque appearance, for it contained such a number of gardens, groves, lawns, and streams, that it seemed rather a cultivated country, than a populous and commercial city. The ancient magnificence of Moscow would be incredible, were it not attested by the most unquestionable writers. Busching speaks of it as the largest city in Europe, but that can be only meant as to the ground it stands upon, computed to be 16 miles in circumference. It is generally agreed that Moscow contained 1600 churches and convents, and forty-three palaces or squares. The merchants' exchange displayed a vast parade of commerce, especially to and from China. No City could possibly exhibit a greater contrast of magnificence and meanness in building. The houses of the inhabitants in general are miserable timber booths, but the palaces, churches, convents, and other public edifices are spacious and lofty. The Kremlin, a grand imperial palace, is one of the most superb structures in the world, it stands in the interior circle of the city, and contains the old palace, pleasure house, and stables, a victualling house, the palace which formerly belonged to the patriarch, nine cathedrals, five convents, four parish churches, the arsenal with the public colleges and other offices. All the churches in the Kremlin have beautiful spires, most of them gilt, or covered with silver; the architecture is in the Gothic taste; but the insides of the churches are richly ornamented; and the pictures of the saints decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. The cathedral has nine towers, covered with copper double gilt, and contains a silver branch with 48 lights, weighing 2800 pounds. A volume would scarcely suffice to recount the other particulars of the magnificence of this city. Its sumptuous monuments of the great Dukes and Czars, the magazine, the patriarchal palace, the exchequer and chancery, were noble structures. There is a barbarous anecdote on record that the Czar, John Basilides, ordered the architect of the church of Jerusalem to be deprived of his eye sight, that he might never contrive its equal. The story is improbable, and may take its rise from the arbitrary disposition of that great prince. The jewels and other ornaments of an image of the Virgin Mary, in the Kremlin church, and the other furniture were only equalled by what the famous holy house of Loretto in Italy, formerly contained. Voltaire says, that Peter, who was attentive to every thing, did not neglect Moscow, at the time he was building St. Petersburg; for he caused it to be payed, adorned it with noble edifices, and encircled it with manufactures. The foundling hospital is

French Campaign in Russia.

an excellent institution, and under very judicious regulations. It was founded by Catharine the second, and is supported by voluntary contributions, legacies, and other charitable endowments. It is an immense pile of buildings of a quadrangular form, calculated to contain 8,000 children, who are taken great care of, and at the age of fourteen have the liberty of choosing any particular branch of trade; and for this purpose there are different species of manufactures established in the hospital. When they have gone through a certain apprenticeship, or about the age of twenty, they are allowed the liberty of setting up for themselves; a sum of money is bestowed upon each foundling for that purpose, and they are permitted to carry on trade in any part of the empire. This is a very considerable privilege in Russia, where the peasants are slaves, and cannot leave their villages without permission of their masters. The population of Moscow was generally computed at 300,000, including the inhabitants of the adjacent villages.

Such was the noble city in which Bonaparte promised his troops that they should enjoy repose for the winter. The weather had already been very severe, and he found it necessary to keep up the spirits of his army by inculcating the hope of obtaining comfortable quarters, and a speedy termination to the campaign. It was by no means his object or his wish to fight another battle with the Russians, in the position they took at Mojaïsk or Borodino, but the advanced season of the year, and the delay which would be occasioned by manœuvring on their flanks for the purpose of reaching Moscow rendered an action unavoidable.

The Russians remained masters of the field of battle, from which Prince Kutusoff dated his dispatch of the 8th September. But finding that the French army, still greatly superior in numbers to the force under his command, were penetrating towards Moscow by the Kalouga road, Prince Kutusoff deemed it prudent to retire, and on the 12th Napoleon's head quarters were in Mojaïsk, on the 13th at the castle of Berskwa, and on the 14th of September the advanced guard of the French army entered Moscow. In these movements and even in the streets a considerable resistance was made to the enemy, and the magazines having been set on fire by order of the patriotic governor Count Ratopschin, the conflagration spread rapidly through every quarter of the city, which on the 20th presented a frightful heap of ruins—nine-tenths of the buildings being entirely consumed.

Bonaparte thus gained the winter quarters for which his army panted; but excepting the stone walls of the Kremlin and the hospitals occupied by the sick and wounded Russians, they had little left there for their shelter. The disappointment of the enemy on this occasion is fully expressed in his 20th bulletin, wherein Count Ratopschin is accused with much bitterness of having armed a band of incendiaries to fire the city. This nobleman certainly set a patriotic example by devoting his own palace to destruction, rather than allow it to be polluted by the barbarous

French Campaign in Russia.

invaders, and from the same motive he also set fire to his country house, which contained the second library in the empire, with pictures and furniture of immense value. Circumstances have proved that it was the enemy's intention to destroy certain quarters of Moscow, reserving only sufficient accommodation for his army, in which object he was baffled, and his spleen was vented against the Governor, whom he wished to hold forth to his countrymen as the destroyer of their ancient capital. The Russians however well knew to what cause this dreadful calamity, occasioning the ruin of so many thousands, was to be attributed, and the act by which Bonaparte hoped to intimidate the Emperor Alexander only served to inspire a more determined resistance to his ambitious views throughout every part of this immense empire.

Bonaparte now gave another and most sanguinary proof of his total disregard for acknowledged principles of law, which ought never to pass without the most marked and indignant reprehension. The Russians had indisputably a right to destroy their own property, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of their enemies; but for executing an order to that effect, given by a competent authority, the French Bulletin boasts that one hundred were apprehended by them, as if in the administration of a regular police, and shot!

Let us now turn from this afflicting picture to a brief review of the campaign which ended in the destruction of Moscow.—In every action which took place during the enemy's advance, except at Krasnoi, where General Nevedoroffsky, with 5,000 men was attacked by 18,000, the Russians had a decided advantage. Whole regiments of the French were in several actions literally cut to pieces. Even in the partial action at Smolensko, General Doctoroff had obtained such a superiority, that he disobeyed the first order to quit the town, and sent word to the Commander-in-Chief that with 8000 additional men, he would engage to repulse Bonaparte and all his army.—Barclay de Tolly, however, chose to adhere to his original plan of retreat.—His object was to draw the enemy so far into the heart of the country that they could not extricate themselves, and the wisdom of his decision was afterwards fully exemplified. The battle of Borodino was undoubtedly a drawn one. It was without exception the most sanguinary contest in modern times. Perhaps not less than one hundred thousand individuals were killed or wounded, and of these the majority were French and their allies. It is a fact, admitted by themselves, that the Russian artillery continued to play after the battle was over; that is to say, when the French cannon were silenced, and their army retreating. The great struggle was on the Russian left. There it was plainly a matter of hard fighting. The superiority, if any, was on the part of the Russians, they having been at the commencement protected by redoubts, which the French carried by main force. This left wing, commanded by Prince Bagration, went into battle 30,000 strong; it came out only 8,000; and, from the very nature of the struggle, it may

French Campaign in Russia.

be confidently assumed, that it destroyed at least an equal number of its adversaries. The battle was not a mere affair of military discipline. Every Russian soldier was clamorous for the fight. The guards insisted upon it so strongly, that Prince Kutusoff could not appease them but by permitting a company from each battalion to join the action. Facts such as these afforded strong encouragements for hope; not merely in themselves, but as indicating a spirit deeply interfused through the whole mass of the nation.

The abandonment of Moscow formed no part of the original plan of the campaign, but arose out of the precipitate retreat of Barclay de Tolly from Smolensko. It was adopted by Marshal Kutusoff with great resolution, and even amid great diversity of opinion among the Russian generals, and it is scarcely possible to find expressions adequate to praise the heroism which the veteran chief displayed in the adoption of this measure. He felt that to give up the ancient capital of the empire, was incurring in the eyes of his Sovereign and of his countrymen, the heaviest possible responsibility; that it was touching the individual interest of a vast number, and the honour of a whole nation in a most tender point; and that it would be felt by many as little short of the loss of the empire; but he saw that it was necessary for the preservation of an army, on which the real safety of the State depended; and he did not hesitate to make the painful sacrifice. This is a kind of heroism, far less common, and therefore more admirable, than that which was displayed in the battle of Borodino. Nor is the manner in which so noble a resolution was carried into effect, less deserving of commendation.

After that hard contested engagement, there was daily fighting between the advanced guard of the two armies. But, had the adverse parties continued on equal terms, the capital would not have been given up, without another, and a still more terrible struggle, between the main armies; their inequality was destroyed, however, by the reinforcements with which the almost boundless subserviency of the Continent supplied Bonaparte. He was enabled to place two new columns on different roads to Moscow, threatening the reserve of General Kutusoff, in the very vicinity of Moscow. A battle, in such a situation, might have destroyed the army, without even saving the city. A wood-built town, the object of close dispute between two armies, furnished with a thousand pieces of cannon, might have been wrapt in flames by the very struggle. Prudently, therefore, as well as bravely, did General Kutusoff resolve to snatch from the impending conflagration whatever could be saved of the military stores, the valuables, the property imperial and private. He called on the inhabitants to second his efforts, and we have the confirming testimony of the 19th French Bulletin that his call was obeyed. "All the merchants and shopkeepers," according to that document, had abandoned the city when the French entered. That a number of the poorer class, who could not command the means of transport, would still

French campaign in Russia.

remain—that they would cling to their homes with a feeling of sacred despair—and that they would vainly and ineffectually, but still desperately, resist the banditti, strange to them in dress, and language, and arms, and discipline, who came to pillage and massacre them, may be easily conceived, and we fear is too lamentable a truth. General Kutusoff must not be understood quite literally, where he stated in his dispatch of the 16th September, that scarcely an inhabitant remained in the town.

The Russian army after retiring through Moscow drew off to a new position 20 wersts south of that city in one entire body, unbroken, and led by their veteran Chief, the dearer to his troops for the dangers he had shared. This position, giving Prince Kutusoff the command of the roads leading to Toula and Kalouga and the whole line of country extending from Moscow to Smolensko, enabled him to cut off all reinforcements marching to join the enemy from the rear, and to keep open his communication with the neighbouring governments, while at the same time his junction was facilitated with the armies under Count Tormasoff and Admiral Tschichagoff, the latter of which was hastening from Eastern Volhynia, in consequence of peace being declared with Turkey.

General Winzingerode mean while was placed with his army on the Tiver road, and Count Wittgenstein occupied Polotsk. The last named General had already gained several advantages over the enemy's corps upon the Dwina, while Winzingerode pushed his patrols into the very entrance of Moscow, which had the effect of confining the French foraging parties within very narrow limits.

Marshal Kutusoff continued in his position behind the river Pokhra till the 28th October, covering the old road to Kalouga, the Toula, and Rezan roads, but making occasional movements on the same line according as the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.—In the mean while the enemy, by his own 20th Bulletin and by his conduct, seems to have been for sometime uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and the Pokhra. It was presumed that the French, having it in their power to bring forward their whole force upon either flank of Murat's position, would manœuvre so as to induce Marshal Kutusoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of ground, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensko ;—to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for provisions and reinforcements from the South, and at the same to hold the command of the Smolensko road, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right upon a parrallel to the old Kalouga road. This position, strong in itself and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front, but it was of course foreseen, that if it were attacked, a previous disposi-

French Campaign in Russia.

tion must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of this position, and the Marshal professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground. This movement was completed on the 3d of October; on the 4th a smart affair of advanced posts took place with most decisive success on the side of the Russians.

Such was the state of affairs when Bonaparte, well aware of the difficulties by which he was surrounded, made another effort at negotiation. Judging from the past, he indulged the vain hope that the mind of Alexander would be subdued by the sad calamity which had befallen his ancient capital, and that to prevent a similar occurrence at St. Petersburg, upon which the French affected to make a movement, he would eagerly listen to pacific overtures, which it was supposed would also meet the general sense of the Russian nation. For once, however, Bonaparte miscalculated; the Commanders of the armies were true to their Sovereign; perfectly adequate to the fulfilment of their important duties; at the same time fully sensible of the hardships with which the enemy had to contend in the approaching rigorous season; and conscious of their ability to renew offensive operations with every prospect of success.

On the 5th of October Count Lauriston again presented himself at the Russian out-posts. He was conducted to Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff, whom he found in the midst of all his Generals. He opened the conference by saying, that he had been sent to demand an armistice, and to beg the Prince to transmit to his Majesty a letter from Bonaparte, which would contain proposals for peace, in order to cause the cessation of that horrible effusion of blood, which had been shed with so much desperation and barbarity.

The Prince replied, that he was not authorised to receive any proposal either for peace or armistice; and that unquestionably he would not receive any letter addressed to his Majesty—that, besides, it was his duty to declare, that the Russian army was in possession of too many advantages, to throw them away by an armistice, of which it had no need. Lauriston observed, that the war must one day come to a termination, for it could not last for ever; especially in the barbarous manner in which it was conducted. Prince Kutusoff replied, that barbarism had been introduced into hostilities by the French Revolutionists, and followed up to the greatest extent by Bonaparte himself. It was true, that the war could not be eternal, but peace could never be talked of till the French were beyond the Vistula. That Russia had not provoked the war—for the Emperor, by falling with all his forces on the magazines and troops in Poland, might have annihilated all the preparations of Bonaparte on the other side of the Vistula, before he was in readiness to commence it—but his Majesty wished neither to disturb the existing tranquillity, nor to be the aggressor, and to the last hoped to preserve peace; that Bonaparte had entered Russia without a declaration of war, and devastated a great part of the empire—that he had nothing to do but to get out of Moscow

French Campaign in Russia.

how he could, since he came thither without being invited ; while, on our side, it became our duty to do him as much mischief as possible ; that when he proclaimed the campaign terminated at Moscow, the Russians viewed it as only commencing ; if he did not know this already, he should soon be taught it by experience.

Lauriston—" Since, then, there is no hope of peace, it will doubtless be necessary to march ; but in departing, it will again be necessary to shed the blood of men who are always brave, since your armies are marching on all sides."

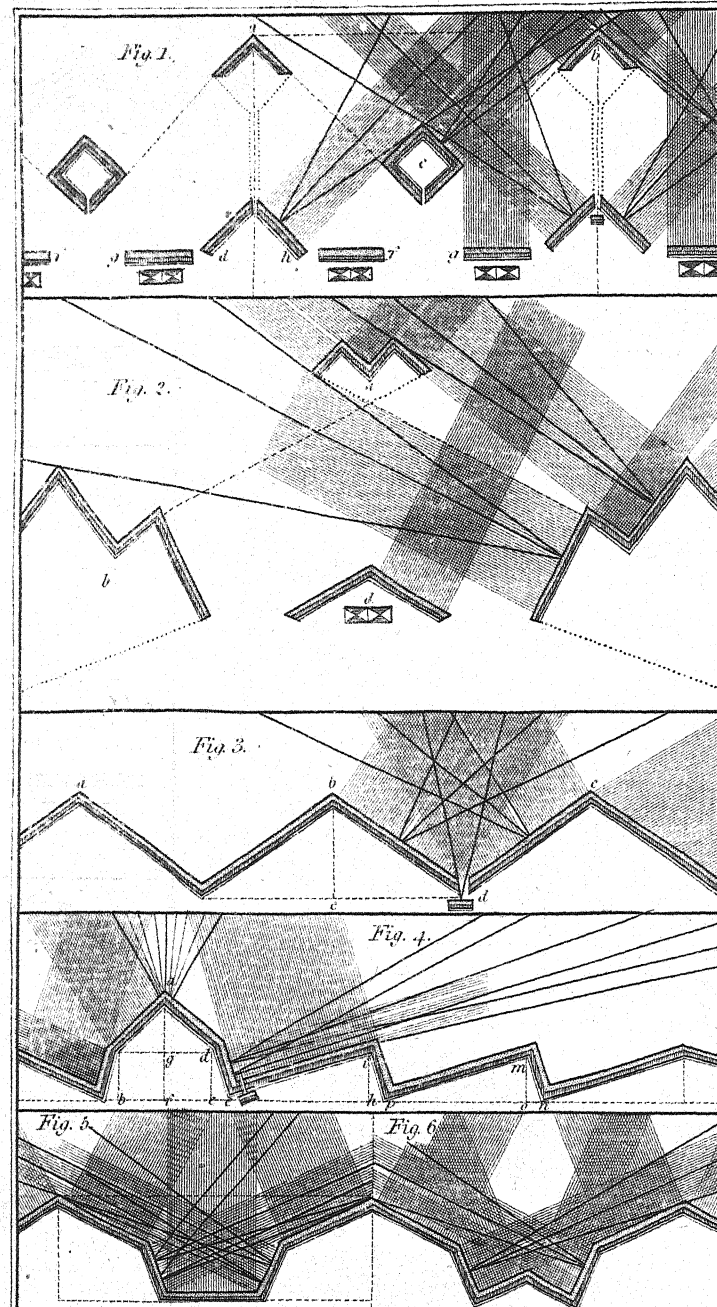
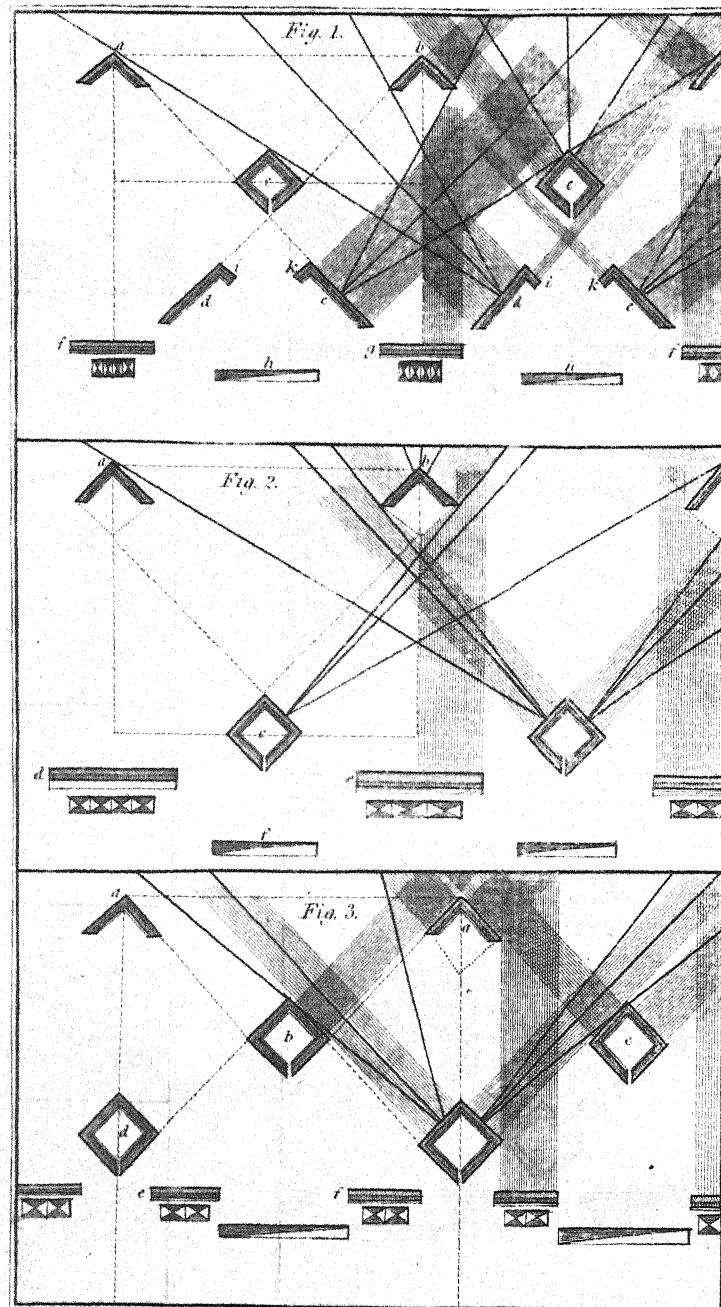
" I again repeat to you," replied the Prince, " you of course will adopt such measures as you can, in order to get off, and we, to prevent you. For the rest, the time will come, perhaps, when we may arrange matters for your departure, should that be the only subject of discussion."

Lauriston still uttered complaints with regard to the bitterness and fury which had been excited in the people, in order to banish all hope of accommodation, by attributing to the French the conflagration and ruin of Moscow, while the inhabitants themselves were the authors of that calamity.

The prince replied, that it was the first time he had ever heard of complaints being made against enthusiasm, and devotion to their country, of a whole people who defended their homes against an enemy by whom they were attacked, and who, by so doing, had excited that animosity and fury now complained of, but which, on the contrary, could not be too highly appreciated and extolled.

" With regard to the burning of Moscow," said the Prince, " I am too old—I have had too much experience in war, and possessed too much of the confidence of the Russian people, not to be daily and hourly informed of what was passing in Moscow. I myself ordered the destruction of some magazines ; but from the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russians destroyed nothing but the stores of the cart-wrights, when you adopted the resolution of seizing them, by distributing the carriages at your pleasure ; the inhabitants caused very few conflagrations. You proceeded systematically in the destruction of that capital, fixing the particular days, and marking out the quarters which were to be set on fire at fixed periods. I have had an exact account of the whole ; it has been followed with precision ; and one proof that it was not the inhabitants who ruined Moscow is, that you destroyed with cannon-shot the houses, and other edifices, built with too much solidity, hurling balls against them amidst the flames. Undoubtedly we shall endeavour to revenge ourselves. Our conference is closed."

(To be continued.)



*Elements of the Art of War.***ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.****IN FIVE PARTS.**

1. FIELD FORTIFICATION. 2. PERMANENT FORTIFICATION. 3. WAR OF SIEGES, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PLACES. 4. ARTILLERY. 5. MILITARY PLAN DRAWING.

PART FIRST.—FIELD FORTIFICATION.*Manual of Fortification.*

ALMOST all the writers on field fortification have distributed their work and subject into two great sections:—the manner of making the materials of field works; and the tracing the works and construction of them. This order I shall now follow.

1. The manner of making the materials of field works.

1. The materials required for field works are the six following: 1st, fascines; 2nd, fraises; 3rd, palisades; 4th, stakes; 5th, chevaux de frises; 6th, gabions. In treating of the method of making each of these, the following points are to be attended to: what they are and their use; the manner of making them; and lastly, the method of calculating the quantity of them required.

2. Fascines are fagots, ten feet long, and one foot in diameter; their use is to line, that is, to serve as ribs or a layer for the earth in a parapet; they are laid lengthways in the direction of the lines which form the parapet, and keep the earth from tumbling down by reason of its weight.

The manner of making them is as follows: stick six poles into the ground, two and two, in the shape of crosses; each pair or cross two feet asunder, and all of them three feet high. The branches with which you make your fascines are then laid on these crosses, and bound round from end to end with withes. The length of the trestle or row of crosses regulates the length of the fascines, and that the fascines may be all of a proper diameter, *i. e.* twelve inches, there is used a cord of that length, with two sticks at each end for handles; this is called the choke, and by means of it they then reduce the fascine to the required compass. Six men are usually employed at a fascine bench; two cut the boughs; two gather them together and lay them on the crosses; and the other two bind them. These six men will make about ten in an hour.

The quantity of fascines required is calculated in the following manner: 1, Six fascines are required to line five paces of the inner line of the parapet; 2, four ditto to line five paces of the outside; 3, two ditto to fascine five paces of the banquette; 4, and six ditto to each embrasure. Such, therefore, being the allowed quantity for such spaces, it is easily calculated what is required for any extent of parapet. Let us suppose, for example, that a redoubt is to be constructed 120 paces in its four sides; in our calculation of the quantity of fascines required we must proceed thus: 1st, As six fascines are required to line five paces of the inner line of the parapet, you say by the rule of three, if 5 paces require 6 fascines, what will 160 paces require? the answer will be 144. 2nd, In practice in the field, the same number is allowed for the outside line as the inside, *i. e.* 144. 3rd, In the same practice, we usually allow for the banquette one-eighth of the quantity required for the parapet, *i. e.* 36. 4th, And the same number is allowed in reserve to supply those that break. Total therefore required, 354 fascines; and as each fascine requires five pickets, *i. e.* staves, about three feet long, and pointed at one end (like the handles of birch brooms) to be run through them and to pin them down, so the total number required will be 1770

Elements of the Art of War.

pickets. Every fascine bench, therefore, properly manned, has ten men; six for the fascines, and four to make the pickets, of which two saw and split, and two shape them into pickets.

3. Fraises are large stakes or palisades, placed nearly in a horizontal direction (that is, their pointed ends inclined towards the bottom of the ditch) in the parapet; in more simple words, they are stakes which jut out from the foot of the parapet over the berm and part of the ditch, so as to impede the ascent of an enemy who may have gained the ditch, from the ditch to the parapet. They are made eight feet long, five inches broad, and sharp at one end. They are fastened to beams or spars laid lengthways in the parapet; these spars are twelve feet long, and six square inches thick. There is no particular manner of making them; they are merely eight foot stakes, and five inches thick and pointed. The method of calculating the quantity of fraises required is as follows. Every fraise being five inches, and the interval between them three, every pace, which is twenty four inches, will require three fraises; therefore, for as many paces as the work is round, you must allow three fraises. One beam is allowed to every six paces or eighteen fraises.

4. Palisades are square stakes, pointed at the top, and driven two or three feet in the ground; they are ten feet long, and about six inches broad and thick. They are chiefly driven into the bottom of the ditch. There is no particular art of making them. The quantity of them required is calculated as follows. As they are made six inches broad, and planted three inches asunder, they consequently take up nine inches. Four palisades, therefore, will take up three feet, and eight, six feet; but six feet is three paces. Eight palisades, therefore, will be required for every three paces. Divide the circuit of the work, therefore, by three, and then multiply the answer by eight, and you have the quantity required.

5. Stakes are chiefly made use of in the trous de loups. They are made six feet long, four or five inches thick, and sharp at one end. One of them is required for every trous de loups.

6. Chevaux de frise are used to defend entrances. The manner of making them is as follows. The beam, through which the spikes are inserted, is twelve feet long, and six inches broad and thick. The spikes or stakes inserted in it are seven feet long, four inches thick, and are placed six inches asunder. There are of course as many of them made as there are entrances or gateways to be defended.

7. Gabions or earth baskets are made of different dimensions. Those used in field works are usually four feet high, and two or three feet in diameter. The manner of making them is as follows. Tie a cord of eighteen inches to two pointed sticks, stick one of them into the ground, and with the other describe a circle according to the extent of the cord. In the line of this circumference stick eight or nine staves, about four feet four inches each in height, so as to be three or four inches higher than the gabion is to be made. Bind these stakes at top and bottom with a strong withe of willow twigs; and then proceed strongly to interweave the twigs from top to bottom, observing to drive them down from time to time with a wooden mallet. When they are finished, they are filled with earth, placed near each other, and form embrasures for guns.

II. *The manner of tracing out Field Works on the ground.*

1. The most usual field works are the seven following. 1, The parapet, but which is rather a part belonging to all the other works in common, that a work by itself, though it is sometimes used by itself (that is to say, a breast-work is made with all the parts of a parapet); 2, fleches; 3, redoubts; 4, tetes de ponts; 5, star forts; 6, intrenchments of different kinds. We have now, therefore, to show the usual practical method of tracing each of these. In doing this, we shall consider under each of them, first, what are the proper dimensions of each according to the number of men or service for which they are intended; and secondly, the usual method of tracing them.

Elements of the Art of War.

2. The parapet is a breast-work, composed of earth or other materials, raised to a proper height to cover the men, but leaving them the power, by means of a mound or raised bank within, to fire over it. The parapet is usually made six feet six inches in height, and the raised bank, called the *banquette*, two feet, so that the men stand above two feet six above the top of the parapet. There are chiefly three circumstances to be considered with respect to the parapet,—its height, its thickness, and the steepness of its outer and inner slope, technically called its *talus*.

3. The ordinary height of the parapet, as has been above said, is six feet six. If the parapet be higher, it is subject to the following inconveniences: it is longer in building, the shells thrown by the enemy are more dangerous, and by a law of optics the objects to be shot at grow too small for a distinct aim. Six or seven feet, therefore, is the general height. It sometimes, however, becomes necessary to augment it; as, for example, when it lies near mountains, or when it should command certain outworks. In both these cases, the officer determines the necessary height by the line of his eye; he makes it high enough for example to be above the level of the height by which the ground is previously commanded, or, on the other hand, high enough to give him the command which he himself requires. But remember that the parapet, as a defensive breast-work, is weakened in proportion to its height, I would lay it down myself as a general rule, to avoid all ground which would require a parapet of more than eight feet. There are, however, some exceptions; but you must increase your breadth with your height.

4. The thickness of a parapet on ordinary ground is from twelve to fifteen feet; if the soil be stiff and stout, like clay, or rich and damp mould, twelve feet, or even eleven, is sufficient. If loose and sandy, fifteen feet. Twelve feet, however, is the average, being cannon proof; but in small works, against musketry, only four feet is sufficient. Parapets are sometimes made of wood, though this is not advisable, by reason of the splinters: they are sometimes made of stone, the fragments of which are as objectionable. If you should be compelled, however, to make them of wood, four feet in thickness will be cannon proof, and five inches musket proof. If made of stone, a brick wall four feet thick is sufficient against artillery, and one foot and a half against musketry. Prefer green wood (trees just cut down) to dry wood, and deaden your walls with turf, mould, &c. to hinder splinters or fragments.

5. If the wall of earth were quite upright, it would fall down with its own weight, and therefore the parapet is always constructed with sloping sides. The side within the works, *i. e.* next the *banquette*, is called the interior slope or *talus*; the side next to the field is called the outer slope or *talus*. The writers on fortification puzzle themselves and their reader, by endeavouring at unnecessary accuracy in fixing the proportion of these slopes; the only rule I should observe, and, in fact, the only rule observed in practice, is this, to make the inner slope as perpendicular as the nature of the soil will suffer, and as to the outer *talus* to allow, in tracing out the lines of the parapet, three feet additional breadth for the slope, *i. e.* if my parapet is to be fourteen feet, I allow eighteen feet,—one foot for the inner *talus*, fourteen for the substance of the parapet, and three for the outer slope.

6. The *banquette*, ditch, berm, and glacis, are considered as parts of the parapet.

7. The *banquette*, as has been said, is a raised plat, or mound, of about two feet six inches in height, and four in breadth, so as to enable the soldiers to fire over the parapet. It is unnecessary to say more of it, only that it is a bank of earth, of the breadth and height above mentioned.

8. The ditch is the excavation made in front of the parapet, and from the earth of which the parapet is made. Its breadth is generally the same as that of the parapet, *i. e.* twelve or fourteen feet; and its depth the same, or not more than a foot less.

Elements of the Art of War.

As the sides of the ditch would be apt to crumble down and fall in if they were made perpendicular, they are also made to slope, and each slope has its proper name; that nearest the parapet is called the scarp, and the opposite one (next to the field) the counter-scarp. The base of each of these slopes is about one-third of the breadth of the ditch; that is, if the breadth of the ditch be twelve feet, you divide it into three parts; the middle division, of four feet, you dig perpendicularly down, and then slope off the two side divisions down to it.

9. The berm is a small piece of level ground left between the parapet and the ditch, to hinder the earth that falls off the parapet from filling up the ditch. It should be about two feet broad.

10. The glacis is a sloped-off mound of earth, on the outside of the ditch, the slope of which is in the line of the slope of the top of the parapet, and a continuation (as it were) of that slope down into the general surface of the field. The use of it is, that it in some degree covers the parapet; whilst the enemy are at a distance their balls dig into it; when they come upon it they are exactly in the line of fire of the soldiers on the parapet. The advantage of these glacis may be seen in the construction of every martello tower.

11. A covert-way is sometimes added. This is a space round the ditch, on the inner side of the glacis, which serves as a parapet to it. The advantages of the covert-way are, that another rank of soldiers may be stationed there, and the defence thereby increased. It is necessary, however, to add, that neither glacis nor covert-way are usually made to field works, they rather belong to brick forts.

12. Fleches are the most simple of all the field works. There are three kinds of them in use. The first are those which are used as camp outposts in winter cantonments. These are generally manned with sixty or eighty men, never exceeding one hundred. The second kind are those which are used as works in an intrenched line, either in front of a camp, or in any intrenched station, for example, in the lines of Torres Vedras. These are usually manned with one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty men. The third kind are those fleches which are used for *têtes de ponts*. These are likewise usually occupied by one hundred to two hundred men.

13. One rule will be sufficient for tracing them all. It is as follows. Take a base (as if you were going to mark out a triangle on the ground) half as many paces in length as is the number of your men. On the central point of this base draw a perpendicular, and make the length of it one fourth more than half your base. Then draw lines from the top of this perpendicular to each of the extremities of this base line, and you have the fleche required.

14. Examples.—It is required to trace a fleche for eighty men. Proceed as follow. The half of 80 is 40; take a base, therefore, of 40 paces. The centre of this line will be at the 20th pace. On this point, therefore, draw a perpendicular, which makes 25 paces long, (*i. e.* about one-fourth longer than half your base,) and then join the top of the perpendicular to the extremity of the base.—It is required to make a fleche in a line of intrenchment. A fleche of this kind, as I have said, is made for 200 men. The half of 200 men is 100; take a base, therefore, of 100 paces. The central point will be at the 50th pace. Draw a perpendicular, therefore, from this point, and make it 63 paces in length; (*i. e.* one fourth more than fifty paces), and then join the top of this perpendicular to the extremities of the base.—A fleche in a *tête du pont* is traced in the same manner.

15. The banquette, parapet, and ditch, of the fleche, are traced in the same manner as has been detailed under the head of the parapet. If intended against cannon, it is not less than twelve feet thick and the ditch the same. If merely against musketry, four or five feet. But the large fleches, those for 100 men and upwards, are always made as if intended against cannon.

Elements of the Art of War.

16. Redoubts are still more in use than fleches. They are chiefly of three kinds; for 250 or 300 men, for 170 to 200, and from 75 to 100. The first and second kinds those from 300 down to 170 men, are traced by the following rule. Allow as many paces, for the four sides together as there are files in your number of men, *i. e.* as half your whole number of men, and allow six paces for every cannon. Then divide this sum total by four, and the answer will give you the length of each side. You have then only to trace out a square of such a side. Example.—Suppose that you were ordered to make a redoubt for 200 men, and two pieces of cannon. Two hundred men, two deep, make a hundred file; you therefore allow 100 paces for them. Two cannon is 12 paces. Total for men and cannon 112 paces. Divide this by four, and the answer is 28 paces. This, therefore, is the length of each side of your redoubt. Take a base, therefore, of that length, and on each extremity of it draw two lines perpendicular to it; make each of them of the same length (28 paces), join them at top, and the thing is done. The parapet, ditch, &c. are all marked out as mentioned under the head parapet.

17. Where the redoubts are smaller than for 100 men, the above rule does not apply, because the men are to be drawn up in a single rank along the parapet. The following will be sufficient to determine the size of the smaller redoubts. If it be required to make a redoubt for forty men, (and less than forty should never be put into any redoubt,) take 24 feet of your cord, or any other rope or string, and pegging one end of it down into the ground, as a centre, describe a circle round it with the sweep of the 24 feet. You will then have a circular redoubt of the necessary compass for forty or forty-five men. In plain words, make a martello tower, for no kind of fort whatever is better adapted for a garrison from forty to seventy men.

18. If your number of men are to be 50 or 60, make a square redoubt of 40 or 45 feet to each side. If from 80 to 100 men, you must make it 50 feet to a side. This is necessary, in order that the space within the redoubt may be sufficient for the facility of moving and lying of the garrison. Every man is allowed 12 square feet. And take this as a general rule,—where the number of men is less than 130, you must not think of drawing them in a double rank on the parapet. And as your men, in this case, will be subject to be picked off, and the parapet thereby every moment denuded and exposed, you should allow one fourth of them as a reserve, and therefore make the parapet of the redoubt as if only for three fourths of the whole number.

19. The following, therefore, is the summary of what respects redoubts. 1st, From 150 to 300 men, make them according to the rule given. 2d, If for 150 men down to 100, deduct one fourth for the reserve, and then allow a pace per man; but if the calculation, according to this, should make the side of the redoubt less than 45 feet, you must add to it to make it that size. The men in these redoubts to be drawn up in single ranks. 3d, If you want a redoubt for 80 up to 100 men, you cannot make it less than 45 feet. In this case, in manning your redoubts, you must take 20 or 30 men for your reserve. 4th, If you want a redoubt for 36 to 80 men, you must make it circular: a radius of 24 to 30 feet will be sufficient. Smaller redoubts than these are never used.

The most usual and the most useful of all redoubts are those which may be called half battalion redoubts, *i. e.* from 180 to 300 men, 250 is the average. These are manned with two ranks round the parapet, and are made by the rule we have above given.

20. The use of *têtes de ponts* is either to cover bridges of communication, or to contain the troops destined to protect the manœuvres of a corps, either when forcing the passage of a river, or repassing it in a retreat.

21. There are about eight forms of *têtes de ponts* now in use. Six of these are

Elements of the Art of War.

here given in the plate of *Têtes de ponts*. Farther explanations of the manner of making these *têtes de ponts* on the ground are as follow.

22. The first and simplest form of a *tête de pont* is that of fig. 1, in the plate of *têtes de ponts*. This is a simple fleche on one or both sides of the river. It is made as follows: Take a base of one hundred and fifty paces at the foot of your bridge; on the centre point of this base, that is, on the seventy-fifth pace, pace forwards on a perpendicular line of seventy-five paces in length, there fix a picket, and draw lines from it to each extremity to your base; you will then have the fleche required. The two sides will be about one hundred paces each, and therefore sufficient for one hundred and eighty or two hundred men; or, if two deep, twice the number. This form of *têtes de ponts* is usual in bridges of communication between a main army and its detachments or divisions. If the main army be very near, and therefore the defence be secured only for a short time, the fleche is sometimes only half the size; or at least only half manned.

23. The second *tête de pont*, in the same plate, is still more frequently used, and is made as follows:—Take a base of two hundred paces; divide it into four parts, *i. e.* stick a picket at every fiftieth pace. From the centre picket measure a perpendicular line, and make it two hundred paces in length. You have thus the lines *a, b,* and *c,* in the plate. From two other pickets, *i. e.* those placed at the fiftieth paces, draw likewise perpendiculars, and make these perpendiculars fifty paces each in length, and then join their summits to the extremities of the base. You have thus all the lower part of that *tête de pont*. To make the upper part, proceed as follows:—Measure to the 67th pace on the line *c*. Then draw a line *a* through it, parallel to the line *a, b,* and make the length of this line one hundred and twenty paces, *i. e.* sixty on one side of the line *c* (as you see in the plate), and sixty on the other; and then join the point *a* with the two extremities of this line. You have then the whole figure. This *tête de pont* requires from three hundred and fifty to five hundred men.

24. To learn to make all the other *têtes de ponts* in the same plate, and of which the 4th and 5th kinds are in frequent use, you have only to measure with compasses, in the plate, the dotted lines, *i. e.* the bases and the perpendiculars, and to ascertain the points at which they are laid down, and their lengths. Having ascertained all these, you have only to transfer the same lengths and points to the ground with your cord. Your cord is your compasses on the ground. The best way of working, and that which I use myself, is to draw a sketch, or rough outline, of the work intended, on which I mark the length of the lines, and the points, &c. and then immediately proceed to business, without any other incumbrance but my cord. It is a part of a good workman in war, as in mechanics, to require as few tools as possible, and to be able to make shifts and substitutes.

25. The manner of tracing and constructing fleches, redoubts, and *têtes de pont*, have been already detailed. We now proceed to the method in present practice with respect to lines of entrenchment.

26. The best lines of defence are composed of two or three lines of detached redoubts, so placed as to flank and cover each other.

27. One kind of a line of intrenchment is usually formed as follows. Take a right line, on that extremity of it on which you begin your work construct a fleche, making the base of such fleche 60 yards, and the perpendicular depth or height of it 45 yards. At the distance of 180 yards from the fleche construct another of the same dimensions, and so on for the whole length of your lines, which you make as long as necessary. The interval of the line between fleche and fleche is of course occupied by batteries, which are sometimes mounted on a parapet, and sometimes merely on the elevated ground.

28. Another method of forming intrenchments is to follow the ground with a line varied in salient or reentrant angles (in angles jutting in or out), according as the surface requires. The only rules required in these cases are the two following: 1st, Do not let your reentrant angles exceed 120 degrees, nor be less than 90 degrees.

2d, The length of each line or face should not exceed 160 paces (musket shot), if your only defence is musketry; and if defended by artillery, they do not exceed four hundred paces.

29. To sum up all, the best rule for lines of intrenchment is to follow the nature of the ground, and not to attach yourself to any system whatever. Seek in all cases a flank defence, and mutual support; and take it as a rule, that no defence is generally so good as two or three lines of redoubts, open behind, and so posted, as to cover each other's flanks. Connected lines of intrenchments have now nearly gone out of use, as their danger equals their utility. Lord Wellington's admirable lines at Torres Vedras are detached redoubts, fleches, and batteries, covering and flanking each other in the manner above mentioned.

Elements of the Art of War.

30. The following are the plans of intrenchments now principally in use. In plate 1, fig. 1, the front *a, b*, is three hundred paces in length, and the lines of defence between the redoubts and the fleches, one hundred and fifty paces: consequently, the musket shot will pass them in their full force. The redoubts *c* are enclosed; and, if circumstances will admit of it, they ought to be strengthened with fraises and chevaux-de-frise: that, in case the enemy should take possession of the fleches, the most material part of the retrenchment may be still before him. The parapets *d, e*, are formed for infantry. Their position gives the men opportunity of pouring in a cross fire upon the enemy, of taking him in the rear during his attack upon the redoubts, or falling upon him with fixed bayonets. And, if they should be beat off, they can always retreat in security, and renew the attack as often as they please. The small flanks *i, h*, prevent their being enfiladed. The epaulements *f, g*, not only cover the cavalry from the fire of artillery, but are made at the same time with two or three banquettes, and a ditch on the outside; that the fire of two additional lines of musketry may be gained from thence. The fire from those ditches will be unexpected, and of great service. When the enemy comes near the epaulements, the cavalry can rush out and make a sudden charge upon him. *H* is a reserve.

The position and construction of all these works allow the troops to move with freedom, to defend each other, and to gall the enemy on all sides with a cross fire. Each front is regulated for a battalion of 600 men, with one squadron of horse in four divisions; and they are thus distributed.

In the fleche *a*, there are 50 men.

In the redoubt *c*, 200, with an eight or a twelve pounder.

Behind the parapets *d, e*, 100, with two field pieces.

In the reserve *h*, 200; and at the epaulement *f*, 50.

Total 600 men, and three pieces of cannon.

If, according to the nature of the ground, you allow such a front to each battalion, you will have a retrenched position, in which every foot of an enemy's advance may be obstinately disputed.

31. The front *a, b*, in fig. 2, is also three hundred paces in length. The fleches are built on a strong profile, and their gorges enclosed with palisades. They flank each other, and the redoubts prevent their being taken in the rear. Every redoubt has two embrasures for heavy cannon, or a raised platform for one gun: which, in that case, will be fired *en barbette*, that the faces of each fleche may be effectually defended. One or two squadrons of cavalry are posted behind the epaulements *d* and *e*, with the same view as in fig. 1.

The whole of the works are thus occupied.

In the fleche *a*, there are 100 men and one piece of cannon.

In the redoubt *c*, 250, and two ditto.

At *f*, by way of reserve, 200; and at the epaulements *d, e*, 50.

Total, one battalion of 600 men, three pieces of cannon.

32. These works support each other, as in No. 1. But, as the loss of the fleches *a, b* would be in this case of the greatest importance, they must be well supported; and, if the enemy should take possession of any of them, the reserve must immediately advance for the purpose of driving him back. If he should still be too powerful, a further reinforcement may be drawn from one of the adjoining fronts or battalions; and, as none of the reserves are more than 300 paces asunder, this may be soon effected. In all these attacks much will be expected from the cavalry.

33. The front *a, a*, in fig. 3, measures three hundred paces: consequently, more than is requisite for a battalion of six hundred men in line. These fleches cannot defend each other; therefore they must be covered by the first row of redoubts in their rear (*b, c*), and those again by the second (*d, d*):—And, as the lines of defence are not above two hundred paces in length, this may be done as well by musketry as artillery. If the gorges of the fleches are not left open, they ought only to be enclosed with palisades.

In the fleche *a* there are 50 men.

In the redoubt *b* 200, and one gun.

In the redoubt *d* 200, and two ditto.

As a reserve 200.

Total 650 men, three pieces of cannon, and one or two squadrons behind the epaulements *e, f*. Or, in this case, the reserve might be posted at each epaulement and in its ditch.

34. The lines of fire show how much these works support each other, and the extreme danger to which an enemy must be exposed, whenever he may venture to make an attack upon them.

35. If the movements of the reserves of infantry in fig. 2 and 3, are at all likely to interfere with the cavalry, they may remain some paces further in the rear.

Elements of the Art of War.

36. The front *a b*, in pl. 2, fig. 1, is also *three hundred and thirty paces* in length; but the lines of defence are not above *eighty toises* or *two hundred paces*: consequently, the fleches can be supported by musquetry from the redoubts.—The parapets *d, h*, are thrown up in the form of a fleche, with two embrasures, and a traverse to defend the sortie. The musket-shot which are fired from hence will reach those from the redoubts at the distance of *100 paces*.—Two rows of palisades are placed between the fleche *a* and the parapets *d h*, that the defenders may be able to make a safe retreat; or a double parapet might be formed for the same purpose. But, in that case, the assailants would have a more favourable opportunity of following the defenders, and of forcing their way within the parapets.—If infantry are posted at the epaulments *f g*, they will be of great use in supporting the redoubts and parapets in their front.

In the fleche *a* there are *50 men*.

In the redoubt *c* *250*, which one or two pieces of cannon.

Behind the parapets *d h*, *200*, with two ditto*.

At the epaulments *f g* *100*.

Total *600* infantry, with three or four guns.—One or two squadrons of horse are posted behind the epaulments.

37. As no allowance is made for a reserve, in the distribution of the troops for the defence of this retrenchment (fig. 1.), the two hundred men at *d h* will charge the enemy, under the support of the cavalry, in case he should attack the redoubt *c*.

38. In fig 2d, the words are larger, formed *en cremaille*, and enclosed with palisades.—The epaulments at *d* are thrown up for cavalry, and, if it is practicable, they ought to be supported by one hundred infantry.

In this case the troops may be thus divided.

In the small tenaille *a*, *100 men*

In the large ditto *b*, *400*, with two or three pieces of cannon.

And behind the epaulment *d* *100*.

Total *600* infantry, two or three pieces of cannon, and two squadrons.

39. The above-mentioned retrenchment is extremely servicable in a flat country, if you have a sufficient supply of cavalry; or wherever there are many small heights with gradual ascents, which lie near each other. Every tenaille defends itself with a rectangular and cross fire, and each is an effectual support to those which are near it.

The double tenailles *b c* are supposed to have large openings, and those openings guarded by chevaux-de-frise; that some hundreds of their defenders may be able to rush out and charge the enemy, whenever they find it advantageous to do so.

40. Another species of retrenchment is formed by enclosed lines. With these an army or position may be either surrounded, or merely defended in front.—In all cases, such retrenchments must have several well-defended sorties; and, as their fronts are seldom or ever to be made with regularity, you will be generally obliged to form their angles as the ground will allow them.

41. Plate 2, fig. 3, represents an entire line of tenailles, whose salient angles *a* and *b*, are *one hundred toises*, or *two hundred and fifty paces* asunder.—To form them, you must erect a perpendicular, as at *b e*, upon the centre of the base *c d*; let its length be *65 yards* and join *b d* and *b c* together. The sorties shall be made in the reentrant angles, and covered by traverses, as at *d*.

42. Fig. 4, is an indented line with bastions, whose entire front is *one thousand paces* in length: consequently, the distance from *a* to *l* will be *five hundred paces*.

The gorges of the bastions may be enclosed with palisades, and the sorties made as at *e*.—To form such a retrenchment, you must first mark out your base, divide it into two equal parts, and erect a perpendicular at each end and on its centre.—*L k* represent the perpendicular on the centre of the base, and *a f*, that at one end; to which *thirty-five toises* are given for the height of the bastion.—From the point *f*, you must set off *twenty toises* to the right, and *twenty* to the left. Let the perpendiculars *l k, m, o, i h*, and *c d*, be *thirty toises* asunder, and *fifteen* in length; then set off *five toises* from *c* to *e*, from *h* to *p*, &c. and draw the lines *a d, d e, e i, i p, p m, m n*, and *n l*.

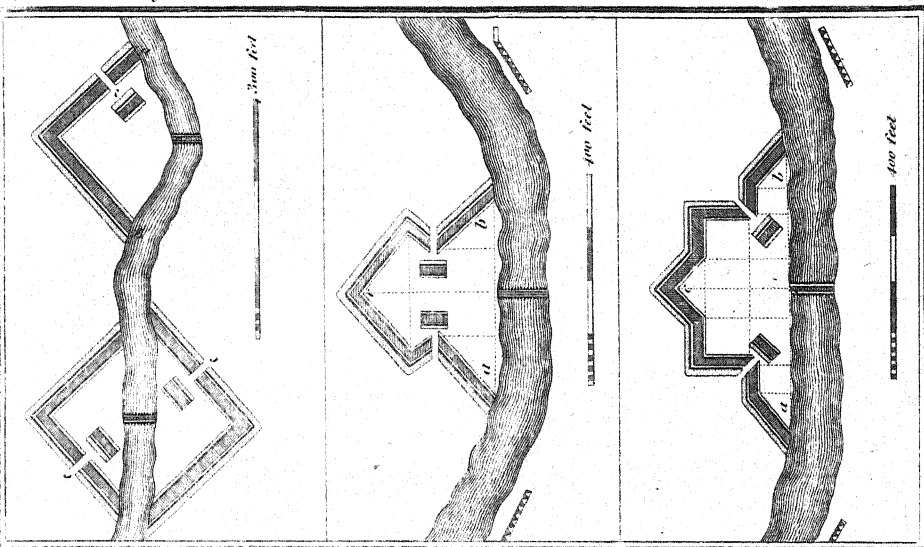
43. Fig. 5 and 6, represent lines of bastions; and the curtain of the latter is made with a salient angle, which increases its defence.—Their fronts are *three hundred paces* in length, and their construction may be seen in the plan.

* If there should be a scarcity of artillery, these two pieces of cannon may be omitted.

Fig 1

2

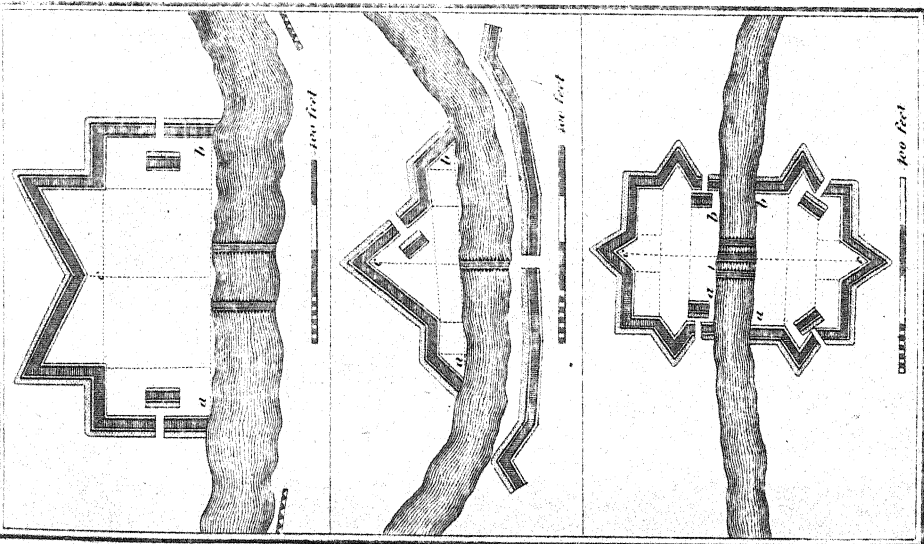
3

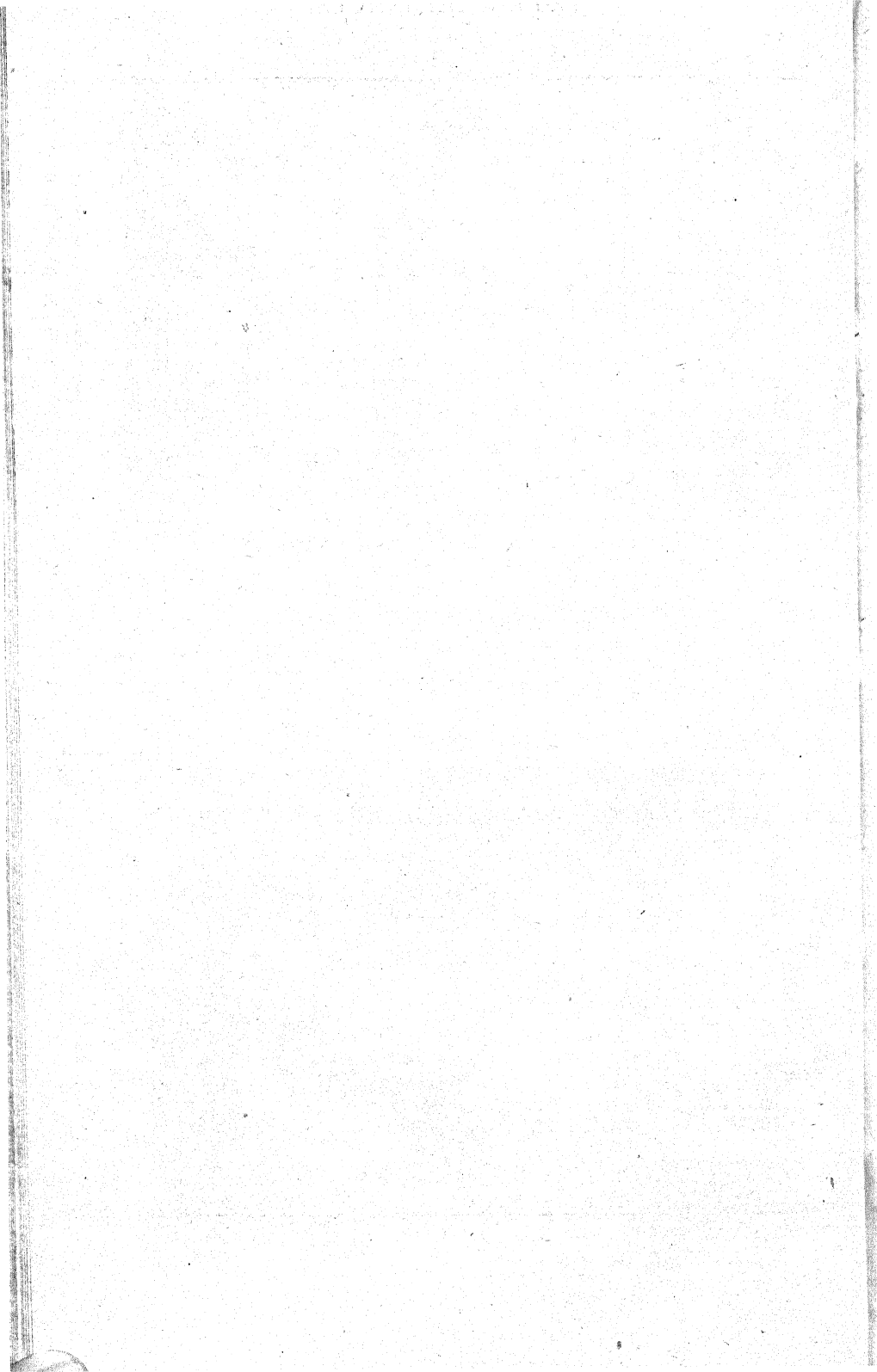


4

5

6





*Honorary Distinctions.***LIST OF HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND FACINGS
AND LACE OF REGIMENTS;**

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX OF OFFICERS REWARDED WITH MEDALS
AND FOREIGN OR BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

FIRST regiment of Life Guards,	Red - Facings blue - Lace gold
2d ditto,	do. do. do.
Royal regiment of Horse Guards,	Blue - Facings red - Lace gold
1st (or King's) regt. Dg. Guards,	Red - Facings blue - Lace gold
2d (or Queen's) do. do,	Facings black - Lace silver
3d (or Pr. of Wales's) do. do,	Facings white - Lace gold
4th (or Royal Irish) do. do.	Facings blue - Lace silver
5th (or Prss. Charlotte of Wales's)	Facings green - Lace gold
do. do.	
6th do. do.	Facings white - Lace silver
7th (or Princess Royal's) do. do.	Facings black - Lace gold
1st (or Royal) regt. of Dragoons,	Facings blue - Lace gold
2d (or Royal North Brit.) do. do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
3d (or the King's own) do. do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
4th (or the Queen's own) do. do.	Facings green - Lace silver
6th (or Inniskilling) do. do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
7th (or the Queen's own) do (light)	Blue - Facings white - Lace silver
do. HUSSARS.	
8th (or the King's royal Irish) do.	French grey - Facings red - Lace
(light) do.	silver
9th do. (light) do.	Blue - Facings buff - Lace silver
10th (or the Prince of Wales's own	Blue - Facings red - Lace silver
royal) do. (light) do. HUSSARS.	
11th do. (light) do.	Blue - Facings buff - Lace silver
12th (or the Prince of Wales's)	Blue - Facings yellow - Lace silver
do. (light) do.	
<i>Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.</i>	
13th regiment of (light) Dragoons,	Blue - Facings buff - Lace gold
14th (or the Duchess of York's	Blue - Facings orange - Lace gold
own) do. (light) do.	
15th (or the King's) do. light do.	Blue - Facings red - Lace silver
HUSSARS.	
16th (or the Queen's) do. light do.	Blue - Facings red - Lace silver
17th do. light do.	French grey - Facings white - Lace
	silver
18th do. light do. HUSSARS.	Blue - Facings white - Lace silver
19th do. light do.	Blue - Facings yellow - Lace silver
<i>Permitted to bear the "ELEPHANT," with the word "ASSAYE" superscribed, on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the battle of 23d Sept. 1803.</i>	
20th regt. of (light) Dragoons,	Blue - Facings yellow - Lace silver
21st do. (light) do.	Blue - Facings yellow - Lace silver
22d do. (light) do.	French grey - Facings red - L. silver
23d do. (light) do.	Blue - Facings crimson - Lace silver
<i>Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.</i>	

Military Correspondence.

24th regt. (light) Dragoons.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the "ELEPHANT," with the word "HINDOOSTAN" inscribed around it, in commemoration of the Actions at Alli-Ghur, 4th September, and Delhi, 9th September, 1803, and of their General services in India.

25th do. (light) do.

Permitted to bear the "ELEPHANT" and the word "LESWAREE" on their Colours and Appointments, in commemoration of the Battle of 1st November, 1803.

1st regiment of Foot Guards,

Permitted to inscribe the words "CORUNNA" and "BARROSA" on their Colours and Appointments, in commemoration of the Battles of 16th Jan. 1809, and 5th March, 1811.

Colstream regt. do. do.

Permitted to inscribe the words "TALAVERA" and "BARROSA" on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the battles of the 27th and 28th July, 1809, and 5th March, 1811.—The 1st Bn. also to bear a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," for the Campaign of 1801.

3d regt. of Foot Guards,

Permitted &c. (as the Colstream regt.)
1st (or the Royal Scots) regt. Foot

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

French grey - F. yellow - L. silver

Blue - Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings blue - Lace gold

(To be continued.)

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPROVEMENT of ORDNANCE.

"We should profit even by the practices of our enemies"

SIR—IT has generally been remarked by foreigners, that our countrymen have less frequently been the original discoverers of any great invention than improvers upon the discoveries or inventions of others: this however is assertion without proof. There is, nevertheless, it must be confessed, a sort of John Bullish obstinacy in our compositions, that rivets our very prejudices and makes us jog on in the old beaten track "without knowing why, or caring wherefore." In the year 1805 I had the honor of suggesting to Government, and particularly pressing on the attention of the Admiralty and War Office, the very improvements which, it seems, have given a momentary advantage to the armed Vessels of our unnatural enemies, the Transatlantic English: who would not at this time have ventured an attack, if the Mother country had not been oppressed by numbers.

General Order-Book.

I humbly submitted my plan to His Royal Highness the Duke of York the Commander in Chief, and was referred to Lord Chatham, the Master General of the Ordnance, as being more immediately in that department, when his Lordship was pleased to appoint a committee of colonels and field officers of the Royal Artillery, before whom I might have an opportunity of trying the proposed experiments.—My experiments consisted of shot of different sizes, quilted together in a peculiar manner, at different distances, instead of a single ball.—This I had done with nearly mathematical accuracy as well as very considerable expence and trouble. The committee reported, “That there could be no doubt but within the limit to which Mr. A. confined their use they were more efficacious than the single ball, for the same reason, that within proper distance case or canister shot, from artillery, produces greater effect than round shot.” In consequence of this report I was honored with the thanks of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief: but nothing further was done.—It should be observed, that my suggestions were equally applicable to cannon as to musquetry.—With musquetry I am confident that I could produce five or six times the usual effect at the distance of 100 yards, which we know is as far as, in common firing, does any considerable mischief.—On stating my notions on this subject I never heard that shot had been used in action instead of ball, but afterwards found they had: at the siege of Schweednitz, in defence of the palisades; by the Americans at the battle of the White Plains; and the French too have since virtually adopted the mode I had proposed—at Badsjoz they had eight slugs or buck-shot let into holes round a peice of stick, which they put on the top of the common charge; and I know several officers, wounded with these small shot, whose wounds became more dangerous from the difficulty of extracting the shot than from large ball.—I conceive their advantage is sufficiently demonstrable at short distances; in enclosed countries, and particularly against cavalry, and from the tops of ships; so that we cannot hence wonder at the prodigious slaughter on board the frigates that have been unfortunaely captured. J.A.

General Order-Book.

GENERAL ORDERS.—HORSE-GUARDS, 4th February 1813.—AT a General Court-Martial held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 28th September 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 7th of October following, Lieutenant Thomas Hering of the 99th (or Prince of Wales's Tipperary) Regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

“For Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in prevaricating, and deposing falsely, when sworn as an Evidence before a General Court-Martial, on the 4th and 7th instant.”

General Order-Book.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court-Martial, after the most attentive consideration of the Evidence given by Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Herring of 99th Regiment, before the late General Court-Martial, of which Major-General Sir Thomas Saumarez was President, and mature deliberation on the Evidence now given in the Prosecution, in exculpation, and the Prisoner's defence, is of opinion, that he is *Guilty* of the Crime as exhibited against him, and doth therefore Sentence him, the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Herring of the 99th (or Prince of Wales's Tipperary) Regiment, to be Cashiered.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty to approve, and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander in Chief directs that the Charge preferred against Lieutenant and Adjutant Herring, together with the Finding and Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT Adj.-Gen.

HORSE-GUARDS, 12th February 1813.—AT a General Court-Martial held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 14th January, 1813, Lieutenant and Adjutant George Towell of the 3d (or Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

“ For vilifying the Character of his Superior Officer, Major Philip Hay of the 18th Regiment of Light Dragoons, by falsely asserting in or about the month of August 1810, at Deal, that he, the said Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Towell, had given to Major Hay, One Hundred Pounds, on condition of his obtaining the Adjutancy of the 3d Dragoon Guards, such conduct being to the prejudice of good Order and Military Discipline.”

Upon which Charge the Court come to the following decision :—

The Court having mutually weighed and deliberated upon the Evidence brought forward on the part of the Prosecution, and what has been stated in defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner is *not Guilty* of the crime laid to his charge, viz. of vilifying the Character of Major Hay, by falsely asserting that he, said Lieutenant and Adjutant Towell, had given to Major Hay £100. on condition of obtaining the Adjutancy of the 3d Dragoon Guards; but they are also of opinion, that in a conversation with Lieutenant Macartney, the Prisoner appears to have left the impression that the transaction between him and Major Hay was intended for his (Major Hay's) benefit, so as to have made Major Hay desirous of vindicating himself from such a reflection, which he has done in the opinion of the Court in the most satisfactory manner.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding of the Court; and the commander in Chief directs that the Charge preferred against Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Towell of the 3d Dragoon Guards together with the Finding of the Court, be entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT. Adj.-Gen.

London Gazette for February 27.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

[The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, Feb. 23, to SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1813.

(Continued from our last.)

January 6.—Aide-de Camp-General Wassiltchikoff reports, under date of the 2d, that the Austrian troops are posted at Ostrolenka, Ostrow, and Broki, and that their outposts were extending to Kour.

January 7.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 5th, that, according to credible accounts of the inhabitants, the whole French army has passed, on its retreat, through Insterburg; and that the French guards amounted at that time, to no more than fifteen hundred men.

January 8.—General Count Wittgenstein states, in a report dated the 6th, that his van-guard, under the command of Major-General Schepeleff, on the 4th, came up with the enemy near Labiau, where the latter had taken up an advantageous position, which he obstinately defended. The battle continued till noon; and the enemy being driven from their position, retreated towards Königsberg, into which city Major-General Schepeleff's van-guard was carried on their shoulders. During this engagement, the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and three hundred prisoners, some of whom were officers. Major-General Schepeleff took possession of Königsberg, with the vanguard of the army, on the night of the 4th.

His Majesty the Emperor's head-quarters, and those of the Marshal, were on that day in the village of Orany.

January 9.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, in completion of his former statement concerning the taking of the city of Königsberg, that the enemy were driven out of that city by the four regiments of Cossacks, viz. that of Major-General Radionoff (2), of Lieutenant-Colonels Tschernosouboff (8) and Lostchiliue, and of Major Seliwanoff, all under the command of Colonel Rudiger, who had observed the enemy's movements from the commencement of the evening, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, had taken advantage of every step they made for their retreat. On the 6th, at two o'clock after midnight, Colonel Rudiger, with the Cossacks before mentioned, pushed vigorously forward, and, after an obstinate fire of musketry, entered on the enemy's shoulders into the city, in which about thirteen

London Gazette for February 27.

hundred men were made prisoners. The rapidity with which our troops forced their way into the city, obliged the enemy, besides this, to leave about eight thousand of his exhausted troops behind him, and to sink about thirty pieces of artillery, with the cartridge-boxes, which belonged to the besieging train that was in Courland, and which the inhabitants are now employed in getting out. Besides this, several Russian Staff and other Officers and privates, who had at different times been made prisoners, were again restored to liberty; and a considerable quantity of provisions and forage were likewise found in the magazines. After taking possession of the city, Colonel Rudiger again set out with the aforesaid cavalry, without making the least delay, in pursuit of the enemy. In the course of our pursuit of the enemy from Tilsit to Königsberg, and after taking possession of the city, he has lost fifty-one pieces of cannon in the whole.

Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltschikoff states, under date of the 5th instant, that the Austrian troops, after strengthening their advanced posts, had drawn themselves towards Warsaw. The head-quarters of His Majesty the emperor, and of the Field-Marshal, arrived this day in the village of Meritsch.

Extracts from the Journal of Military Operations of the Russian Armies.

General Platoff informs, under date of the 6th January, that the Prussians receive our troops in a friendly and open manner, and provide them willingly with provisions, and their horses with forage, for which we give them receipts. In return for their good conduct the most rigorous discipline and subordination are observed, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

January 12.—The head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty, and of the Field-Marshal, are at Meritsch.

January 13.—This day His Imperial Majesty, after having caused the *Te Deum* to be sung, entered the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and repaired together with the whole of the head-quarters of His Highness the Field-Marshal, from Meritsch to Leypoussi.

January 14.—The head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty are at Posowgé.

January 16.—Head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty at Souwalky.

January 17.—Baron Winzingerode reports, that a party of the detachment of Colonel Davidoff has taken a Hungarian hussar, going with dispatches to Colno.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of January 14, that the right bank of the Nogat is entirely freed from the enemy, and that the towns of Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Elbing, are occupied by our troops, in the latter of which there were found considerable magazines of provisions.

General Platoff pursues the enemy on the road of Marienberg to Dantzic, while Major-General Schepeloff has crossed the Nogat at Sommeran, in order to harass his retreat by that road.

General Platoff entered Marienberg on the 13th. The enemy were vigorously pursued as far as Dirschau, where they made a stand at the *tête-du-pont*, but were repulsed, upon which they retreated by two roads; one party took that of Dantzic, the other went off towards Stargard. General Doctoroff pursues the latter.

When General Chernicheff entered Marienwerder, on the 12th of January, the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Victor were scarcely able to escape from the Cossacks. General La Pierre, four officers, and two hundred men, were made prisoners; likewise a courier, expedited by Napoleon to the Prince of Neufchatel, with dispatches.

On the road of Neuenberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Adrianoff, in pursuing the enemy, met a squadron of Baden, destroyed it almost entirely, and took forty-seven prisoners.

London Gazette for February 27.

The Emperor's head-quarters are at Souwalki (no date); on the 18th of January at Ratschky.

Head-quarters on the 19th January at Lyck.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMIES.—*Head-Quarters, Town of Lyck, January 19, 1813.*—I HAVE uncommon satisfaction in returning to the General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, as well as to the Generals, the Officers of the Staff, and others, and to the soldiers of his corps, my best thanks for the rapidity with which they have occupied the towns of Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Elbing, and for the military discipline and order, which on this occasion has been observed throughout. It is particularly agreeable to me to be able to carry this testimony of so distinguished and laudable a conduct, on the part of the Russian troops, to the throne of our august Monarch, who, with the tenderness of a father, interests himself in the happiness of the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed)

PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

Addresses have been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin; by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin; by the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Antrim, and by the Protestant Inhabitants of the Queen's County; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

Admiralty-Office, February 27, 1813.—Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Gordon, of His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, to Vice-Admiral Martin, dated off St. Mary's, January 18, 1813, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.—I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that His Majesty's ship under my command yesterday captured the American schooner privateer *Thrasher*, of fourteen carriage-guns and eighty men, after a chase of nine hours, twelve leagues East of the Island of St. Mary's.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, Feb. 27, to TUESDAY, March 2, 1813

War-Office, March 1, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the 92d Regiment bearing upon its colours and appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been granted) the words "*Bergen-op-Zee*" and "*Mandara*," in consequence of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment on the 2d October 1799, at Bergen-op-Zee, and also in the memorable battle of the 13th March 1801, when leading the left column of the army in its advance from Mandara.

War-Office, March 2, 1813.—2d regiment of dragoon guards, William Woodman, gent. to be veterinary-surgeon, vice Smith, placed upon half-pay, commission dated February 25, 1813. 3d ditto, ensign E. Inglis, from the 63d foot, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Fox, promoted, dated as above. 6th ditto, assistant-surgeon George

London Gazette for March 2.

Purdon, from the 9th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Sibbald, appointed on the staff, dated as above. 1st regiment of dragoons, cornet J. H. Slade to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Avarne, who retires, dated as above. 3d ditto, cornet W. B. Stapleton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted, dated as above. 4th ditto, cornet A. J. Byrom to be lieutenant, vice Holmes, deceased, dated as above; Robert Burrows, gent. to be cornet, vice Byrom, dated as above. 9th regiment of light dragoons, assistant-surgeon Thomas Lukis, from the 85th foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Purdon, appointed to the 6th dragoon guards, dated as above. 17th ditto, captain John Atkins, from the 19th light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, vice Browne, who exchanges, dated as above; ensign Thomas Hurring, from the 16th foot, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Enderby, promoted in the 22d light dragoons, dated as above. 18th ditto, Robert Coote, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hesse, promoted, dated as above. 19th ditto, captain William Browne, from the 17th light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, vice Atkins, who exchanges, dated as above. 25th ditto, hospital-mate Samuel Barry to be assistant-surgeon, vice Daking, deceased, dated as above. 3d regiment of foot, lieutenant J. Taylor to be captain of a company, vice L'Estrange, dismissed the service, dated February 25, 1813; ensign J. S. Hughes to be lieutenant, vice Taylor, dated as above. 4th ditto, ensign E. Boulby to be lieutenant, vice Craster, deceased, dated as above; volunteer — Buchanna to be ensign, vice Boulby, dated as above. 8th ditto, Luke Vipont, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Price, promoted, dated as above. 21st ditto, lieutenant D. Mackay to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Campbell, removed from the service, dated as above. To be first lieutenants—second lieutenant Robert Brown, vice Goff, cashiered, dated February 24, 1813; second lieutenant John Doig, vice Mackay, dated February 25, 1813. To be second lieutenants—John Dunbar Moodie, gent. vice Brown, dated February 24, 1813; David Rankine, gent. vice Doig, dated February 25, 1813. To be quarter-master—serjeant-major John Wilkie, vice Sutherland, deceased, dated as above. 24th ditto, ensign William D'Acre to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fraser promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment, dated as above; Benjamin Everard, gent. to be ensign, vice D'Acre, dated as above. 26th ditto, Charles King, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 101st foot, dated as above. 27th ditto, ensign J. R. Drew to be lieutenant, vice Leacroft, deceased, dated as above; volunteer Richard Clunes, from the 50th foot, to be ensign, vice Drew, dated as above. 34th ditto, serjeant-major Sampson Pickett to be ensign, without purchase, vice Jones, who resigns, dated as above. 40th ditto, George Hibbert, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Malone, promoted, dated as above. 42d ditto, lieutenant Alexander Wishart, from the 55th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Sinclair, who exchanges, dated as above. 43d ditto—to be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign Thomas Beckham, vice Ridout, dead of his wounds, dated February 23, 1813; ensign N. Cundy, vice Mayne, deceased, dated February 24, 1813; ensign the honourable Charles Monck, vice Polock, promoted, dated February 25, 1813;—to be ensigns—Richard Fowler, gent. by purchase, vice Grubb, promoted, dated February 22, 1813; volunteer Edward Rowley Hill, vice Beckham, dated February 23, 1813; William Allan, gent. vice Cundy, dated February 24, 1813; Richard James Shaw, gent. vice Monck, dated February 25, 1813. 44th regiment of foot, volunteer Benjamin Whitney, from the 43d foot, to be ensign, vice Christie, deceased, dated February 25, 1813. 48th ditto, lieutenant Edward Charles Close to be adjutant, vice Steele, who resigns the adjutancy only, dated as above. 50th ditto, surgeon John Carter, from the 15th foot, to be surgeon, vice Williams, who exchanges, dated as above. 52d ditto, ensign G. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice Coates, deceased, dated as above; Josiah Eyles Deere, gent. to be ensign, vice

London Gazette for March 2.

Campbell, dated as above. 55th ditto, lieutenant Neil Sinclair, from the 42d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Wishart, who exchanges, dated as above. 57th ditto, ensign K. Waller to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cairncross, who resigns, dated as above; volunteer Hugh M'Kenzie to be ensign, vice Waller, dated as above. 58th ditto, lieutenant William Davenport to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Donnellan, who retires, dated as above. 61st ditto, serjeant-major George Tyrrell to be quarter-master, vice Fortune, deceased, dated as above. 68th ditto, John Lewis White, esq. to be pay-master, vice Wood, deceased, dated as above. 77th ditto, volunteer ——— Austen to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hughes, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. 79th ditto, ensign E. Kennedy to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Ra, promoted in the 27th foot, dated as above; —to be ensigns—serjeant John Noyor, from the Coldstream guards, vice Archer, deceased, dated February 24, 1813; volunteer John M'Phee, vice Kennedy, dated February 25, 1813; —to be quarter-master—quarter-master-serjeant Archibald Sinclair, vice Hamilton, deceased, dated as above. 83d ditto, volunteer P. Nugent to be ensign, vice Macken, deceased, dated as above. 84th ditto, ensign M. Thackwray to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Prendergast, promoted, dated as above. 85th ditto, surgeon Rees Williams, from the 50th foot, to be surgeon, vice Carter, who exchanges, dated as above; assistant-surgeon William Griffin, from the 30th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Lukis, appointed to the 9th light dragoons, dated as above. 92d ditto, lieutenant Samuel Bevan to be captain of a company, vice Hill, deceased, dated November 26, 1812; ensign G. Gordon to be lieutenant, vice Bevan, dated February 25, 1813; serjeant ——— Turner, from the 3d foot guards, to be ensign, vice Gordon, dated as above. 95th ditto, second lieutenant J. H. Kirkley to be first lieutenant, without purchase, vice Baldock, who resigns, dated as above; —to be second lieutenants—George Drummond, gent. by purchase, vice Fitzmaurice, promoted, dated February 25, 1813; Charles Rochfort, gent. vice Kirkley, dated February 26, 1813. 97th regiment of foot, lieutenant Alexander Walker to be adjutant, vice De Courcy, promoted, dated February 25, 1813. 5th West India regiment, ensign Edward Codd, from the 62d foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed to the 4th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 6th royal veteran battalion, lieutenant Donald Cameron, from the half-pay of a provincial corps, to be lieutenant, vice Taylor, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. *Brevet*—brevet lieutenant-colonel Robert Arbuthnot to be lieutenant-colonel, and to serve as such in Portugal, under lieutenant-generals sir William Carr Beresford, vice Brown, appointed to the 46th foot, dated as above; brevet major John Austin, of the 58th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army, dated as above; captain John Prior, from the 39th foot, to be major in the army, and to serve as such in Portugal, under lieutenant-general sir William Carr Beresford, vice Arbuthnot, dated as above. *Staff*—colonel Henry Davis, of Meuron's regiment, to be adjutant-general to the forces serving in Sicily, vice major-general Campbell, dated February 19, 1813; deputy assistant-commissary-general E. C. Robinson to be an assistant-commissary-general to the forces, dated January 26, 1813. *Hospital-Staff*—staff-surgeon A. Menzies, M. D. to be physician to the forces, dated February 25, 1813. To be surgeons to the forces—surgeon Jacob Bath, from the 1st Ceylon regiment, dated as above; surgeon Henry Robertson, from the Portuguese service, dated as above. The king's German Legion—1st battalion of the line, staff-assistant-surgeon Gottlieb Wetzig to be surgeon, vice Kessler, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated February 12, 1813. Veteran battalion, surgeon George Kessler, from the 1st battalion of the line of the king's German legion, to be surgeon, dated February 11, 1813; assistant-surgeon Frederick Hartzig, from the 1st battalion of the line of the king's German legion, to be assistant-surgeon, dated February 12, 1813.

London Gazette for March 2.

The duke of York's Greek light infantry regiment—to be ensigns—quarter-master-serjeant ——— Sansonetti, dated February 25, 1813; George Newsom, gent. vice Liberopulo, who resigns, dated February 26, 1813. —MEMORANDUM.—Brevet colonel Maxwell, major of the 7th dragoon guards, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 12th ultimo, is reinstated in his rank; the appointment of ——— Schulze, gent. to be cornet in the 2d light dragoons of the king's German legion, as stated in the Gazette of the 16th ultimo, has not taken place.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.—Northumberland regiment of militia—Cuthbert Shafte, gent. to be ensign, dated February 12, 1813. Northern regiment of local militia—captain Henry Howey to be major, vice Hughes, resigned, dated March 1, 1809; lieutenant John Nicholson to be captain, vice Bell, resigned, dated September 5, 1810; lieutenant William Lowrey to be ditto, vice Sanderson, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant William Andrews to be ditto, vice Bell, resigned, dated October 28, 1813; lieutenant John Smith to be ditto, vice Hogg, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant Nicholas Weatherly to be ditto, vice Kirsopp, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant Thomas Smith to be ditto, vice Harbottle, resigned, dated January 20, 1813; lieutenant John Trotter Brockett to be ditto, vice Rowland, resigned, dated as above; ensign John Anderson to be lieutenant, vice Nicholson, promoted, dated September 5, 1810; Richard Wallace Wood, gent. to be ditto, vice Gregson, resigned, dated November 22, 1811; Nathaniel Dodds, gent. to be ditto, vice Reed, resigned, dated as above; ensign Thomas Henderson to be ditto, vice Anderson, promoted, dated October 23, 1813; ensign Christopher Howey to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted, dated as above; ensign Edward Henderson to be ditto, vice Weatherly, promoted, dated as above; ensign Joseph Green to be ditto, vice Fraser, resigned, dated January 20, 1813; William Forrester Cocharane, gent. to be ditto, vice Brown, resigned, dated as above; Abraham Dawson, gent. to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted, dated as above; James Landles, gent. to be ditto, vice Brockett, promoted, dated as above; William Thompson, gent. to be ditto, vice Bell, resigned, dated as above; Thomas Smith, gent. to be ensign, vice Atkinson, resigned, dated as above; Thomas White, gent. to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted, dated January 29, 1813; Henry James Ellis, gent. to be adjutant, vice James, deceased, dated June 18, 1811. Southern regiment—Adam Atkinson, jun. esq. to be captain, dated February 8, 1813; Stephen Reed, esq. to be captain, dated February 8, 1813; Ogle Wallis, esq. to be captain, dated as above; Thomas Finley, esq. to be captain, dated February 13, 1813; George Frederic Manners, gent. to be lieutenant, dated January 29, 1813; John Lowes, gent. to be lieutenant, dated February 8, 1813; Nicholas Lowes, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; John Machell, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; William Falconar, gent. to be ensign, dated January 29, 1813. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants.—North Hants militia—ensign William Viney to be lieutenant, vice Williams, resigned, dated February 10, 1813. Winchester battalion of volunteers—lieutenant William Cave to be captain, vice Blake, resigned, dated January 21, 1813; ensign Henry Wells to be lieutenant, vice Cave, promoted, dated as above; ensign William Barns to be lieutenant, vice Knight, resigned, dated as above. Fordingbridge yeomanry cavalry—Jos. May, esq. to be captain commandant, vice Hulse, resigned, dated February 1, 1813; Edward Taylor, gent. to be lieutenant, vice May, promoted, dated as above. Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Surry.—2d regiment of royal Surry militia—Charles Duncumbe Warner, gent. to be ensign, vice Taylor, resigned, dated January 25, 1813. Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.—Canterbury volunteers—John Lushington, gent. to be ensign, dated February 2, 1813. Commission in the Bedford regiment of militia, signed

London Gazette for March 6.

by the Lord Lieutenant—adjutant William Hardgrove to be captain, by brevet, dated October 15, 1812. Commission in the Linlithgowshire regiment of local militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Linlithgow—captain Thomas Liston to be quarter-master, vice Salmon, resigned, dated July 10, 1812. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife—Fife militia—ensign James Ray to be lieutenant, vice Stuart Lindsay, deceased, dated January 23, 1813. 1st Fife local militia—lieutenant-colonel George Aitken to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, vice Wemyss, resigned, dated January 23, 1813. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr—Alexander Boswell, esq. to be vice-lieutenant, vice Oswald, resigned, dated February 10, 1813. 38th or Ayrshire militia—Robert M'Kean, jun. gent. to be ensign, vice Smith, resigned, dated February 7, 1813.

Admiralty-Office, March 2, 1813.—Copy of a Letter from Captain Chetham, of His Majesty's Ship Hamadryad, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in the Downs, the 1st instant.

SIR,—I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday, at half past seven P. M. Beachy Head, bearing N. E. about seven miles, a French lugger privateer came out from under the land, and fired at His Majesty's ship under my command; I tacked and brought her under our lee guns, and fired several shot at her, and from her obstinate endeavours to escape, she sunk at half past nine; and, I am sorry to say, without a possibility of my saving any of the crew. I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CHETHAM, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, March 2, 1813.—Copy of a Letter from Captain Galwey, of His Majesty's Ship Dryad, addressed to Commodore Malcolm, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Dryad, Basque-Roads, December, 27, 1812.

SIR,—I BEG to acquaint you, that cruising, in the execution of your orders, between Belleisle and the Isle Dieu, on the morning of the 23d instant, we saw a large brig on the weather-beam, in shore of us, which I immediately chased. The weather being thick and hazy, we soon lost sight; but clearing a little again about eleven o'clock, she was perceived on the weather-bow working into the Isle Dieu. I continued standing after her by the help of the lead, the fog clearing at intervals, to push through the passage between the island and the main, should she have endeavoured to escape by that way; but getting closer in, we discovered her at an anchor under the battery of the island. I determined, if possible in this situation, to lay her on board, and bore up for that purpose; but the moment I did so she cut her cable, hoisted her jib and foretop-sail, and ran upon the rocks. The batteries then opened a heavy fire, and hulled us three or four times, and wounded the foremast badly, but without any other effect; and in the course of that night and the following day, the brig went to pieces.

I have not been able to find out her name, or any other particular more than that she was a French national brig of war, mounting twenty-two guns.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. GALWEY, Captain.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March 2, to SATURDAY, March 6, 1813.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.—Downing-street, March 3, 1813.—Dispatches of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His

London Gazette for March 6.

Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

Head-Quarters, Chambly, November 21, 1812.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the efforts of the enemy at Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario, enabled them to send out, on the 10th instant, seven sail of armed vessels, manned by the crew of one of the American frigates, and commanded by some of their naval officers, having on board a considerable detachment of troops for the purpose of carrying the port of Kingston by surprise, and of destroying His Majesty's ship *Royal George*, then lying there.

I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that the vigilance and military skill of Colonel Vincent, who is in command at Kingston, frustrated their designs, and after many hours of ineffectual cannonade the American flotilla hauled off, and on the following day returned into port; I have also the honour to report to your Lordship, that, having received information of the advance of the enemy with their whole force of regulars and militia encamped at Plattsburgh, from that place to the village at Champlain, about six miles from the province line, with the avowed purpose of penetrating into this frontier, I directed the brigade of troops at Montreal, consisting of two companies of the royals, seven companies of the 8th, or King's four companies of the Montreal volunteer militia, and the 5th battalion of the embodied Canadian militia, with one troop of volunteer cavalry, and a brigade of light artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of Major-General De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy; the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 19th instant, and reached La Prairie that night.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that, immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it.

The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnoissances beyond the lines into the province; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about one thousand of their regular infantry, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer, but falling in-unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced pickets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about fifty of their men killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picket made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt; by several deserters who have since come into us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitring party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but a small proportion of the militia accompanied them that night to the lines; the others having wavered respecting advancing beyond them. I have, &c.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-Quarters, La Prairie, November, 28, 1812.

MY LORD,—SINCE my last report to your Lordship from Chambly, the vigour of the enemy's operations against Lower Canada has greatly declined, and terminated on the 22d, at noon, in a complete retreat, which was effected in two divisions on that and the following day, upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany; at which places, I am informed, they propose to take up their winter-quarters.

London Gazette for March 6.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship copies of the General Orders I have issued to the militia of Lower Canada upon this occasion, as I cannot more properly bring their active loyalty and their desire to maintain the rights of their Sovereign before your Lordship, for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. I have, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters, La Prairie, Nov. 26, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.—HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces cannot dispense with the services of the detachments of sedentary militia, which have come forward to join their brethren in arms, without paying a just tribute to the animated zeal and spirited loyalty which have been so universally displayed on this occasion.

His Excellency has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the enthusiasm and ardent courage with which all classes of His Majesty's subjects have eagerly pressed forward to rescue their happy soil from the pollution of threatened invasion, zealous to sacrifice their lives in the defence of the rights and dignity of a revered and beloved Sovereign.

Such genuine pledges of loyalty are as honourable to the subject as they are gratifying to the Monarch; and, when combined with the tried valour and discipline of British troops, cannot fail of commanding that brilliant and glorious success, which has crowned His Majesty's arms in every quarter of the globe.

His Excellency, in the most assured confidence that none will fail at the first summons again to fly in arms to the defence of their country, should the temerity of the foe a second time threaten to disturb the peace of our frontiers, is pleased to order, that the detachments of sedentary militia be relieved from permanent service, and be permitted to return to the social enjoyment of their peaceful homes.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters, La Prairie, Nov. 27, 1812.

G. O.—Major-General de Rottenburgh will be pleased to give the necessary orders respecting the winter-quarters to be occupied by the troops in the Montreal district.

G. O.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of expressing to Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry his entire approbation of his conduct in the management of the advance, as well as the high sense he entertains of the alacrity with which the corps of voltigeurs, the battalions of embodied militia, Captain Platt's troops of light cavalry, and the Montreal battalion of volunteers and flank companies, and 2d and 3d battalions Montreal militia, repaired to their different posts to repel the threatened invasion; and which, had it taken place, His Excellency feels confident, from the tried valour and discipline of His Majesty's regular forces, and from the enthusiastic loyalty and courage of all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, would have terminated in the defeat and disgrace of the enemy.

The extraordinary exertions which have been made upon this occasion, and which thus call forth His Excellency's notice and commendation, cannot fail of producing the most happy consequences to the future tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

The General Orders of this day and those of the 26th instant to be entered in the General Orderly Books, and read at the head of all corps on parade.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 17, 1812.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of dispatches I have

London Gazette for March 6.

just received express from Major-General Sheaffe, commanding in Upper Canada, containing a report of another attack made by the enemy, on the 28th ultimo, upon the Niagara frontier, between the posts of Chippawa and Fort Erie, which I have the satisfaction of announcing to have been repulsed in a manner highly creditable to His Majesty's arms, and the militia employed upon the occasion, with trifling loss.

The enemy has suffered considerably in killed and wounded; and one captain (King) and thirty-eight men weretaken prisoners.

The particulars of this affair are detailed in General Sheaffe's dispatches, and the report accompanying them from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who, with the force under his orders, was more immediately engaged with the enemy, and to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship.

I have to lament that Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment, have been wounded severely; the former fell into the hands of the enemy, but, I trust, will have been released.

I annex, for your Lordship's further information, a copy of the General Order which I have in consequence directed to be published to the army under my command.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

I have, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

Chippawa, November 30, 1812.—SIR,—I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that very early in the morning on the 28th an attack was made on our batteries opposite Black Rock; they were wrested from us for a time by superior numbers, but Major Ormsby, of the 49th regiment, with a body of troops from Fort Erie, having formed a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who had moved up with great celerity from Chippawa with reinforcements; those of the enemy who had not retired to their own shore, amounting to nearly forty, were made prisoners, with Captain King, who had command in the attack.

On receiving information of the attack I went up, having previously ordered a movement of some troops, to strengthen those posts from which reinforcements had been detached to the right flank. On my arrival there I found the enemy in great force, of which he seemed to make an ostentatious display, some on shore, some in boats, and, perhaps, with the hope of its giving effect to a summons which Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp had received to surrender Fort Erie. When I approached the ground opposite the Black Rock several large bodies of the enemy were seen moving downwards; I suspected their intention to be, either to advance from the bottom of Squaw Island, in aid of a direct attack above it, in front of Black Rock, or that a design against this post, or some lower point, was in contemplation: I therefore caused some detachments that I had passed on the road to be halted opposite the foot of Squaw Island, and I remained there till night approached, when I set off for this post. I continue here as being a central situation, in which I can quickly receive intelligence from either extremity of the line.

It appears, that in the affair of the 28th, the loss on our part, (if not in the early success of the enemy) was chiefly owing to its having been mistaken for friendly succour, coming from some neighbouring quarter. Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, was employed to carry to Black Rock Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's answer to the summons he received; he saw Brigadier-General Smyth, who desired him to survey his force; he counted fifty-six large boats with men in them, and there was a great number of troops on shore, in all he thought about five thousand; and he saw six scows with a field-piece in each, and horses, with every appurtenance for field movement.

I have not yet received Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's official report, nor the return of the killed, wounded, and missing; I wait for them to dispatch an express. Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp deserves high commendation for the spirit and alacrity

London Gazette for March 6.

he displayed; and great credit is due to the officers and men who acted under his orders. It was unfortunate for the service that those valuable officers, (Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment), were so early disabled, otherwise the most beneficial effects might have been expected from their exertions. I have, &c. (Signed) R. H. SHEARFE, Major-General, &c.

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary. (True copy.)

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.

Fort George, December 4, 1812.—SIR,—SOME circumstances rendering my presence here necessary, I came down yesterday from Chippawa. I have the honour of transmitting Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's report of the operations of the 28th November, with a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, which I received yesterday evening: I also enclose sundry other documents, among them is a Proclamation by Brigadier-General Smyth; its character is such as reflects the greatest discredit on those who could authorise its publication: it has not answered its purpose.

From the information in some of the accompanying papers, your Excellency will perceive that a want of mutual confidence existed between the General and his troops; this is confirmed by intelligence I received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, that Assistant-Surgeon Steele, who had been taken prisoner on the 28th, had returned, bringing the information that Brigadier-General Smyth had been forced to leave Buffalo, because he had declined moving his troops across the river. I have, &c. (Signed) R. H. SHEARFE, Major General, &c.

NOAH FREER, Military Secretary. (True copy.)

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.

Frenchman's Creek, near Fort Erie, December 1, 1812.—SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, between four and five o'clock, a firing was heard at Chippawa, on the right of the line under my command; I proceeded instantly in that direction, having given orders for Captain Kirby, of the militia artillery, with a light six-pounder, Captain Saunders's detachment of the 41st regiment, and Captain Hamilton's company of the 2d Lincoln regiment, to march, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, to reinforce the right: on my arrival within six miles of Fort Erie, I overtook Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln regiment, with the militia under his command, intending to march to oppose the enemy, the 49th regiment, and the light company of the 41st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant M'Intyre, having retreated to this position.

Major Ormsby informs me, that about two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, consisting of about four hundred men, many of whom were sailors, effected a landing at the Red House, opposite the quarters of Lieutenant Lamont, 49th regiment, and succeeded in gaining possession of the batteries, after having been most gallantly and warmly opposed by Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, commanding two field-pieces, and Lieutenant Lamont with a party, consisting of about thirty men only, the remainder of his detachment being stationed at the two batteries on his right: both these officers were severely wounded, the former taken prisoner; Captain Bostwick, commanding the Norfolk militia, stationed at the ferry, on hearing the report of musketry, immediately ordered the men under his command to form, and marched to the point of attack; after having exchanged a few rounds with the enemy, and finding he was of superior force, he retired. Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia artillery, finding the enemy gaining possession of the batteries, and being unable to defend himself against such a superior force, immediately spiked the twenty-four pounder in the half-moon battery, prior to its falling into the hands of

London Gazette for March 6.

the enemy. The sentries at Fort Erie hearing a firing in the direction of the batteries, Major Ormsby marched at two o'clock, with the detachment of the 49th regiment, consisting of eighty men, to meet the enemy and to support the batteries; leaving Captain Whelan, according to directions I had before given in case of an attack, with the light company of the Newfoundland regiment, to defend that fortress: Major Ormsby advanced towards the batteries, by the back road, to support Lieutenant Lamont, but having met with Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia artillery, who informed him, that the enemy were in possession of the batteries, it being then dark, he changed his direction, and moved to the right along the front road, below the batteries, with a view of falling in with some part of Lieutenant Lamont's detachment, and likewise another party on the left, consisting of thirty-five men, stationed opposite to the end of Squaw Island, commanded by Lieutenant Bartley, but who it appears had moved from thence, early in the morning, to the left, where the enemy had likewise landed their troops, opposite to this place.

Lieutenant Bartley attacked the enemy, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men, and kept up a fire upon the boats for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when he observed a party coming towards him, which he took to be our militia; but finding them to be a party of the enemy, and a number of his men being killed, wounded, or missing, he retired, crossing Frenchman's Creek at the mill, a little above which he joined Major Ormsby, having only sixteen or seventeen men left. Major Ormsby, whose detachment continued their march to Frenchman's Creek, was fired on from a house above the bridge by a party of the enemy, and having returned their fire with two or three rounds from his detachment, he succeeded in passing the bridge, although partly destroyed by the enemy. He here halted to ascertain the force opposed to him; but as it still continued very dark, he could neither see the enemy, nor discover his movements. He then proceeded about a mile further on the road downward, when he was joined by Lieutenant McIntyre, of the light infantry 41st regiment, and remained there until daylight, where I arrived, and immediately advanced with the whole of the force here, concentrated under Major Ormsby and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, having under his command the different companies of militia on this line, consisting of about three hundred men, towards this place, with a light six-pounder, where we took Captain King, of the United States infantry, and about thirty rank and file, prisoners. The enemy at this time were crossing the river with a considerable number of boats, having about thirty men in each, making towards the land. I ordered the six-pounder to open upon them, which was ably directed by Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, and acted with much execution. I formed the line on the bank, Major Ormsby and the 49th being on the right: after a few rounds from our musketry, the enemy retired to the American shore behind Squaw Island, having sustained considerable loss. The Indian warriors under Major Givens having heard the report of our fire, immediately joined us; I then marched with a light company of the 41st to ascertain the number and position of the enemy in our front, in which movement I received the greatest assistance from Major Givens, and the Indians under his command; the enemy had dismounted the guns and left the batteries. I ordered the line to advance, and took up a position in their rear, waiting his further operations; I had been joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, and his detachment from the Chippawa; Captain Whelan still continued in Fort Erie, and had not been attacked during the absence of Major Ormsby and his detachment; the enemy kept up a strong fire on our lines from their batteries, till one o'clock, when a flag of truce came over, to summons Fort Erie, and to demand the surrender of that post to the American army. A copy of General Smyth's letter accompanies this dispatch: I sent Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, with my answer, which was, "that

London Gazette for March 6.

the troops under my command being sufficient to repulse any attack from the enemy, and having received reinforcements from below, I should not agree to his request." The six-pounder taken by the enemy in the morning, as likewise the three-pounders, were found without having sustained the least injury. Great credit is due to captain Kirby and the artillery, for their exertions in getting up the guns on the batteries, which by the morning of the 30th we succeeded in, and have been ever since in expectation of an attack, but which the enemy do not think proper to make: to captain Kirby, lieutenants Bryson and Ball, of the militia artillery, and Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, the greatest credit is due, as well as to Lieutenant Colonel Nichol, quarter-master-general of militia, and Lieutenant Bernard, Acting Staff-Adjutant: I have also derived the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, commanding the militia, Major Ormsby, commanding a detachment of the 49th regiment, and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, and all officers in command of corps and companies under my orders. The Norfolk militia, under Captain Bostwick, gave a strong proof of the valour which has uniformly distinguished the militia of this country when called into action. I must likewise mention the names of Captain Whelan, of the Newfoundland regiment, Captain Chambers and Saunders, of the 41st, Captain Fitzgerald, 49th, and Captain Hamilton, of the 2d Lincoln militia, who first apprised me of the enemy's movement. I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. I have not been able to ascertain the loss of the enemy; but from the numbers left on the field, and the boats there were sunk, it must have been very great. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BISSHOPP, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

(True copy.) NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the following corps of the division of the army serving in Upper Canada, under the command of maj.-gen. Sheaffe, in an affair with the enemy on the 21st and 28th Nov. 1812. 21st Nov.—Royal artillery—1 rank & file wounded.—49th foot—1 rank and file killed. 28th Nov.—Royal artillery 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded. 49th foot—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file, missing. Militia artillery—1 serjeant wounded. 1st regiment Norfolk militia—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 2d regiment Norfolk militia—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing. Total loss—14 rank and file (line). 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file (militia), killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file (line), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file (militia), wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file (line), 11 rank and file (militia), missing. General total—1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded, 3 drummers, 32 rank and file, missing. Officers wounded, Royal artillery—lieutenant King, severely, and taken prisoner. 49th foot—lieutenant Lamont, severely. 1st Norfolk militia—captain Bostwick, slightly; lieutenant Ryerson, severely. (Signed) THOMAS EVANS, Major of Brigade.

By His Excellency's command, (Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

(True copy.) NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

Adjutant-General's Office,—Head-Quarters, Quebec, Dec. 17, 1812.—GENERAL ORDER—HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has received a report from Maj.-Gen. Sheaffe, communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the enemy's army, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Smyth, on the 28th of Nov. on the Niagara frontier, between Chippawa and Fort Erie, which terminated with distinguished honour to a very small division of the British army under Lieutenant Colonel Bisshopp, who, in a most spirited and gallant manner, defeated and repulsed an

London Gazette for March 6.

invading enemy, so vain glorious in the great superiority of his force, that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity, proposed the surrender of Fort Erie, to avoid an useless effusion of British blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp with the contempt it merited.

The enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by the parties under Lieutenant King of the royal artillery, and Lieutenants Bartley and Lamont, commanding detachments of thirty and thirty-five men each, of the 49th regiment. Lieutenant Bartley prevented for a considerable time, the landing of a force more than ten times his number, and did not relinquish the contest, until his party, reduced to seventeen effective men, was threatened by a strong detachment of the enemy, who had landed on his flank; he made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby. Lieutenant King and Lieutenant Lamont resisted with spirit the advance of the enemy, until both those officers being severely wounded, and a number of their men killed and wounded, they were under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming force; the wounded officers fell into the enemy's hands.

Major-General Sheaffe expresses in the strongest terms, his entire approbation of the celerity and decision evinced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who moved with reinforcements from Chippawa, and met Major Ormsby, who had marched with the detachment of the 49th regiment from Fort Erie, and also detachments of the 41st regiment and of militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt. At daybreak this force advanced to meet the enemy, and made prisoners a captain and thirty-eight men of the enemy's artillery, and recovered the guns which had fallen into their hands, and remounted them on the batteries. This force formed to receive the threatened attack, but the enemy being much galled by the musketry, and suffering considerably from a six-pounder, most ably served by Bombardier Jackson of the royal artillery, turned their boats to their own shore, after a vain display for several hours of their numerous armament. From the numbers left on the field, and the boats that were sunk, the enemy's loss must have been very great.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the enemy's batteries during the day, but with little effect.

His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms, his approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness, displayed by the troops on this occasion, who, undaunted by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and glorious example of the preeminence of British discipline. Major-General Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the officers of the 49th regiment and 41st regiment, and the light infantry company of the royal Newfoundland regiment under Captain Whelan, and of the militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt, and Captain Kirby of the artillery, and of the Indian warriors under Major Givens, as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honour on every individual engaged.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

Carlton-House, Thursday, March 4, 1813.—A CHAPTER of the Most Noble Order of the Garter having been summoned for this day &c. The suffrages being collected by the Register and presented to the Prince Regent, Arthur Marquess of Wellington, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in Spain and Portugal, was, by the command of His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of the Sovereign, declared duly elected a Knight of the said Most Noble Order.

Carlton-House, March 4, 1813.—This day the Ceremonial of the Knighthood and Investiture of Admiral the Honourable Sir George Cranfield Berkley and Major-General Sir James Leith, Knights of this Most Honourable Order of the Bath, took place.

London Gazette for March 6.

Admiralty-office, March 6, 1812.—Copy of a Letter from the late Captain Robb, of His Majesty's Sloop *Apelles*, addressed to Vice-Admiral Otway. His Majesty's Sloop *Apelles*, off Buchanness, Feb. 22, 1813.—*SIR.*—I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, in latitude 57 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 5 deg. 30 min. east, on the morning of the 18th instant at daybreak, His Majesty's sloop under my command captured the French privateer cutter *Le Ravisseur*, commanded by Monsieur Alexander Happey.

(Signed) C. ROBB.

Office of Ordnance, March 5, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to direct, that the Corps of the Royal Military Artificers and Labourers shall hereafter be called the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.—1st regiment of Ayrshire local militia—William Neill, esq. to be major, vice Fullarton, promoted, dated January 23, 1813; Richard Reid, esq. to be captain, vice Jameison, resigned, dated as above; ensign Alexander Reid, from the late 3d regiment of Ayrshire local militia, to be lieutenant, vice Fergusson, resigned, dated as above; ensign Thomas Findlay, from the late 3d regiment of Ayrshire local militia, to be ditto, vice M'Lean, resigned, dated January 25, 1813; Alexander Aird, gent. to be ensign, vice Blair, dismissed, dated January 23, 1813; Gavin Caldwell, gent. to be ditto, vice Boyle, resigned, dated Jan. 25, 1813. James Millar, gent. to be ditto, vice Girvan, resigned, dated as above; Robert Park, gent. to be ditto, vice Niven, resigned, dated January 27, 1813; James M'Ilwraith, gent. to be ditto, vice M'Murray, resigned, dated January 28, 1813; John Blackwood, gent. to be ditto, vice Williamson, resigned, dated January 29, 1813.—2d regiment—ensign John Duncan to be lieutenant, vice Stewart, resigned, dated January 23, 1813; ensign John Barclay to be ditto, vice Smith, appointed to the line, dated January 25, 1813; James Ross, gent. to be ensign, vice Duncan, promoted, dated January 23, 1813; John Findlayson, gent. to be ditto, vice Barclay, promoted, dated January 25, 1813.—Rifle Battalion—second lieutenant John M'Clymont to be first lieut. vice Murdock, promoted, dated January 23, 1813; second lieutenant William Dunlop to be first lieutenant, vice Steel, resigned, dated January 25, 1813; William Brown, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice M'Clymont, promoted, dated January 23, 1813; William Ewart, jun. gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Dunlop, promoted, dated January 25, 1813. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.—North regiment of local militia—John Groom, gent. to be ensign, vice Lloyd, promoted, dated February 2, 1813; Thomas Drury, gent. to be surgeon, vice Kent, deceased, dated as above.—Centre regiment—William Jeffreys, esq. to be captain, vice Walford, resigned, dated February 2, 1813.—Wrekin regiment—Ralph Harvey Lecke, esq. to be captain, vice Tranter, deceased, dated February 2, 1813; William Moseley, esq. to be ditto, vice Larpent, resigned, dated as above; George Phillips, esq. to be ditto, vice Anstice, resigned, dated as above; George Pritchard, gent. to be ensign, vice Lanley, resigned, dated February 2, 1813.—West regiment—Thomas Latham, gent. to be ensign, vice Whitmore, promoted, dated February 2, 1813; John Bowen, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.—3d, or North regiment of local militia—George Bourne, gent. to be quarter-master, vice Chew, resigned, dated December 13, 1812.—2d, or Southern regiment—William Chipp, gent. to be ensign, dated January 19, 1813. Commission in the royal Carmarthen regiment of militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen—John Hawkins, gent. to be second lieutenant vice Kane, resigned, dated February 19, 1813.

*London Gazette for March 9.***The London Gazette.****Published by Authority.***From SATURDAY, March 6, to TUESDAY, March 9, 1813.*

Downing-street, March 9, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, in North America.

War-Office, March 9, 1813.—1st regiment of life guards, William Stewart Richardson, gent. to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, without purchase, commission dated February 23, 1813. Royal regiment of horse guards, lieutenant J. Gee, from the 7th foot, to be cornet, vice Mageunis, who exchanges, dated March 4, 1813. 2d regiment of dragoon guards, lieutenant William Rogers to be captain of a troop, vice Pepper, deceased, dated as above; cornet W. R. Soulsby to be lieutenant, vice Rogers, dated as above. 1st regiment of dragoons, Maurice Ceeby Trevillian, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Slade, promoted, dated as above. 3d ditto, James Arnold, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Adams, who resigns, dated as above. 9th regiment of light dragoons, lieutenant-colonel Charles Morland, from the 50th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Chabot who exchanges, dated as above. 19th ditto, lieutenant George A. Moultrie to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Torrens, promoted in the 1st West India regiment, dated as above. 23d ditto, cornet John Lewes to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin, promoted, dated as above. 1st regiment of foot guards, cornet J. O. Honyman, from the 2d dragoons, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Field, who retires, dated as above. 3d ditto, William James, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Burrowes, promoted, dated as above. 1st regiment of foot, Mark Lindus Daniel, esq. to be paymaster, vice Robertson, deceased, dated as above. 7th ditto, cornet H. A. Mageunis, from the royal regiment of horse guards, to be lieutenant, vice Gee, who exchanges, dated March 8, 1813. 9th regiment of foot, hospital-mate John W. Watson to be assistant-surgeon, vice Hanly, deceased, dated as above. 21st ditto, Sir William Croshie to be second lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watts, promoted, dated as above. 28th ditto, ensign John Clarke to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, who resigns, dated as above. — Greville, gent. to be ensign, vice Clark, dated as above. 41st ditto: to be assistant-surgeons, assistant-surgeon William Pardy, from the north Mayo militia, dated as above; hospital-mate John Kennedy, dated as above. 30th ditto, lieutenant-colonel William Chabot, from the 9th light dragoons, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Morland, who exchanges, dated as above. 56th ditto, hospital-mate William Bell to be assistant-surgeon, vice Parke, appointed to the 39th foot, dated as above. 60th ditto, lieutenant A. A. Wood, from the 63d foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Hames, who retires, dated as above; hospital-mate Charles Dealey to be assistant-surgeon vice Spry, appointed to the 96th foot, dated as above. 61st ditto, ensign Christopher Kellett to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Garner, who retires, dated as above. 63d ditto, ensign Charles Percival to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted in the 60th foot, dated as above; Walter Long, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice M'Carthy, promoted, dated as above. 64th ditto, hospital-mate William Austen to be assistant-surgeon, vice Keane, promoted in the 1st West India regiment, dated as above. 67th ditto, lieutenant Thomas Moyle to be captain of a company,

London Gazette for March 9.

vice Morris, deceased, dated as above. 72d ditto, lieutenant W. B. Saunderson, from the 44th foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Weir, who retires, dated as above. 78th ditto, ensign John Mitchell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Creighton, appointed to the 41st foot, dated as above; Frederick Fraser, gent. to be ensign, vice Mitchell, dated as above. 85th ditto, ensign Henry John French, from the 90th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Veitch, appointed to the 48th foot, dated January 25, 1813. 87th ditto Alexander Irwin, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macloghlin, who retires, dated March 4, 1813. 90th ditto: to be ensigns, without purchase, John Bayley, gent. vice French, appointed to the 85th foot, dated March 3, 1813; Alexander Stuart, gent. vice King, who resigns, dated March 4, 1813. 92d regiment of foot, first lieutenant A. Ferrier, from the 21st foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice lord Berridale, who retires, dated as above. 96th ditto, ensign John Cusine to be lieutenant, vice Graham deceased, dated as above; to be ensigns without purchase, Conynham Foster O'Brien, gent. vice Cusine, dated as above; Richard Hawkey, gent. vice Ford, promoted, dated March 5, 1813; to be assistant-surgeon, assistant-surgeon J. C. Spry, from the 60th foot, vice Hanley, deceased, dated March 4, 1813. 103d ditto, ensign R. B. Edyvean, from the 62d foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. 104th ditto, ensign Shapland Graves to be lieutenant, vice Miller, deceased, dated as above. Henry Maxwell, gent. to be ensign, vice Graves, dated as above. 1st West India regiment, captain R. Torrens, from the 19th light dragoons, to be major, by purchase, vice Magrath, who retires, dated as above; ensign Daniel Crafty to be lieutenant, vice Macleod, deceased, dated as above; James Delamel, gent. to be ensign, vice Crafty, dated as above. 2d ditto, ensign John Robertson to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above; John William Cairnes, gent. to be ensign, vice Robertson, dated as above. 3d ditto, ensign William Kirkby to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above; Samuel Hill, gent. to be ensign, vice Kirkby, dated as above. 4th ditto, ensign William Sherlock to be lieutenant, vice Pierse, killed, dated as above; John Tod, gent. to be Ensign, vice Sherlock, dated as above. 5th ditto.—To be lieutenants, without purchase, ensign William Robertson, vice Tuckey, deceased, dated March 3, 1813; ensign John Nelson, dated March 4, 1813. To be Ensigns, Arthur G. Lewis, gent. vice Robertson, dated March 3, 1813; William Roxby Humble, gent. vice Nelson, dated March 4, 1813. 6th ditto.—To be lieutenants, ensign Thomas Stewart, vice Burke, deceased, dated March 3, 1813; ensign J. Cowling, vice Woodyear, deceased, dated March 4, 1813. To be ensigns, James Lewis, gent. vice Stewart, dated March 3, 1813; Daniel Bateman, gent. vice Cowling, dated March 4, 1813. 2d royal veteran battalion, captain James Eccles, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be captain of a company (with temporary rank), vice Cockell, deceased, dated February 11, 1813. 6th ditto, quartermaster-serjeant Shockledge, from the 9th royal veteran battalion, to be ensign, vice Scolley, placed upon the retired list, dated March 4, 1813. 7th ditto, serjeant John M'Koy, from the Cork recruiting district, to be ensign, vice Sinclair, deceased, dated as above; Canadian fencible infantry, lieutenant Mathew Latham, from the 3d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Eccles, appointed to the 2d royal veteran battalion, dated February 11, 1813.—*Brevet*.—Captain R. H. Tolson, of the 26th foot, to be major in the army, dated January 1, 1813.—*Staff*.—Lieutenant Richard Fletcher, from the 18th foot, to be adjutant of a recruiting district, vice Perry, appointed paymaster of the 25th light dragoons, dated March 4, 1813. To be deputy commissaries-general to the forces, assistant-commissary-general William Grieve, dated February 3, 1813; assistant-commissary-general Charles Pratt, dated as above. To be an assistant-commissary to the forces, deputy assistant-commissary-general J. J. Moor, dated February 3, 1813. To be deputy assistant-commissaries-

London Gazette for March 9.

general to the forces, John Cleaveland Green, gent. dated Jan. 27, 1813.—George Yeoland, gent. dated February 3, 1813; J. H. Edwards, gent. dated as above; William Standridge, gent. dated as above; Duncan McNab, gent. dated as above; G. T. W. B. Boyes, gent. dated as above; J. J. Scemitter, gent. dated as above; W. Armstrong, gent. dated as above; J. L. Shelton, gent. dated as above; W. Cundell, gent. dated as above; W. C. Richardson, gent. dated as above; F. L. Chiaramanda, gent. dated as above; L. Nanny, gent. dated as above.—*Hospital Staff.* Assistant-surgeon William Bamfield, from the 58th foot, to be regimental-surgeon for a particular service in the Mediterranean, dated January 21, 1813; Temporary, hospital-mate Jacob Leiblin to be hospital-mate for general service, vice Huerbein, deceased, dated March 4, 1813. The King's German legion.—2d regiment of light dragoons, captain Werner Baron Bussche to be major, vice A. F. Bussche, who retires, dated March 1, 1813; captain and brigade-major Lewis Baron Bock to be captain of a troop, vice Bussche, dated as above; cornet ——— Trefurt to be lieutenant, vice Schneering, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated Feb. 18, 1813; M. Prendergast, gent. to be cornet, vice Trefurt, dated Feb. 22, 1813. 1st bat. of the line, captain George Coulon, from the 8th bat. of the line, to be major, vice Beck, promoted in the 5th battalion of the line, dated February 17, 1813; lieutenant Charles Baron Holle to be captain of a company, vice Marschalk, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated February 19, 1813; ensign B. Fellows to be lieutenant, vice Tatter, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated February 21, 1813. 2d ditto, lieutenant-colonel Lewis Baron Bussche, from the 5th battalion of the line, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Belleville, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated February 16, 1813, captain George Müller to be major, vice Würmb, killed in action, dated February 18, 1813; lieutenant Charles Beurmann to be captain of a company, vice Müller, dated as above; ensign A. Kessler to be lieutenant, vice Beurman, dated February 19, 1813. 3d ditto, Frederick Storren, gent. to be ensign, vice Laffert, promoted, dated February 18, 1813. 4th ditto, ensign Lewis de la Fargue to be lieutenant, vice Kronenfeldt, promoted on the staff, dated February 20, 1813. 5th ditto, brevet lieutenant-colonel A. Baron Beck, from the 1st battalion of the line, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Bussche, appointed to the 3d battalion of the line, dated February 17, 1813; lieutenant T. Gallenberg, from the dépôt company, to be lieutenant, vice Weyhe, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated as above. 7th ditto, captain Charles Pringle, from the dépôt company, to be captain of a company, vice Ebell, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated as above. 8th ditto, captain and brigade major Augustus Baron Wense to be captain of a company, vice Coulon, promoted in the 1st battalion of the line, dated February 18, 1813. Veteran battalion.—Ensign Frederick Kuster, from the dépôt company, to be ensign, dated February 17, 1813. *Staff.*—Lieutenant Ernest Kronenfeldt, from the 4th battalion of the line, to be brigade major (with the rank of captain), vice Wense, appointed to the 8th battalion of the line, dated February 20, 1813.—**MEMORANDUM.** The undermentioned officers are superseded, being absent without leave; assistant-surgeon Meade, of the 60th foot; lieutenant Carter, of the 100th foot.—**ERRATA** in the Gazettes of the 8th and 29th of Dec. 1812, and 2d instant. The King's German legion.—1st battalion of the line; for ensign Meyer to be lieutenant, vice Bothmer, killed in action, read ensign Meyer to be lieutenant, vice Schlütter, promoted; for ensign Michaelis to be lieutenant, vice Schlütter, promoted, read ensign Michaelis to be lieutenant, vice Holle, promoted. 79th foot; for serjeant John Noyor, from the Coldstream guards, to be ensign, vice Archer, deceased; read serjeant John Noyce, from the Coldstream guards, to be ensign, &c.

Commissions in the Western regiment of Sussex local militia, signed by the lord Lieutenant.—William Stephen Poyntz, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant

London Gazette for March 9.

vice the earl of Egremont, resigned, dated July 30, 1812; James Holmes Goble, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Biddulph, resigned, dated October 1, 1812; Richard Warren, esq. to be first major, vice Goble, promoted, dated as above; H. Hall Viscount Gage to be 2d major, dated Feb. 24, 1813; W. H. Merricks, esq. to be captain, dated May 16, 1809; Thomas Lowry Skelton, esq. to be ditto, dated June 6, 1809; John Geere Blagden, esq. to be ditto, dated April 16, 1811; George Butcher, esq. to be ditto, dated May 1, 1811; John Sayres, esq. to be ditto, dated May 20, 1811; John Mellersh, esq. to be ditto, dated May 1, 1812; Samuel Twyford, esq. to be ditto, vice the Honourable George King, resigned, dated Dec. 2, 1812; William Sargent, esq. to be ditto, vice Peachey, resigned, dated as above; John Diggins, esq. to be ditto, vice Ellis, resigned, dated December 12, 1812; Robert Tichborne, esq. to be ditto, vice Baller, resigned, dated as above; Edward Hide, gent. to be lieutenant, dated June 28, 1810; Thomas Chaffield, gent. to be ditto; dated July 7, 1810; Henry Trew, gent. to be ditto, dated April 6, 1811; Walter Calhoun, gent. to be ditto, vice Carver, resigned, dated December 12, 1812; John Ide, gent. to be ditto, vice Hersee, resigned, dated as above; George Barker, gent. to be ditto, vice Rice, resigned, dated February 24, 1813; George Murrell, gent. to be ensign, dated September 9, 1810; James Stenning, gent. to be ditto, dated September 27, 1810; James Berkshire Street, gent. to be ditto, dated May 18, 1812; Thomas Archer, gent. to be adjutant and captain, dated April 24, 1809; William Raper, gent. to be quarter-master, dated March 8, 1810; William Gruggen, gent. to be surgeon, dated October 10, 1810; James Berkshire Street, gent. to be assistant-surgeon, dated May 18, 1812. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford.—The King's own Staffordshire militia.—Major William Palmer to be lieutenant-colonel, vice the honourable T. C. Talbot, resigned, dated Feb. 12, 1813; ensign Edward Newton, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned, dated Dec. 17, 1812; ensign George Storr to be ditto, vice Warburton, resigned, dated February 3, 1813; Thomas Edward Henry Holland, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; William Macdonald Matthews, gent. to be ditto, dated February 22, 1813. North Stafford local militia.—William Bewley Meeke, esq. to be captain, dated Dec. 17, 1812. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county and county and city of Gloucester, and the county and city of Bristol.—The right honourable Henry George Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley) to be deputy lieutenant, dated February 25, 1813. Horsley and Tetbury volunteer infantry.—Ensign Thomas Clift to be lieutenant, vice Lock, dated Sep. 2, 1812; Thomas Cook, gent. to be ensign, vice Clift, dated as above.—ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 6th of Feb. and 2d of March 1813.—Southern regiment of Northumberland local militia, for *Ralph Laters*, gent. to be lieutenant; read *Ralph Naters*, gent. to be lieutenant; for *Ralph Caseley*, gent. to be quarter-master; read *Robert Caseley*, gent. to be quarter-master; for *Thomas Finley*, esq. to be captain; read *Thomas Tinley*, esq. to be captain.

An Address has been presented to his royal Highness the Prince Regent by the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Kildare, which Address his royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

*London Gazette for March 13.***The London Gazette.****Published by Authority.***From TUESDAY, March 9, to SATURDAY, March 13, 1813.*

Whitehall, February 17, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, taking into consideration the zeal, distinguished bravery, and meritorious services of Sir Christopher Cole, Knight, Captain in the Royal Navy, particularly manifested when commanding a squadron of His Majesty's ships at the capture of the island of Banda-Neira, and its dependencies, where he landed at the head of one hundred and eighty men of the said squadron, stormed and carried the castle of Belgica, and the other forts of the said island, altogether mounting 150 guns, and defended by a garrison consisting of 750 regular troops, and 500 militia; which gallant exploit occasioned the immediate and unconditional surrender of the whole of those valuable possessions to His Majesty's arms; hath been graciously pleased to grant unto the said Sir Christopher Cole his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he and his descendants may bear, as an addition to the armorial ensigns used by his family, (being a bull passant thereon, three annulets, the whole within a bordure charged with annulets and bezants alternately,) the honourable augmentation following, that is to say: "On a bend a scaling ladder, over all a canton thereon, on a mount a castle with five towers, superinscribed BELGICA;" and, as an augmentation to his crest, (being a demi-dragon charged with three annulets,) "the same issuant from a naval crown, and supporting a flag-staff, thereon hoisted a Dutch ensign, the centre stripe inscribed BANDA, and above an English pendant flying," to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Sir Christopher Cole, Knight, and his descendants; provided the said honourable augmentation be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and the said royal concession be first recorded in the college of arms.

Whitehall, March 4, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Lieutenant Richard Moorman, of the Royal Navy, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Little Cross of the Royal Sicilian Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit, which his Majesty Ferdinand the fourth, King of the two Sicilies, has been pleased to confer upon him, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by the said king of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Lieutenant Richard Moorman, in several attacks against the enemy near Messina: provided, nevertheless, that this, his Majesty's licence and permission, doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And also to order, that the said royal concession, and especial mark of the royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 5, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Henry Darell, of Cale-Hill, in the county of Kent, Esq. on behalf of James Haydock Boardman, a minor, his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that the said James Haydock Boardman may (in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of James Haydock, late of Datchett, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. deceased) take and use the surname of Haydock only, and that he may also bear the arms of Haydock quarterly, with those of Boardman, provided such arms be first

London Gazette for March 13.

duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office; otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to order, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 13, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Isaac Coffin Greenly, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, his Majesty's Royal licence and authority, that he may relinquish the surname and arms of Greenly, and henceforth use and bear his own family surname of Coffin only; provided that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Office of Ordnance, March 9, 1813.—Corps of royal engineers—second lieutenant George West to be first lieutenant, vice Tylden, promoted, dated March 1, 1813; second lieutenant Charles Wright to be ditto, vice Wells, promoted, dated as above; second lieutenant Charles Rivers to be ditto, vice Grant promoted, dated as above; second lieutenant Robert Hunt to be ditto, vice Dawson, promoted, dated as above: Corps of royal military artificers, or sappers and miners—Hugh Bailey Mackenzie, gent. to be sub-lieutenant, dated February 1, 1813. Commissions in the Wiltshire regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—John Penn Allen, esq. to be captain, dated January 31, 1812; Robert Langston, esq. to be ditto, dated July 9, 1812; John Butler, esq. to be ditto, dated July 18, 1812; William Dampier, esq. to be ditto, dated August 10, 1812; John Allen, gent. to be lieutenant, dated October 4, 1811; John Long, gent. to be ditto, dated January 4, 1812; Thomas Hopper, gent. to be ditto, dated February 2, 1812; John Smyth, gent. to be ditto, dated May 30, 1812; Thomas Theobald, gent. to be ditto, dated June 1, 1812; William Henry Law, gent. to be ditto, dated December 5, 1812; William Henry Law, gent. to be ensign, dated February 29, 1812; Henry Terry, gent. to be ditto, dated May 6, 1812; Thomas Sturges Mills, gent. to be ditto, dated October 5, 1812; John Willan, gent. to be ditto, dated November 9, 1812; John Pinniger, gent. to be ditto, dated February 18, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln—royal north Lincoln militia—ensign Thomas Young to be lieutenant, dated February 19, 1813; ensign George Daken to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Chemmell, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Loveden local militia—lieutenant William Southworth Ashton to be captain, dated February 17, 1813; Matthew Ashton, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above. Commissions in the southern regiment of Northumberland local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—adjutant William Leaviss to be captain, by brevet, dated March 2, 1813; quarter-master Robert Caseley to be lieutenant, by brevet, dated as above. Commissions in the 43d or Argyle and Bute regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Argyle—Stewart W. Campbell, esq. to be captain, vice Colin Campbell, promoted, dated November 10, 1812; ensign Robert Mac Gregor to be lieutenant, vice M'Coll, resigned, dated January 2, 1813; Angus MacAlister, gent. to be ensign, vice MacGregor, promoted, dated as above. Commissions in the 2d eastern regiment of Norfolk local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk—lieutenant William Moore to be captain, vice Watson, resigned, dated February 23, 1803; lieutenant John Cocksedge Bignold to be ditto, dated February 24, 1813; Charles Allen Tasker, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Moore, promoted, dated February 23, 1813; ensign William Tomlinson to be ditto, vice Bignold, promoted, dated February 24, 1813; ensign John Smith to be ditto, dated February 25, 1813; ensign James Henry Utting to be ditto, dated February 26, 1813; Matthew Rackham, gent. to be ditto, dated February 27, 1813.

*London Gazette for March 16.***The London Gazette.****Published by Authority.***From SATURDAY, March 13, to TUESDAY, March 16, 1813.*

Foreign-office, March 16, 1813—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6, 1813.—**MY LORD,**—BY the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 28th of January, it appears, that on the 20th of January, Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters were at Pultusk, and his advanced posts, which had been drawn in from Snyacloff and Novogrodek, were established in Ostrolenka. I have no details of the movements of General Sachén's column on the left, but I have reason to believe that it advanced near the line of the Bug upon Warsaw, observing Regnier's corps on the left bank of that river, which corps in a former report we stated to have formed a support to the right of the Austrian auxiliary force. General Milloradowitch's column has continued to move from Augustoff by Radziloff and Little Plozk, in the direction of Hudek, a small village west of Novogrodek, meeting near Lomsa, with General Vassizchikoff's corps, which had continued to follow the Austrian advanced posts, and this movement obliged the latter to retire to Ostrolenka.

The Field-Marshal's column, with which the Emperor was present in person, moved from Ligne to Johanisberg, and from thence to Willenbourg, combining its movements, so as to reach the last named place by the time General Milloradowitch's corps could arrive near Pyatnitz on the 27th January. General Wintzingerode, with a strong corps of light troops, formed an advanced guard to both these columns, marching by Maschinitz upon Corchell, and covering the country round that place. These movements have driven in the advanced posts of the Austrians. As the Russian army was expected again to move on the 30th, apparently in the direction of the Vistula, it seems probable that the Austrian corps will continue its march, and pass that river. General Regnier was on the 19th at Okunieff, to the eastward of Warsaw. The French head-quarters being established at Posen, it is possible that Regnier, since that date, may have marched down the Vistula in that direction, passing behind the rear of the Austrians, but if he should have united with Prince Schwartzberg, the reinforcement would not place their united force in a situation to resist the troops opposed to them. Meanwhile the advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienbourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Dantzic, General Count Platoff's head quarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic. Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz, and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.—The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing on the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy at any other post on the Vistula. I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART.

London Gazette for March 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. dated Freneda, February 24, 1813.

AFTER the enemy had retired across the Tormes, and their troops had taken up their cantonments, those on the Upper Tormes collected again on the 19th instant from Piedrahita, Congosta, El Barco, and Avila; and on the morning of the 20th a body of about fifteen hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the General of Division Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's post at Bejar, consisting of the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Cacadores, which troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, of the 50th. The surprise did not succeed; and the enemy were repulsed with loss, and were pursued for some distance by the 6th Cacadores, under Major Mitchell. I enclose Colonel Harrison's report, from which your Lordship will observe that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores. The enemy have lately collected at Benavente about five or six thousand men from their garrisons on the Duro; and made last week an incursion beyond the Esla towards Puebla de Sanabria. There has been no other movement that I have heard of.

Extract of a Report from Lieutenant Colonel Harrison to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, 20th February 1813.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that a little before day-break this morning, our picquets were attacked, and after some smart firing were obliged to fall back; but, on being reinforced by some companies of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores, the enemy were driven back, leaving some dead; they retired across the bridge on the road to Congosto, and were for some time followed by Major Mitchell with the 6th Cacadores, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he has afforded me on this occasion. I beg leave also to mention Captain Moraz, of the 6th Cacadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's advance, and was slightly wounded. I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and men of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores, who compose the garrison of this place.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir Stapleton Cotton, Baronet, an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Representative in Parliament for the borough of Newark-upon-Trent, His Majesty's royal licence and premission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal hath been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by that Officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula. And also to command, that the said concession, and especial mark of the royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that they may respectively accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the

London Gazette for March 16.

Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured them, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by those officers in several actions with the enemy, in the Peninsula: Provided, nevertheless, that his Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And his Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the respective royal concessions and declarations, together with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Denis Pack, Esq. Colonel in the Army, one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 71st (Highland) regiment of foot, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service.

John Wilson, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal York Rangers, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service.

Robert Edward Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset) Colonel in the Army, one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (or Queen's own) regiment of Dragoons, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Gloucester.

Sir Richard Fletcher, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel in the corps of Royal Engineers, and Chief Engineer with the army of Spain and Portugal.

Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, Knight, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 95th regiment of foot, and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's forces serving in Canada.

Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service.

Thomas Noel Hill, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and now serving with the Portuguese Army.

William Williams, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 13th (or the 1st Somersetshire) regiment of foot.

Gregory Holman Bromley Way, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 29th (or the Worcestershire) regiment of foot.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Robert Hall, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Brigadier-General in the service of his Majesty Ferdinand the fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, which his Sicilian Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him in testimony of the high sense his said Majesty entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Captain Hall in several attacks on the enemy's flotilla on the coast of Calabria: provided nevertheless, that his Majesty's said licence and permission, doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

And also to order that the said Royal concession and especial mark of the Royal favour together with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, March 16, 1813.—2d regiment of life guards, lieutenant A. M'Innes

London Gazette for March 16.

to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Welby, who retires, commission dated March 1, 1813. Royal regiment of horse guards, corporal John Speed to be quarter-master, vice Dukes, who retires, dated March 11, 1813. 3d regiment of dragoons, lieutenant V. Jones, from the 18th light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Heywood, who retires, dated as above. 7th regiment of light dragoons, cornet William Grenfell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wildman, promoted, dated as above. 8th ditto, William Shotter Rickwood, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, vice Burrowes, who resigns, dated March 11, 1813. 9th regiment of light dragoons, ——— Korke, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, vice Gain, placed upon half-pay, dated as above. 11th ditto, surgeon James O. Meally, from the 50th foot, to be surgeon, vice Gilchrist, deceased, dated as above; hospital-mate John G. Smith to be assistant-surgeon, vice Watkins, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 14th ditto, cornet C. G. Humphreys to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caswell, who retires, dated as above; regimental quarter-master ——— McCarthy to be cornet, without purchase, vice Humphreys, dated as above; troop quarter-master Henry Smith to be regimental quarter-master, vice McCarthy, dated as above. 16th ditto, cornet Anthony Bacon to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Penrice, promoted in the 60th foot, dated as above. 6th regiment of foot, hospital-mate Robert Goodriche to be assistant-surgeon, vice Dwyer, promoted, dated as above. 7th ditto, Justin Brenan, esq. to be paymaster, vice Armstrong, who resigns, dated as above. 9th ditto, hospital-mate William B. Clements to be assistant-surgeon, vice Bulkeley, promoted in the 48th foot, dated as above. 16th ditto, George Rivers Maltby, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hurring, appointed to the 17th light dragoons, dated as above. 18th ditto, ensign F. E. Steele to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fletcher, appointed adjutant of a recruiting district, dated as above; Edward Juge, gent. to be ensign, vice Steele, dated as above. 21st ditto, second lieutenant Harry Pigon to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferrier, promoted in the 92d foot, dated as above. 22d ditto, lieutenant G. W. Lay to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Wauchope, promoted in the regiment of Meuron, dated January 14, 1813; ensign William Ball to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lay, dated March 11, 1813. 24th ditto, to be assistant-surgeons—hospital-mate John Fawcet, vice Bently, deceased, dated as above; hospital-mate Denizis Kearney, vice Elkington, promoted in the 30th foot, dated as above. 26th ditto, quarter-master-serjeant ——— McGregor to be quarter-master vice Miller, deceased, dated as above. 30th ditto, assistant-surgeon J. G. Elkington, from the 24th foot, to be surgeon, vice Hughes, deceased, dated as above. 33d ditto, lieutenant J. M. Hartz to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Jefferies, who retires, dated as above; ensign A. Gore to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hartz, dated as above; James Forlong, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gabagan, promoted, dated March 11, 1813. 35th regiment of foot, captain Thomas McNiell, from the 64th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Andrews, who exchanges, dated as above. 38th ditto, George Mitchell, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, dated as above. 48th ditto, hospital-mate Richard N. Starr to be assistant-surgeon, vice Henderson, appointed to the 42d foot, dated as above. 50th ditto, assistant-surgeon Baillie Ross, from the 94th foot, to be surgeon, vice O'Meally, appointed to the 11th light dragoons, dated as above; hospital-mate Colin Siewwright to be assistant-surgeon, vice Morgan, deceased, dated as above. 51st ditto, hospital-mate Percy FitzPatrick to be assistant-surgeon, vice Ried, promoted in the 68th foot, dated as above. 53d ditto, ensign J. C. Brodie to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above; to be ensigns—serjeant-major ——— Wilton, without purchase, vice Hardcastle, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above; Edmund Saunderson Prideaux, gent. vice Brodie, dated March 11,

London Gazette for March 16.

1813. 60th ditto lieutenant Matthew Moore, from the 99th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Du Bourblanc, promoted in the regiment of Meuron, dated as above. 65th ditto, ensign H. F. Sharp to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dun, appointed to the 12th foot, dated as above. Adam Cuppage, gent. to be ensign, vice Sharp, dated as above. 69th ditto, lieutenant Joseph Deighton, from the West Norfolk militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 74th ditto, captain Thomas Andrews, from the 35th foot, to be captain of a company, vice M'Niell, who exchanges, dated as above; hospital-mate Thomas Napier to be assistant-surgeon, vice king, deceased, dated as above. 78th ditto, Charles M. Macleod, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Marquis, promoted, dated as above. 86th ditto, Richard Dalhousie Ramsay, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hale, who retires, dated as above. 87th ditto, lieutenant James J. Moore to be adjutant, vice White, appointed to the royal staff corps, dated as above. 92d ditto, James Robert Hart, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires, dated as above. 94th ditto, hospital-mate John Cross to be assistant-surgeon, vice Ross, promoted in the 50th foot, dated as above. 95th ditto, William Wright, gent. to be second lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Kenzie, who resigns, dated as above; hospital-mate James Armstrong to be assistant-surgeon, vice Ridgway, promoted, dated March 11, 1813. 96th regiment of foot, ensign M. Fitzgerald to be lieutenant, vice Archer, deceased, dated as above; James Braud, gent. to be ensign, vice Fitzgerald, dated as above; quarter-master-serjeant Cornick Burns to be quarter-master, vice Smith, deceased, dated as above. 101st ditto, William Fry, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lintott, appointed to the 50th foot, dated as above. 1st West India regiment, George William Henry Miller, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Kerr, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. 8th ditto, lieutenant T. Anderson to be adjutant, vice Taylor, deceased, dated as above. Royal York rangers, ensign William Hunt to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Heddle, appointed to the royal African corps, dated as above; Humphrey Clugston Gray, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hunt, dated as above. Royal West India rangers, C. Gurley, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Long, deceased, dated as above. 13th royal veteran battalion, surgeon John Lear, from the 5th foot, to be surgeon, dated as above; assistant-surgeon Thomas Watkins, from the 11th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, dated as above. Glen-gary light infantry fencibles, lieutenant Thomas Powell, from the 24th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Shaw, deceased, dated as above. *Brevet*—Major John Gardiner, of the 6th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army, he having been appointed deputy adjutant-general to the forces serving in the island of Walcheren, vice Walsh, who resigned, dated October 29, 1809. *Staff*—to be deputy assistant-commissaries-general to the forces—William Amey, gent. dated February 23, 1813; Thomas B. Trotman, gent., dated as above; William Duke gent., dated as above; Henry Curl, gent., dated as above. *Hospital Staff*—Dr. Sir James Fellowes to be deputy inspector of hospitals, dated March 11, 1813; hospital-mate James Dease to be assistant-surgeon to the forces, vice Curl, deceased, dated as above; acting apothecary John Carter to be apothecary to the forces, vice Travers, deceased, dated as above; John Ferguson, gent. to be hospital-mate for general service, vice Kennedy, promoted, dated as above. *Barracks*—Philip Van Cortlandt, esq. town major of Halifax, to be deputy barrack-master general to the forces in Canada, vice Thesign, deceased, dated February 20, 1813; Warwick Hill Tonkin general to be barrack-master to the forces in Great Britain, dated February 23, 1813. The king's German legion—2d regiment of light dragoons, troop quarter-master Henry Fricke to be cornet, vice Schultze, whose appointment has not taken place, dated March 3, 1813. 3d ditto, Eberhard Gerstlacker, gent. to be cornet, vice

London Gazette for March 20.

Horn, who resigns, dated March 4, 1813. 4th battalion of the line, lieutenant Frederick Hotzon to be captain of a company, vice Dolge, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated as above; ensign Ernestus Brinckmann to be lieutenant, vice Hotzen, dated as above. Watteville's regiment—to be ensigns—Charles May, gent. vice Riguad, promoted, dated March 10, 1813; Ferdinand Hecken, gent. vice Pelican, promoted, dated March 11, 1813. York light infantry volunteers—ensign Thomas Stopford to be lieutenant, vice Donelly, deceased, dated as above; A. G. Laing, gent. to be ensign, vice Stopford, dated as above. Silician regiment—hospital-mate Michael Fogarty to be assistant-surgeon, vice Broadfoot, promoted, dated as above. Veteran battalion—captain Frederick Dolge, from the 4th battalion of the line, to be captain of a company, dated March 3, 1813; serjeant Charles Dedcoke, from the 1st light infantry battalion, to be ensign, dated as above.—MEMORANDUM—second lieutenant Bayly, of the 2d Ceylon regiment, is superseded, being absent without leave; the appointment of Augustus Faulkner, gent. to be ensign in the 77th foot, vice Thorp, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d February 1813, has not taken place.—ERRATA in the Gazette of the 24th of November last—61st regiment of foot—for captain Oke to be major, without purchase, vice *Downing, dead of his wounds*, read captain Oke to be major, vice *Royal, promoted*; for brevet major Owen to be major, vice *Royal, promoted*, read brevet major Owen to be major, vice *Downing, dead of his wounds*.—Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Kent—Chatham and Dartford regiment of local militia—lieutenant Edward Boys to be captain, vice Hussey, resigned, dated March 2, 1813; the honourable Edward Bligh (commonly called Lord Clifton) to be lieutenant, vice Boys, promoted, dated as above; ensign James Simmons to be ditto, vice Broadley, resigned, dated March 3, 1813; ensign Edward Twopeny to be ditto, vice Gordon, resigned, dated March 4, 1813; Edward Boys, jun. gent. to be ensign, vice Simmons, promoted, dated March 2, 1813; Charles Rosher, gent. to be ditto, vice Twopeny, promoted, dated March 3, 1813; Francis Dickens, gent. vice Percy, deceased, dated March 4, 1813; Charles Kennett, gent. vice Gibbons, resigned, dated March 5, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants.—Gosport and Alverstoke battalion of volunteer infantry.—James Huskins, gent. to be ensign, dated March 4, 1813; Charles Whitcomb, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Henry St. John Neale, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Loyal Whitechurch and Highclere battalion of volunteer infantry.—Captain Thomas Bingham to be major commandant, dated March 4, 1813; lieutenant Henry Hayter to be captain, dated as above. Portsmouth victualling office volunteer artillery, John Foster, gent. to be first lieutenant, vice Chillingsworth, resigned, dated March 12, 1813; John Meredith, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Foster promoted, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March 16, to SATURDAY, March 20, 1813.

Admiralty-office, March 20, 1813.—ADMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from the Honourable captain Blackwood, of his Majesty's ship the Warspite, dated the 12th and 14th instant: The former reporting the capture, by the Warspite and Pheasant, of the William Bayard Ameri-

London Gazette for March 20.

can letter of marque schooner, of four guns and thirty men. And the letter stating the capture, by the War-spice, of the Cannoonier, American ship letter of marque, of eight guns and twenty-eight men: And also a return of the following American vessels, taken by the Warspite; viz—Brig Mars, of 178 tons, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux.—Schooner Pert, of 104 tons, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia.—Ship Charlotte, of 360 tons, from Charlestown to Bourdeaux.

Admiralty-office, March 20, 1813.—Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the American Station, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda, 25th February 1813—SIR,—ENCLOSED herewith, I beg leave to transmit the following letters, reporting the captures of the vessels therein mentioned:—Letter dated 9th January 1813, from Captain Sir John Poo Beresford, of the Poictiers, reporting the capture of the American schooner privateer Highflyer, of five guns and seventy-two men.—Letter dated 17th January 1813, from Captain Lumley, of the Narcissus, reporting the capture of the United States brig of war Viper, of twelve guns and ninety-three men.—Letter dated 6th February 1813, from Captain Kippen, of the Peruvian, reporting the capture of the American privateer ship John, of sixteen guns and one hundred men.—Letter dated 9th February 1813, from Captain Burdett, of the Maidstone, reporting the capture of the American armed schooner Lottery, of six guns and twenty-eight men, laden with coffee, sugar, and logwood. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, at Sea, Jan. 9, 1813.—SIR, I BEG leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Acasta, captured this day the American schooner privateer Highflyer, mounting five guns, and having on board a complement of seventy-two men: she was on her return from the West Indies, where she had made several captures, is a particularly fine vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and sails remarkably fast. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. P. BERESFORD, Captain.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Narcissus, at Sea, January, 17, 1813.—SIR,—I BEG leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured this day the United States brig of war Viper, mounting twelve guns, and having on board ninety-three men, she had been cruising seven weeks off the Havanna, and had made no captures. I have &c. (Signed) JOHN RICHARD LUMLEY, Captain.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Peruvian, at Sea, February 6, 1813—SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in beating up to my station from St. Thomas's, Sombrero bearing W. by S. distant seventy-nine miles, I this morning fell in with, and, after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, captured the American privateer ship John, mounting sixteen guns, with a complement of one hundred men. For the last two hours of the chase, the privateer had an opportunity of keeping up a fire on us from her after guns, but on the breeze freshening, we got within pistol-range of her, and, after the exchange of a fire of the bow guns and small arms from the marines, she rounded too and surrendered to his Majesty's brig under my command. I have, &c. GEORGE KIPPEN, Commander.

Sir Francis Laforey Bart. Rear-Admiral &c.

(To be Continued in our Next.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR JULY, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. Portrait of Brigadier-General Downie. 2. Map of the Seat of War.
-

CONTENTS.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.	List of Honorary Distinctions, and
Brigadier-General Downie ... page 171	Facings and Lace of Regiments 227
General Bernadotte, Prince Royal	MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.
of Sweden..... 180	The custom of animadverting on
JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAM-	the opinion of Courts Martial 223
PAIGNS.	FRENCH OFFICIAL EULLETINS.
The Emperor Napoleon—Campaign	Staff of the Grand Army..... 225
in Germany 191	Battle of Weissenfels and Lutzen.. 228
Battle of Gross-Gorschen..... 201	Details of the general battle..... 231
ITINERARY THROUGH THE SEAT	GENERAL ORDERLY-BOOK.
OF WAR.	General-Order—Wives of Soldiers 239
From England through Sweden and	LONDON GAZETTES.
Denmark to Petersburg..... 204	Dispatches from Lord Cathcart, 257
ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.	Death and Funeral of H. R. H. the
Permanent Fortification..... 213	Duchess of Brunswick 246, 252
—	And a variety of captures, promo-
History of the French Campaign in	tions, &c. &c. 241, 242, 248, 254, 257,
Russia, in the years 1812,—13.. 217	261.
	Table of Contents—Part Second.

London :

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS.—1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AS several of our Correspondents had expressed a wish to have the Gazettes brought more forwards, so as to come within the month, we have endeavoured, as we always shall do, to comply with their wishes. We have therefore given a greater number of them this month; and in the following number we hope to be able to execute our original purpose—that of giving the Gazettes down to the last Gazette-day of the month. We must be allowed to express our hopes, that the arrangement of the French Bulletins, which is exclusively our own, and is agreeable to their nature in the Moniteur, will meet with approbation.

From the length of the Gazettes and Bulletins, we have been compelled to defer, even to another month, some very valuable articles, particularly Duplicates of Dispatches, with the Details, omitted in the Gazettes.

As we have mentioned this latter point, we have to add, that we hope that the Military Chronicle is about to be published,—by Authority.

We conceive it unnecessary to add, that we shall not purchase this distinction by any compromise of our independence. If it be given to us for any merit, it is for our acknowledged Decorum and Utility.

Our Biographies, from very intelligible reasons, will hereafter be Memoirs of Service,—without opinions or comparisons.

** * We beg leave to offer our apologies to the Swedish Envoy, for a passage with respect to the Crown Prince, in our current Campaign of Germany in our last number. We acknowledge ourselves to have been in error. The documents before us prove the perfect Honour and Wisdom of the Court of Stockholm.*





BRIG^R GEN^L SIR JOHN DOWNIE

*Engraved by Will^m Nicholls, (for the Military Chronicle)
from an original Miniature Painted by Nunes de Carvalho,
in the possession of Major Gen^L The Right Hon^{ble} The Earl of Fife.*

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

JULY, 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOWNIE,

COLONEL-COMMANDANT-GENERAL OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF ESTREMADURA, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF MERIT OF CHARLES III. &c. &c.

NO event in modern times is more calculated to excite the indignation of posterity than the conduct which Bonaparte adopted towards Spain, in his attempt to overthrow that ancient monarchy and annex its resources to the crown of France. The means which he pursued in his first outset towards subverting the independance of this powerful kingdom were marked with a more than ordinary degree of that duplicity which forms a prominent feature in his extraordinary character. By a base stratagem he succeeded in carrying the Royal Family of Spain into captivity, in which scheme he derived considerable assistance from the treachery of Martin Godoy, a worthless minion, to whom the Queen had long been attached, and by whose favour he had been created Prince of the Peace. This person, raised from obscurity by the criminal partiality of Her Majesty, had for a long time swayed the councils of the feeble Charles the Fourth, and was himself the tool of Bonaparte, into whose hands the treasures of the Indies were profusely poured. But although the measures pursued by the French ruler appeared favourable to his projects against the independance of the Spanish nation, yet having prematurely thrown off the mask and declared his brother Joseph their future king, this noble-minded people, feeling the indignity that was intended to be put upon them, and in revenge for the infamous seizure of their venerable monarch and his family, flew to arms. In every province the standard of liberty was speedily raised and joined by bands of patriots, whose object was to assert the freedom of their country, and deliver themselves from the threatened yoke of France. The spirit displayed on this occasion by the Spanish patriots was hailed by Great Britain with that noble sympathy which has ever since induced her to give the most cordial assistance to this injured people. Arms and money were promptly furnished, and ere long a British army arrived in the Peninsula to co-operate with the patriots

Brigadier-General Downie.

in protecting them from the thralldom of France. Spain was then without an army, the only regular force having been sent out of the country, and at this critical period of time was stationed by the policy of Bonaparte in a remote corner of the world, on the shores of the Baltic, under the command of the late Marquess de la Romana. Thus situated, the Spaniards entered into the contest under manifold disadvantages. The enemy with whom they had to contend had overthrown the most powerful nations of the Continent, and had proved himself eminently skilled in the art of war.

The arduous struggle in which the Spaniards became now engaged was viewed with no common interest by the other powers of Europe; but in their melancholy enslaved state, they were debarred from taking an active part, and it was reserved for Great Britain alone to contribute her powerful aid.

Amongst the number of British officers who have drawn their swords in defence of Spanish freedom and independance, there is none to whom that nation is more indebted than the subject of the following biographical sketch, which we feel a sincere pleasure in presenting to our readers,—not only as a just tribute to the merits of a brave and gallant individual, but also to prove, that the resources of an ardent mind, possessing a just self-confidence, are adequate to meet and overcome difficulties, under which ordinary characters would sink without an effort to prevent their annihilation.

John Downie, Esquire, was born in the year 1780, and is descended from a respectable family in the county of Stirling, North Britain, which has also to boast the giving birth to the renowned King, Robert Bruce, the gallant defender of his native land from the threatened subjugation of England, under one of her most warlike monarchs, Edward the 1st. At an early age he embarked for the West Indies, with a view of improving his fortune, but the bent of his disposition led to the profession of arms, and, following this impulse, he accompanied General Miranda, with the rank of Colonel, and as second in command, upon the first expedition which that enterprising officer undertook against the Spanish colonies.

General Miranda's means being inadequate to the accomplishment of his proposed object, he returned to England, accompanied by the subject of this memoir, whose conduct in the expedition was honoured by the most flattering testimonials from General Bowyer, Commander in Chief of the British troops in the West Indies, and Lieut.-Gen. Heslop, Governor of Trinidad, in their dispatches to Government. Shortly after his arrival in Great Britain he proceeded to join the army, under the command of the lamented Sir John Moore, in Spain, having received the appointment of Assistant-Commissary-General. During the disastrous retreat which preceded the battles of Corunna, and the fall of the gallant General, Colonel Downie rendered important services to the

Brigadier-General Downie.

British army, by his unremitting zeal and attention to the duties of the Commissariat. He returned to England after the death of Sir John Moore; but a life of ease and inactivity suited not his enterprising character. Accordingly, after a short interval, we find him again employed under Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Marquess Wellington, whom he accompanied in the several operations at the passage of the Douro, the capture of Oporto, and subsequent pursuit of the French army under Marshal Soult to the frontiers of Galicia. In the various services required of him, Colonel Downie displayed the greatest address; and he had the good fortune to conciliate the inhabitants of the country through which the British troops marched, while levying the necessary supplies.

After a fortnight's repose in the fertile valley of the Tagus, Lord Wellington advanced into Spain, having previously employed several officers to procure information as to the movements of the French. Colonel Downie distinguished himself in this service, having proceeded beyond Placentia, and ascertained that the enemy's advanced post was stationed on the banks of the Tictae; from which point, however, it was withdrawn when the British entered Spain.

It is not meant, in this place, to dwell upon the events which followed the arrival of the British at Talavera. We shall merely observe, that Colonel Downie was particularly active in procuring the supplies so much wanted by Lord Wellington for his brave troops, and, after that memorable battle, he was selected to proceed with a body of cavalry, in the direction of Salado, for the purpose of collecting whatever subsistence the country produced, for the maintenance of the British army. On the very day of his departure from Talavera, he had the good fortune to make prisoner a French officer, from whom some information of great importance was procured, and transmitted by Colonel Downie to the Commander in Chief, who was fully sensible of his meritorious exertions. The unexpected retreat of the allied army from Talavera placed him in a situation from which it required all his address to extricate himself. In this he succeeded, after being engaged with one of the enemy's patrols, and joined Lord Wellington at Jaracejo, with a welcome supply of stores for the army.

While the British troops were placed in cantonments on the line of the Guadiana, in the autumn of 1809, Colonel Downie was employed in collecting the resources of the provinces to the South of the Tagus. His acquaintance with the Spanish language and character, and the popularity of his manners, rendered him an universal favourite in that part of the country, and proved of the greatest advantage to the service, by facilitating the objects of his mission. But although thus actively engaged in the duties of his department, he perceived that the moment was arrived when, by this partiality of the Spaniards, he should be enabled to realize his early hopes of acquiring military distinction; and,

Brigadier-General Downie.

having signified his views to the principal families of Estremadura, Colonel Downie had the satisfaction to receive the most flattering assurances of their assistance in raising a body of troops, to be organized and placed under his command.

The Spanish regency having approved of his plan, at the suggestion of the respected Marquess de la Romana, Colonel Downie repaired to England; and having submitted his intentions to the British government, he was gratified to find that his zealous efforts were properly appreciated.

Accordingly, in the latter end of 1810, he embarked at Plymouth, on board the *Abercrombie*, of 74 guns, with dispatches for Lord Wellington, and reached the British head-quarters, at Cartaxo, on the 8th of December. A few days afterwards, he proceeded to Badajos, and commenced the formation of the Loyal Legion of Estremadura, of which he had now the honour to be appointed Colonel-Commandant.

It is not to be supposed that Colonel Downie had proceeded thus far in the accomplishment of his great object, without experiencing considerable difficulties, more particularly from certain officers of old standing, who could not behold, without a portion of jealousy, this enterprising Briton at the head of a Spanish corps, which, animated by the enthusiasm of its gallant leader, has since repeatedly covered itself with glory. But he succeeded in overcoming these obstacles, and, by adopting the ancient Spanish costume, worn in the days of Cortez and Pizarro, names which still live in the grateful remembrance of their country, several of the young nobility were induced to solicit commissions in the Legion of Estremadura, and its ranks were formed from the patriotic peasantry, who eagerly flocked to join his standard. In the command of his legion, Colonel Downie had frequent opportunities of displaying his military talents. He has repeatedly received the thanks of the Spanish Commander in Chief on the field of battle, particularly for his gallant conduct in the brilliant affair of Araya de los Molinas, where with his cavalry he formed the reserve of the Spanish army, and had the good fortune to make upwards of two hundred and forty of the enemy prisoners.

The last affair of importance in which General Downie signalized himself was in driving the French out of Seville. His legion was twice repulsed in their attempts to force the bridge, and their brave commander each time wounded. On the third attack, and just as he had cleared the chasm made by the enemy in the bridge of Seville, to aid their defences, he received a severe wound by a grape shot, on the face and head, which shattered the cheek bone, and totally destroyed the vision of his right eye. He was so much stunned as to fall from his horse, and, upon coming to his recollection, he found himself surrounded by the enemy, and taken prisoner. But even in this trying situation, and suffering from the pain of numerous wounds, his presence of mind did not forsake him, and, by a prodigious effort, he succeeded in throwing his sword (the

Brigadier-General Downie.

same which once graced the thigh of the renowned Pizarro, and presented by his descendant, the Marchioness de Couquisto, to General Downie, as most worthy to wear it), amongst his own people, who still, notwithstanding the fall of their heroic leader, continued to force the bridge, and finally succeeded in dislodging the enemy.

By the directions of General Villatte, the French Commander, General Downie was carried 40 miles to the rear, and most barbarously treated, being fastened to the carriage of a gun, and in that situation dragged along for a considerable distance. At length he was left in a hut, as the enemy did not expect him to survive. However, they had the precaution to take his parole of honour not to serve again until regularly exchanged, which has been recently effected in a manner highly flattering and honourable to this gallant officer. The following documents, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. are subjoined for the purpose of illustrating more particularly the services which General Downie has rendered to his country and the Spanish cause, and the grateful sense which that nation entertains of his military skill, and consummate gallantry in the field.

In the latter end of 1812, General Downie returned to England, and, on his first appearance at Court, was most graciously received by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been pleased to permit the General to accept and wear the Cross of the Order of Charles the Third, conferred upon him by the Regency of Spain; and, as a further mark of his royal favour, the Prince Regent has granted an honourable augmentation to the armorial bearings of his family, illustrative of, and for the purpose of commemorating the splendid services of Brigadier-General Downie on the Peninsula.

On a recent visit to his native country, the General was gratified with a reception, from all ranks, which amply repaid him for the toils and sufferings he had undergone; and, to signalize more particularly the high sense entertained of their gallant countryman's achievements, the nobility and gentry of Renfrewshire have voted him a handsome sword, with a suitable inscription; in addition to which he has had the distinguished honour to receive the freedom of the city of Glasgow, by the hands of their Chief Magistrate and Representative in Parliament, — Finlay, Esq.

We must now take leave of the subject, by expressing a hope that, ere long, General Downie may have an opportunity afforded him of acquiring fresh laurels in the service of his country, on that great theatre of British valour, in which he has already acquired such deserved reputation.

DOCUMENT. No. 1.

By Don Jose Marie de Carvagal and Uristia Urtus Antequie, field-marshal of the royal armies, and (*ad interim*) secretary of state, and of

Brigadier-General Downie.

the war department of Spain and the Indies, &c. &c.—I do hereby certify, that from the documents preserved in the offices of secretary of state, and of dispatch, as minister of war, under my care, that, in the beginning of 1810, Don John Downie, British commissary-general, presented himself at Badajoz to the deceased Captain-General Marquis Romana, and to the superior Junta of Estremadura, to propose the raising of a legion, to be named, the Loyal Legion of Estremadura; that the said captain-general and Junta approved of the proposal, viewing the use it might be of to the common cause, as appears by the original decree, and the Marquess Romana's letter affixed to the document, presented by Downie, dated the first of February of the same year, and another in continuation signed by the then Vice-President of the aforesaid Junta; Don Francisco Maria de Riesco; that, in consequence Downie departed to prepare the necessary arms, clothing, &c. occasionally returning to Badajoz, which the enemy constantly approaching, on the 21st of June, he joined the attack against them, and placing himself at the head and in the foremost ranks, displayed the greatest courage and gallantry, so as to animate and gratify the most valiant, always courting the thickest of the danger, and finally, received a wound, all under the immediate eye of the Marquess Romana, who reported and recommended to the first Regency this service as well the proposal of raising the before-mentioned Legion, appointing him on the spot Colonel thereof. That, in the end of 1810 and beginning of 1811, arms and clothing for the Legion had arrived at the port of Lisbon, and after the death of the Marquis Romana, Downie addressed himself to the Cortes, who ordered the second Regency to take the necessary measures for the assemblage of the three thousand men, of which the Legion was to be composed, and that they should give its worthy Commandant to understand, that the Cortes found themselves penetrated with the most profound gratitude for the loyal sentiments of patriotism, generosity, and decided interest, which he had so completely manifested in favour of the just cause, which the Spanish nation was sustaining with so much glory, and in which Downie was doing himself the just honour of taking so active a part, and one so worthy of the national gratitude; and this honourable decree, voted by the Cortes, which the Regency, in the name of the Cortes, was requested to carry into effect, is dated the ninth of February, 1811. That, in consequence of which their Highnesses commissioned the General succeeding to the command of the fifth army, and in March following brought the matter under the direction of Captain-Gen. Don Anies de Castanos, who organised the Legion on the best model, incorporating it as a division of his own army, distributing the force into four battalions, under the name of light infantry; battalion, No. 1, of Badajoz; No. 2, of Merida; No. 3, of Traxillo, and No. 4, of Platina, and putting the cavalry on the same footing as that of the army. These regulations were approved of on the 18th of September, 1811, the commissions were forwarded for the first

Brigadier-General Downie.

battalion of Badajoz light infantry, with which corps, and the force already assembled, the Legion took the field, attached to the fifth army, the whole following the enthusiasm and example of Downie so completely, that the corps began to be distinguished, and particularly by the action of Espartinas of the 5th of April last, when it is matter of notoriety that their Highnesses thought so highly of the merit of the Legion and its Commandant, as to be pleased to command that they should be designated the first of the Legions, and that conformably to the regulations provided in the twenty-ninth article of the decree of his Majesty, in the execution of the Grand Cross of St. Fernando, the above commissions should be recorded, in order that they might assume the distinction of the Cross of St. Fernando, to be borne on the colours of the Legion, and affixed to the epaulettes of the officers. Don John Downie was, on the same occasion, made Brigadier under date of the tenth of that month—That the cavalry of his Legion had in like manner equally distinguished themselves upon all occasions, and particularly at Arroyo del Puerco on the 28th of August, 1811, and at Arroyo Molinos on the 28th of October, making in the latter action above two hundred prisoners, for which they deservedly obtained the thanks of the General of that army (Sir Rowland Hill), who recommended them in the most particular manner to the Regency. That subsequent to the action of Espartinas, when General Downie was at Cadiz to arrange some matters regarding the Legion, as soon as he learned that an expedition was preparing in the Conde de Nuebla, under the orders of Field-Marshal Don John de la Cruz Mourgeon, full of the most ardent zeal for the common cause, he solicited their Highnesses' permission to be employed in the expedition, which was granted, with the appointment of second in command. That after having eminently distinguished himself by his energy, indefatigable activity, and desire of meeting the enemy, having under his command the van-guard of the expedition, he dislodged them gallantly from St. Lucar la Mayor, on the 25th of August, and on the 27th found his way, with the van-guard, into Triana, after having received two wounds, one of them very severely with a bayonet; but, not permitting them to arrest his pursuit of the enemy, he continued heroically to animate his soldiers and conduct them to victory, when, unfortunately, a grape-shot brought him down, at the moment he succeeded in storming the bridge of Triana, and taking five of the enemy's guns, which was done after three distinct charges.—He was taken prisoner in sight of his own troops, having previously formed the heroic resolution of throwing his sword among them, that the enemy might not be so happy as to have it to boast of, all which has been recorded in the public Gazettes; finally, in order to give him a fresh public testimony of the value their Highnesses set on such signal services, they have been pleased to invest Don John Downie with the Cross of the loyal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, by a resolution of the third of this month,

Brigadier-General Downie.

and in order that he may make such use, as to him may seem good, of the facts recorded in this document, I hereby sign these presents, to which I have annexed my seal of office.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DE CARVAGAL.

Cadiz, October 28, 1815.

DOCUMENT. No. 2.

Grafton-street, Dec. 24, 1812.

From Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.—Brigadier-General Downie having stated his wish, that I should express my sentiments with regard to his services so far as they came within my knowledge as Adjutant-General of the British army in the Peninsula. I can have no hesitation in declaring, that I have uniformly heard General Downie's conduct and behaviour extolled, as an officer of great gallantry; and that the Estremadura Legion, which he raised, have been oftener mentioned in behaving well, and distinguishing themselves, than almost any other Spanish corps that has gained celebrity. It has not been my good fortune to see General Downie with his troops in the field, but what I have above stated was the received opinion in the British army.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Maj.-Gen. and Adj.-Gen.

DOCUMENT, No. 3.

Lord Castlereagh has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Conde de Fernan Nunez, that he has submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent his Excellency's note of the 17th instant, notifying, that the Regency of the Spains had conferred upon Brig.-Gen. Downie the little Cross of the Order of Charles III, and requesting His Royal Highness's permission for General Downie to accept this mark of their approbation of his services in the Peninsula.

Lord Castlereagh has the satisfaction to inform his Excellency, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to allow Brigadier-General Downie to accept the distinguished honour conferred upon him by the Government of Spain.

Lord Castlereagh embraces this occasion to repeat to the Conde de Fernan Nunez the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

Foreign-Office, Dec. 28, 1812.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

DOCUMENT. No. 4.

Dispatch of the 6th of April, 1812, from Brigadier Don Joaquin Monte Mayor, Chief of the Etat-Major (staff), of the division of the vanguard, to Don Antonia Roffella, a principal officer of the main body of the army of Estremadura.

"The 5th current, at mid-day, the whole French division in St. Lucar la Mayor, and the sharpshooters of the cavalry in Espartina formed a junction.

Brigadier-General Downie.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, their Commander detached a column of infantry, and another of cavalry, by the road of Seville, of which the number cannot be estimated, to proceed marching under cover of the woody country. On seeing this, the Commander-in-Chief ordered out immediately, the battalion of sharp-shooters of Badajoz, under the command of their Colonel, Don Juan Downie. That corps having advanced about half a league, got engaged with the advance of the enemy, which it forced to fall back, and join the main force of their infantry, intrenched in the grounds lying between us and the convent of Loretto. That obstruction was not sufficient to interrupt Downie's march,—he instantly divided his battalion into two parts, and, attacking them on both flanks, obliged them by this extraordinary movement to abandon the intrenchment, and to retreat, pursuing them past the place of Espartina, when, having observed that the enemy had taken a position on an adjoining height, and reflecting that their force exceeded a thousand men of infantry, and two hundred cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, while his battalion consisted only of four hundred men, he waited for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, who sent off three companies of sharp-shooters (*tiradores*), under the command of Don Antonio Cana, by the right flank of the enemy, and Colonel Downie effected a like attack on their left; Brigadier Epina being at the same time dispatched with a regiment of cavalry on the enemy's rear, and the first battalion of the second provisional horse following up the movement as a corps de reserve. Scarcely had these troops put themselves in motion when the enemy commenced their retreat with such precipitation, that they allowed no time for the attack, nor was it possible to annoy them in their retreat, until they were pursued under cannon-shot of Seville.

The battalion of sharp-shooters of Badajos has covered itself with glory, having beaten such a superior force. Our loss has been very small, as you will see by the statement. The gallant enterprise of Col. Downie is worthy of all praise, as well as the officers and troops, there being no officer, nor individual, of the remainder of that division, that longed not for opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

The loss of the enemy has been 100 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, reckoning among these an officer that had *taken the oath* of allegiance to Joseph,—and another that may be considered as the same, by being of one of the Swiss corps that formerly were in the service of Spain. May God preserve you, &c. &c.

JOAQUIN MONTEMAYOR.

To Signior Antonio Roffella.

DOCUMENT. No. 5.

We have had the greater satisfaction in announcing the glorious deeds of this meritorious Chief, that being a Scotchman by birth, and without any further concern in our country except a hatred to tyranny, when called forth by us, and by the love of liberty, which forms his character,

Brigadier-General Downie.

he has sacrificed very considerable sums to promote our independence. He has raised Spanish corps of infantry and cavalry, which he has inspired with his own enthusiasm and zeal, and at the head of which he runs, as has recently occurred, with intrepidity, against the enemies of the public tranquillity. Unlimited gratitude be to that generous warrior, who, transformed into a true Spaniard, has ceased to be an ally, in order to be our friend and brother, and our companion in distress and in glory.

Proclamations addressed by Brigadier-General Downie, to the Inhabitants of Estremadura.

ESTREMENOS,

The Supreme Council and Regency of Spain and the Indies have graciously accepted and approved of the formation of the Loyal Estremadura Legion, and nominated me Colonel Commandant. A Scotchman by birth,—a Spaniard by affection. I am transported with the pleasure of seeing myself enrolled among the heroes who are defending their liberty and independence against the tyrants of Europe. I am the witness, brave Estremenos, of your patriotism and valour, and flatter myself I shall be found among your invincible soldiers, that are avenging the wrongs of their religion, their country, and adored Ferdinand. To avenge these wrongs, then, enlist under the banners of the Loyal Estremadura Legion.—Under their shade the Grandees and Officers of Spain, men worthy of yourselves, men of important and accredited services in the career of arms, shall conduct you along the paths of honour to the field of victory. Bravery, order, and discipline, are the means by which you must win the laurels of triumph.—Country, Religion, and Ferdinand the 7th, shall be the war-hoop of the Estremadura Legion—Descendants of Cortes and Pizarro revive in your deeds the valour and the virtues of such illustrious ancestors, and make our common enemies to tremble.—Already have you sworn to be free; already in defence of liberty have you sworn to conquer or die! Behold the opportunity of accomplishing your sacred oaths! The Legion of Estremadura is ready to provide the means of gratifying your desires. Behold your province laid waste by the vandals of France! See your religion insulted, and your temples overthrown by the desolators of Europe. Look at your venerable fathers and tender children atrociously murdered by these furious barbarians.—Think of your beloved wives and amiable daughters, become the victims of their brutality and lust.—Revenge! Revenge! is the cry of Spanish honour, and who can be deaf to the imperious call?

More than once these assassins have experienced your valour and intrepidity. They are now to see that they shall tremble as cowards before you.—Thus united for your own salvation and their utter ruin,—meanwhile, your country is hailing your her defenders, and placing your names in the list of those heroes that have delivered her from the yoke by which she was threatened.

Brigadier-General Downie.

My life—my fortune—my all is Spain's. My all is devoted to the glorious cause she is defending: my all belongs to the Loyal Estremadura Legion. Amply recompensed will be my exertions, if, in concert with yours, brave Estremenos! they serve to establish, upon a permanent basis, the liberty of the heroic Spanish nation.

Cadiz, 28th July, 1810.

(Signed) DOWNIE.

PROCLAMATION.

Estremenos! Spaniards! He who in July last, in an appeal made to you from Cadiz, invited you to avenge your country's wrongs, the same person now comes,—a stranger, indeed, by birth, but a Spaniard in heart,—to finish the undertaking which he then proposed,—a work which he vowed to perform to the very last tittle.

Spain, now united under the august assembly of the Cortes, opposes an invincible barrier to the projects of the desolator of Europe; and the nation, obedient to their decisions, is now burning to burst asunder the chains of tyranny. At this time, then, I present myself, determined to offer myself as a sacrifice, and to shed the last drop of my blood in the support of that righteous cause which you are defending. The Loyal Legion of Estremadura, the formation and command of which the Spanish Government, with the approbation of His Britannic Majesty, has done me the honour of committing to me, will, in a little while, be ready to appear in the front of the enemy: their clothing, their arms, in short, every thing necessary for a corps of this description, is already arrived in Lisbon, and in a short time will be here. Nothing more will then remain for you to do than, enrolled under the banners of the Estremadura Legion, to advance and gather the laurels of victory.

What occasion so favourable to us could possibly present itself? While the renowned Generals, Viscount Wellington and the Marquis de la Romana, are attacking the haughty Massena, and disconcerting all his plans of ruin and destruction, the Legion of Estremadura may, without any difficulty, hang upon his flanks, or fall upon his rear, thus contributing to the triumph we so ardently anticipate.

"*In ferrum pro Libertate ruebant*," said an ancient poet, speaking of your gallant Spanish ancestors. Behold the motto of our Legion—" *In ferrum pro Libertate ruimus*." Like your gallant forefathers, we also, in defence of our freedom, will rush upon the lances of the foe.

Spaniards! Estremenos! War and blood are necessary in laying the foundations of that liberty which we so eagerly pant for; but it must be war that is honourable, and blood which is gloriously shed. In vain they, who are endeavouring to oppress, threaten us with chains of slavery. The Loyal Estremadura Legion, recollecting the achievements of Spanish heroes, clothed in their ancient dress, and fired by the example of a Briton, who abhors tyranny, and who lives but to obtain some

Brigadier-General Downie.

good for those brave men, who, drove from their fertile fields by their barbarous invaders, shall be a rock, against which the pride of the most presumptuous and desperate of usurpers shall dash itself, and fall to pieces.

Estremenos ! The promise which I made is now fulfilled : the zeal with which you are animated to redeem your country I never doubted. The moment is now come when you are to declare anew your ambition to be free—your determination to emulate your ancestors in valour, constancy, and garb. Come then, brave men !—come voluntarily, and receive the arms, the clothing, and accoutrements by which you are to expel the enemy, not only from the province, but the peninsula. Come under the shadow of the standard of our new Legion, where you will find not only your Chief, but your companion in arms, and your rival in valour.

(Signed) JOHN DOWNIE.

Badajos, 1st Jan. 1811.

Note.—El Senor John Downie gives notice to all the Estremenos—to all Spaniards, that whoever can appear with a horse, or with a good mare, will be admitted into the cavalry of the Estremadura Legion ; when he shall receive a saddle and competent accoutrements, as uniform and arms, to avenge the wrongs of his country.

We have been favoured with the following translation of an address from several distinguished inhabitants of Madrid, and all his fellow-soldiers, to Brigadier-General DOWNIE, after the capture of Seville ; and the General's answer to it.

To Brigadier JOHN DOWNIE, General Commandant of the Legion of Estremadura.

SIR,—The generosity which prompted you to leave England, in order to assist us, surrounded with distress, and, in circumstances the most difficult and critical, to clothe and arm a legion of 5000 soldiers, who have given the most convincing proofs of their discipline and valour ;—the energy which you have always displayed in defence of the liberty of the peninsula ;—the intrepidity with which you have rushed forward to avenge the wrongs we have sustained ;—and, finally, the heroism with which you have even shed your blood for us, have excited in the breasts of all true Spaniards the most lively emotions of gratitude. In return the inhabitants of Madrid have resolved to send a deputation of their number to express these their sentiments to you, Sir, in person ; and at the same time to congratulate you, though severely wounded, on being free from the power of the violaters of humanity.—The inhabitants of Madrid, who have always panted for independence, and were the first to call “ to arms,” having seen the wolfe of tyranny at their very throat, are imperiously urged to declare to you, how high, in their estimation,

Brigadier-General Downie.

stand your virtues and military endowments. We cannot, however, find words to express how very painful to us has been this fatal accident, which has deprived the nation, for a while, of the services of one of the most accomplished Generals. The wounds, though glorious, which you received while gallantly fighting at the bridge of Triana,—your becoming prisoner to the enemy when thus wounded,—and the cruel treatment which you endured the short time you continued so, have filled us with the most poignant affliction. But to know, Sir, that you are again safe, and in Seville, is a circumstance which yields the most unbounded joy. Our gratitude for those proofs of affection to the Spanish nation which you have given, shall be eternal; and our most fervent prayers to heaven shall ever be, that Almighty God may long preserve the life of the gallant and generous DOWNIE.

Cadiz, September 19, 1812.

GENERAL DOWNIE'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, I receive, with sentiments of the highest esteem, those proofs of affection which you have given me: and, conscious that every thing which I have done in defence of the peninsula has been prompted solely by attachment to it, I cannot think myself deserving of the high distinction with which you honour me. I return you, Gentlemen, a thousand thanks for the concern and interest you take in my recovery; and I assure you, that I only wish to see my present wound well, in order that I may still prove more to you, how much I prefer, beyond every thing else, the honour of meriting the confidence of the Spanish nation. Gentlemen, may heaven shower down on all, and every one of you individually, every personal and domestic blessing, and grant unto you, as a people, that liberty which freemen ought ever to enjoy, and to the possession of which you have already given so many pledges, by the most distinguished patriotism. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DOWNIE.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

Of General BERNADOTTE, Prince Royal of Sweden.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

(Continued from our last.)

BERNADOTTE was obliged to act authoritatively: he cashiered the most refractory; replaced them by prudent men; informed them of the steps they must take for the welfare of his troops, and the tranquillity of the inhabitants; and merited, by the firmness and ability of his measures, the esteem and gratitude of both the Venetians and the French. There was in the environs of Udina a very extensive plain, and consequently very fit for exercising the troops. He assembled his division

Memoir of Bernadotte.

there twice a week, in order to make his officers and soldiers perfect in the execution of the grand manœuvres. He himself commanded them, having under him Generals Friant and Fiorella: the latter was from the Army of Italy; he was a cousin of Bonaparte's who had sent him to replace Murat. As he was quite ignorant of every thing relating to the instruction of troops, he was provided with an officer of the division, to give him directions. It would be tiresome for the reader who might not be a military character, to be informed of the particulars of Bernadotte's exertions to instruct his troops: suffice it for me then to observe, that the tactics lasted at least eight hours, sometimes even ten; that he inspected every thing himself; that he was extremely severe to those who were wanting in energy, but prodigal of his praise to those who appeared to second him heartily.

The Spanish Admiral, the Marquis Spinola, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Trieste, paid General Bernadotte a visit at Udina; during his stay he constantly assisted at the grand movements of the division. Notwithstanding his age, being turned of sixty, he followed all the General's movements, as though he had been his aide-de-camp; he appeared highly delighted with the fine style of Bernadotte's command, and the precision with which his orders were executed: he was particularly astonished at the spirit of discipline of the chiefs. General Friant having made a false movement, which caused the manœuvre ordered entirely to fail, Bernadotte cried out to him, "General Friant, you have manœuvred quite contrary to common sense; go and submit yourself to an arrest. Colonel Darnaud, take the command of Friant's brigade." The Spanish Admiral appeared uneasy; he imagined that Friant would call on Bernadotte, complain of his severity, and perhaps ask satisfaction of him, for having degraded him before several strangers of distinction who were present. The neighbourhood of Gradisca, Goritza, and Trieste, attracted many curious persons, amongst whom were the Austrian generals and officers in garrison in the forementioned towns. All, and particularly the Marquis Spinola, were very much surprized to see Friant give up his sword to Bernadotte's aide-de-camp, leave his troop, and without speaking a word, betake himself to his lodging at Udina. I went with the Marquis on his return to Trieste. He gave me a grand dinner on board, to which he had invited the principal officers of his squadron. He related to them, in the most emphatical expressions, the adventure of General Friant, and informed them, that in future they might expect to see in him a second Bernadotte. The greater part refused their belief of it, from what they had heard affirmed of the insubordination of the Army of Italy, whose soldiers were often junketing with their officers, and even their Generals. Neither Massena nor Augereau would have dared to treat their Generals thus. This Friant is the same who very recently took possession of Swedish Pomerania in the name of the French government.

Memoir of Bernadotte.

Bernadotte had long desired to take a journey to Paris. He had repaired to Milan, to confer with the General in Chief respecting the troops under his orders, which were considerably augmented. Victor's division had been quartered in the environs of Gemona. The division of Baraguay d'Hilliers was at Valvasone, and the neighbouring villages, and the division of heavy horse, commanded by General Dugua, was to remain at Udina. After having made the necessary arrangements, that the service might go regularly on, he obtained a mission for Paris, which rendered the journey much more agreeable to him than if he had only quitted the army on leave. He informed me of his departure from Milan in the following letter :

" Milan, the 22d Thermidor, 5th Republican Year, (10th August, 1797). "

" I have obtained, my dear Sarrazin, in favour of Duchaume, what he was desirous of. I write to Friant, that he is confirmed during my absence in the command of the division, and send him the original letter, written to me by the chief of the staff of the army. As soon as he shall have given information of it to the council of administration of the 61st half brigade, he will remit it to you.....

" I strongly believe in a peace, but notwithstanding, we ought not to neglect taking measures to prepare ourselves for war. Speak to the chief of brigade, that the artillery may be ready to move on the first order, and that our reserve be complete, as well as our usual provisioning.

" I set off in two hours for Paris. The General in Chief behaved very well to me : he has ordered me to carry five stand of colours to Paris, and has paid me the expences of my journey.

" I have received thy letter. Be assured nobody is more attached to thee than myself, and that I will use every means in my power to be useful to thee.

" I recommend thee to take care of the division, and to look well after its subsistence. The General in Chief has promised to come to our assistance. I remitted to him the letter of the Central Government of Udina. He has assured me, that he will do all he possibly can to diminish the charges of that country ; but circumstances are such, that the troops must live in the countries they occupy, nevertheless, the General in Chief is determined to do all he can in favour of Frioul. Inform the President of this.

" Thou wilt inform General Victor, that no one who is sick, belonging to the district of Frioul, shall be removed any further than *Conegliano*.

" The General in Chief has given orders that the hospitals may be more carefully attended to ; he has created three general inspectors for that purpose.

" Adieu, my dear Sarrazin, I embrace you very heartily.

" J. BERNADOTTE."

I was much astonished at the contents of this letter. I looked upon Bonaparte's favourable reception of Bernadotte as a snare. His mission to Paris appeared to me as a genteel way of getting rid of him. What confirmed me in this opinion was, Bernadotte's refusal to sign the address of the other divisions of the army to the Directory. He had formally said to the aide-de-camp who was the bearer of it, that although he had a great desire to live always in harmony with his comrades, he

Memoir of Bernadotte.

nevertheless thought he ought not to express sentiments to which he was a stranger. In fact, the address was an evident menace to raise the standard of revolt against the two councils, should they persist in thwarting the measures of the Directory. Bernadotte also prepared an address, but couched in terms equally respectful to the legislative authority and the executive power. What confirmed my suspicions was, the presence of Victor, who, as soon as Bernadotte set off, came and established himself at Udina. It is true, he would not interfere in any thing in the division, as he referred entirely to the Generals who commanded it; and though he had his chief of staff, he continued me in the place of chief of staff of the four divisions. He often gave us to understand that Bernadotte would have a chief command in Germany, and that he should have the advantage of replacing him, and directing us, in case of the recommencement of hostilities. The officers and soldiers replied only with a dead silence—the most flattering eulogy that Bernadotte ever received. Whilst we were putting up prayers for his quick return, I received from him an account of the events of the 18th Fructidor.

“Paris, the 18th of Fructidor, 5th Republican Year, (5th of September, 1797).”

“I wrote thee in haste, my dear Sarrazin, to inform thee, that a new royal conspiracy was about breaking out, had it not been for the foresight of the Directory, who were upon the point of being destroyed. Pichegru, Willot, Vilaretjoyeuse, and Rovere, are arrested. The grenadiers of the Legislative Body have fraternised with the troops of the 17th division, as also with the guards of the Directory. The republicans have triumphed: not a drop of blood has been spilt; consequently no tears to shed. Guilt sheds none, but it shall be punished. Every thing goes on wonderfully well—the Councils have assembled; meanwhile the Directory, in unveiling the conspiracy, has proclaimed the pain of death against whoever should exclaim “long live the king,” or, “the constitution of 93.” This proves the wisdom and the justice of the measures taken. All the people cry out “long live the republican,” and so do I.

“Thy friend,

“J. BERNADOTTE.”

The Generals and officers to whom I communicated that letter, laughed heartily at its contents: nobody believed in the pretended royalist conspiracy, and I own I have only changed my opinion, from evident proofs which have been furnished to me since my arrival in London. Till then, I had always been persuaded that the whole was the fabrication of Bonaparte, who had put his plan in execution by reason of the strongest, and that Bernadotte had been, like so many others, the dupe of the subtlety and deceitful blandishments of that ambitious man. Notwithstanding that even at that period I was persuaded that, like Cæsar, he aspired to the sovereign power, I was forced to attach myself to him, as though by an irresistible influence.

Memoir of Bernadotte.

As soon as he came to Udina he sent for me, not so much in order to receive accounts of the troops, as to speak about Bernadotte; to ask if I had received any letters from him. He had not been able to get him removed from the Army of Italy, and from that time resolved to do every thing to make him believe he was his friend. As he knew our intimacy, he paid me part of his attentions. One day that he came to Udina in state, to make his first formal visit to Count Cobentzel, I preceded him with two regiments of horse chasseurs, and with all the superior officers and staff, in grand uniform. He was escorted in the same manner on his departure; his carriage was surrounded by more than a hundred officers; the troops of the garrison and the cantonments were under arms, forming a lane in the town, and in the high road. As so much pomp highly gratified his predominant vice, which is pride, he testified to me his thanks for this attention, although against the regulations of the army. Wishing to establish a friendly understanding between him and Bernadotte, I answered him, that I only fulfilled the intentions that General had *hinted* on his departure. As soon as Bonaparte learnt that he was returned from Paris, he was before-hand with him, contrary to his custom, and came the very same day to Udina, to pay him a visit, and to thank him for the extraordinary attentions he had suggested to be paid him. Bernadotte, who is too frank to dress himself with borrowed feathers, could not help smiling, telling him that he had left no instructions to that effect, but was very much pleased that I had so well *fulfilled* his intentions. Bernadotte's smile displeased Bonaparte, who resolved to revenge himself for it: he invited him and myself to dinner, requesting us to come early. Bernadotte took him at his word, and, instead of coming a quarter of an hour before sitting down to table, as usual, we went at three in the afternoon, although he did not dine till five o'clock. The officer in service having announced us, Duroc, then Captain Aide-de-camp, now Grand Marshal of the Palace, came to tell us, very politely, "that General Bonaparte was busy finishing his post, begged us to wait, and that he would soon join us." Bernadotte replied, in very ill humour, "tell the General in Chief that it does not suit General Bernadotte to wait in the anti-room in the army, since at Paris the Directors themselves never exposed him to a similar mortification." Duroc was going to reply, when Bonaparte suddenly made his appearance, saluted Bernadotte in a smiling manner, apologized for not having come immediately, and proposed to take a walk in the garden, whilst waiting for dinner. He had heard Bernadotte's discontented reflections, and wishing to avoid an explanation, had recourse to dissimulation.—The conversation lasted about two hours, without interruption.

Bonaparte,—"I am sorry, General, that, instead of sending in your name, you did not come straight into my closet. You need not doubt the pleasure such a step would have given me. The officer told me that two Generals requested to speak to me, without giving me their names;

Memoir of Bernadotte.

but as soon as I heard your voice, *which I know very well*, I was anxious to repair the mistake. I am sorry you could suppose I had the intention to use etiquette with you, whom I consider as the right arm of the army." (Here Bonaparte took hold of Bernadotte's hand, in sign of friendship, but at the same time biting his under lip with anger. Bernadotte was upon the right of Bonaparte, and I on his left. I lost sight of no motion of these two personages: Bernadotte was completely disarmed, so much so, as to be ashamed of the petulance which had escaped him: he replied thus:)

Bernadotte.—"I am, my General, of a country, where the men have as warm heads as good hearts: the Bearnois can be gained only by gentle means. I have only to congratulate myself on your goodness towards me; and it is on that account that I could not help expressing surprise on hearing Duroc tell me to wait.

Bonaparte.—"Don't let us say any more about such trifles. When I saw you the day before yesterday at Udina, we spoke a good deal about the government, and not about the armies. I am desirous to know what is the opinion of our Directors, of the men who have conducted the military operations; not that that can in any wise influence the opinion I have formed of them from my private observations; but only to compare them, and laugh at my ease at the strange ideas which a set of lawyers, pretending to universal science, daily usher forth as infallible oracles, upon the causes of such a battle, and upon the talents of such a General: for example, we have just lost General Hoche, who had the chief command of the Army of the Sambre and the Meuse. He was, they say, a man of genius, but without judgment. His expedition to Ireland, his war in la Vendée, and even his last passage of the Rhine, in part confirm this assertion. If Hoche had known men, he would have conducted himself with wisdom, and would not have had to struggle against the leaders of the two Councils, who are, *from the vexations they caused him*, the true authors of his premature death. What do you think of it, Bernadotte? What do they say at Paris of Augereau, his successor?"

Bernadotte.—"The Parisians consider Hoche as one of the ablest Generals the revolution has produced: they say that he is in war what Mirabeau was in politics: his manœuvres upon the Upper Rhine against the Austrians and the Prussians, and his war of la Vendée, are, in my opinion, master-pieces, indicative of a superior character. When he promised the Directory to effect the conquest of Ireland with twenty thousand men, he had been himself deceived by the false reports of the state of men's minds, and the reality of the means to maintain himself in that island. He was the dupe of a few intriguers, interested in deceiving him, to gratify their own passions. The report runs that he was poisoned: the author of that atrocious act is not yet known. Hoche was honoured with a magnificent funeral; his widow and children have received pensions from the government, although the fortune of the deceased afforded them a

Memoir of Bernadotte.

creditable support. A number of Generals and brave officers have perished with glory, in battles and in sieges, and no account has been taken of their memory nor their family. It is difficult to justify such partiality in a free government: one might be led to believe, that it is better to perish by the poniard, or by poison, than to spill one's blood in defence of one's country; since Hoche, supposing him to have been the victim of an assassin, is loaded with honours, whilst they leave in the greatest oblivion the brave Marceau, mortally wounded in the advanced guard of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. With regard to the choice of Augereau to replace Hoche, every body was astonished at it. It is known that he is brave; but who can say to a French soldier that he is not as brave as Augereau? One is inclined to ask, what are the talents of that man? what is the extent of his knowledge? I have been informed, that he is not only ignorant of the regulation-mancœuvres, but that his information is so circumscribed, as even not to know how either to read or write. He shewed some firmness on the day of the 18th Fructidor: the management of a great army is very different from the directing a coup-de-main. The government had many other Generals much superior to Augereau!"

Bonaparte.—"It is possible Hoche may have been poisoned: he was impolitic enough to oppose men in power, who sooner or later will have the best of the argument. I am ignorant what motive induced the government to render extraordinary honours on this general: all that I can say to you is, that Hoche was but an indifferent General. If he had well understood his profession, not a single man would have escaped him at the battle of Neuwied. You speak of his successes against the Prussians: you have then forgotten that he was completely beat at Kayserslautern. His march across *les Vosges* to join the Army of the Rhine, was chalked out by Carnot. Hoche did not know how to take advantage of the success which his numerical superiority gave him against the Austrians, in the attack upon the lines of Weissemburg; and it is now well known, that the apparent pacification of la Vendée, was due to the judicious conciliatory disposition of General Hedouville, his chief of staff. As for Marceau, he possessed the means of becoming a good officer in the van: he wanted experience, and consequently calmness of mind. I can speak to you pertinently upon General Augereau. You have not judged rightly of him. He has distinguished himself under my orders, and I consider him as one of the best generals of division of the republic. In the heat of an engagement he is alternately calm or warm, but always opportunely. It is true, his education has been neglected; but it was not his fault, and that vacuum, solely to be attributed to the poverty of his family, is well compensated by that daringness of spirit which braves every danger, and that martial air which inspires his troops with an unbounded confidence. I allow with you, that Augereau cannot write; but in this he is only in the same situation with Charlemagne, the

Memoir of Bernadotte.

greatest warrior that has appeared since the time of Cæsar. It is possible to be a man of great genius and yet not know how to use the pen. So, because Augereau does not know how to express his ideas on paper, you conceive there are many Generals superior to him. I should be obliged to you to point them out to me. You will tell me, no doubt, of Kleber—I know that he really possesses merit; but his refusal to follow the instructions of government and acting only according to his own ideas, render him more dangerous than useful; and the directory would be very blameable to trust such an arrogant character with the command of an army."

Bernadotte.—You know how much I love and respect Kleber; it was he who gave me the first lessons in grand tactics and fortification. I had the satisfaction of assisting under his orders at the battle of Fleurus, the siege of Maestricht, and a hundred less important operations. I consider him as the first General of his age (Bonaparte laughs). This is the opinion of Jourdan, and all the Generals of the Army of the Rhine. Pichegru and Moreau hold him in the highest esteem. Kleber's faults have been exaggerated to you. When he allowed himself to change the orders he received from the Committee of Public Safety, it was because circumstances imperiously required it. He refused to acknowledge the superiority of the *quill-driver* Alexander; he kept him in his place; and we all owe him the greatest obligation, for not having suffered us to be tyrannized over by the clerk, or rather the Directory's valet. The General to whom, according to my idea, the command of the Army of the Sambre and the Meuse would have come with justice after Kleber, is Beurnonville. At the battle of Jemappe, his intrepidity and skilful manoeuvres, obtained him the surname of the *French Ajax*. He had already had the chief command of that very army, and it appeared but just to restore him to his command, of which the intrigues of his detractors had succeeded in depriving him in favour of General Hoche. I will observe to you, that to military talents, Beurnonville unites a superior person, and an air of affability which gains him every one's good-will. If you had had the opportunity of knowing that General, you would, I am persuaded, join in opinion with me respecting him, and would not hesitate in preferring him to Augereau, who is not only described to me as a blockhead, but also as a brutal, rude, and drunken character."

Bonaparte.—"It appears to me, that the person who has given you such a description of Augereau, is far from being his friend. That General is neither an academician, a coxcomb, nor a monk—those three descriptions of characters are not calculated for the army, and such a person may shine in a college, in a drawing-room, or a cloister, as would cut but a very sorry figure upon a breach, a field of battle, or in a bivouac. I must confess to you, that I never should have expected that General Bernadotte would have given Beurnonville the preference to Augereau. I shall never in all my life, forget the report made to the Convention by

Campaign in Germany.

that General, in which it was asserted, "that during the whole winter campaign from 1792 to 1793, the Army of the Moselle only lost *the little finger* of one of the horse chasseurs." Whilst reading such a puerility, I could not help exclaiming, "Ah, Sir General of *the little finger* (petit doigt), you must be but a *little genius* (petit genie)." Could any one have such effrontery as thus to deceive the French people? I know these falsehoods flattered the Convention, who were desirous to make it believed, that they obtained their victories as though it were by *enchantment*—(Bonaparte, with whom I had occasion to speak of the particulars of that campaign, requested my testimony in support of what he advanced: I told him that my *free company*, 200 strong, on entering on the campaign the 1st of November, 1792, was reduced to 140 men when it returned to France, on the 1st of February, 1793.)

(*To be Continued.*)

Journal of the Current Campaigns.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF 1813 IN GERMANY.

IN our Military Chronicle of last month, we carried down the narrative of the Current Campaign in Germany to April 17th, 1813; at which day Bonaparte was at Metz, on his route to join the army on the Saale. He remained in this city from the 17th to the 25th of April, during which interval he employed himself in the review of such of his forces as were in the neighbourhood, in hastening forwards the troops as they arrived, and in establishing depots, hospitals, and the means of transport and communication. As the campaign may be said to have commenced from this date, it may not be impertinent to our purpose to take a cursory survey of two very main points,—in the first place, of the effective strength and positions of the two armies, and secondly, of the plan and objects of the campaign.

The French army, ostentatiously indeed, but not without some justice, called the grand army, consists of twelve corps and the imperial guards; each corps having three divisions, and the imperial guards consisting of thirty-six battalions. It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the military body, termed a *corps*, is in more frequent use in the French than in other European armies, and may be defined to be a subordinate smaller army acting in union, and as a member to a greater. A corps, therefore, is at once an army in itself, and a member of another army; and as such is composed of three species of arms, infantry, cavalry, and artillery; is commanded by a marshal, and has the ordinary staff attached to a com-

Campaign in Germany.

mander of the forces. The establishment of a corps is about twenty-six thousand men; and that of a division from eight to ten thousand. The total effective, therefore, of the grand army (supposing the battalions to be up to the establishment) would not have been less than three hundred and sixty thousand men; and if we estimate their actual number at two hundred and thirty thousand, we shall probably find that the event will justify the calculation.

This army was under the command of the Sovereign in person, Napoleon Bonaparte, of whom posterity will judge with more justice than his cotemporaries; and inasmuch as he is too near both to the interests and to the feelings of the present times, and is therefore regarded by us in that excess which belongs to the strong passions. A prudent historian would do better, perhaps, to confine himself to facts, than to trust himself even with an opinion upon a matter of such popular feeling. But as we have had the happiness of being instructed by those who were accustomed both to think boldly, and to speak fearlessly; holding themselves responsible only to their own honour, and deeming truth to be the first interest as the first duty of mankind, we have no hesitation to acknowledge even with the certainty of offending many, that Bonaparte is an enemy, whom no kingdom in Europe can safely contemn; and that with all due allowances for different periods of life, and for the irresistible contagion of madness when become national, (as in the fury of the French revolution) we see nothing in the character and conduct of Bonaparte, which can induce us to regard him with more execration than belongs to other conquerors. Let no one, however, impute it to us, that we wish to lessen the abhorrence so justly due to his destructive ambition. It is resolute, bloody, and unsparing. Bred, almost born, in camps, and having no example before his eyes but that of civil fury and contending anarchies, he has learned to arrogate every thing to arms, and to know and to admit of no rule but the law and practice of war. His whole conduct will be found to be governed by this rule. His cruelties, therefore, are those which belong to a nature stern and violent, and further confirmed and hardened by military rigour. If an act be useful to his purpose, and be justified upon the rigour of military law, he has no reluctance to commit it, and seems to deem that he has not trespassed against any acknowledged right. It must be acknowledged equally by his enemies and friends, that he is ardent, impetuous, and revengeful; and it cannot be denied by either, that with the vices of this temperament he has likewise some of its virtues. It is the general report at Paris (we appeal to those who know it) that his attachment to his friends is as warm as his revenge against his enemies; and this reputation, such as it is, is confirmed in no inconsiderable degree by his aggrandisement of the princes of the Rhine. It is easy, indeed, to regard his gratitude as policy, and his benefits as mere bribes or reimbursements; but they will be found, I think, to exceed the degree to which these selfish interests would have

Campaign in Germany.

confined them. It is chiefly, however, in his character and talents as a military leader, that we have here to consider him. And we fear that we shall here be compelled to acknowledge, that Europe has no one to equal this subaltern become an emperor; this man, who of foreign origin, and of a fortune as humble as his condition, has raised himself to imperial rank, and has obtained, and now holds with no unequal hand, the double sceptre of Charlemagne. Europe beheld with just amazement the ruin of the last campaign. But is it not still more amazing, that such a ruin should be followed with such a recovery? and that after the loss of three hundred thousand men, and his own personal and almost single escape, this fugitive, from the Beresina, is now the conqueror of Silesia.

To return, however, to the thread of our Journal. The several corps of the grand army, now assembled on the Saale, were under the Marshals of France, each being commanded as follows:—The first corps by Marshal Davoust, Prince of Ecmuhl; 2d by Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno; 3d by Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa; 4th by General Count Bertrand; 5th by General Count Lauriston; 6th by Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; 7th by General Count Regnier; 8th by Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes; 9th by General Count Sebastiani; 10th by Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione; 11th by Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum; 12th by Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio; Imperial Guards, Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria.

With respect to the position of this army, it was in line upon the left bank of the river Saale. The greater part of the German rivers, the smaller as well as the larger, flow from their source in the south to their effluence in the north; and of course their western bank, or that bank nearest to the French frontier, is their left bank; and the eastern, or that nearest to Poland, their right bank. Now the river Saale rises from a source about two hundred and fifty miles to the south-west of Magdeburgh and the Elbe; and thence, flowing northerly into that river, forms an angle and fork with it. The position of the French army was on the exterior side of this fork or angle, and thereby had the defence of two lines, that is to say, of the line of the Saale, and of the line of the Elbe. The main point, technically termed the point d'appui, was Magdeburgh; and those next in importance, were Mersburgh, Naumburg, Jena, and Saalfeld, the fords or bridges of the Saale. In the beginning of April, (1813), an army of nearly sixty thousand men were already assembled and concentrated upon this line; and the other corps, and the Imperial Guards, old and new, were now marching up to the same point, and were for the greater part at Metz, or in the road between that town and Leipsic.

If such was the position and such the force of the French armies, those of the allied sovereigns, as far as we may trust to the official documents before us, were not far behind them either in amount or offensive strength, though, from the nature of the service, they were infinitely

Campaign in Germany.

more dispersed. The allied force was composed of the Prussian, Russian, and Swedish armies. The Prussian army consisted of two corps,—the one under General Blücher, and the other under General Yorck. They composed together about 46,000 men. The Russian army consisted of five principal divisions, of which those of Wittgenstein and Winzingerode were in front; the Emperor Alexander and the Imperial Guards at a short interval in their rear; Barclay de Tolly coming up with a reserve, and General Sacken before the Polish troops in the neighbourhood of Cracow. The Swedish auxiliaries, under Bernadotte, had not yet arrived in Germany, though they had concluded a treaty with the governments of London and Petersburg, to contribute 20,000 men to the common cause. The cause of this delay seems to have been, that the Emperor Alexander, in the desire of having for his allies both Sweden and Denmark, or at least of making sure of one of them, was endeavouring at a secret negotiation with Denmark, in which the Prince Dolgorucki had made an offer of some concessions that alarmed the jealousy of Bernadotte. The latter, therefore, held himself in suspense, until he compelled the Emperor Alexander to a more decided part. But be this as it may, it is certain that the allied force, which was at this period in Germany, did not exceed 150,000 men, and that of these not more than 80,000 could be brought in front of the enemy.

The general position of this main allied force was on the left of the Saale, immediately opposite to the French, who were assembling on the right bank. Wittgenstein and Winzingerode were at Leipsic; the Imperial Guards and the Emperor in the neighbourhood of Dresden.

Such, therefore, was the relative state of the forces of the two Belligerents at the opening of the campaign. The plan of the campaign, and the lines of operation, were sufficiently marked out by the objects and positions. On the part of the French, the first operation was necessarily to force the Saale; and thence having cleared the country between that river and the Elbe, to repossess themselves of Dresden, and to raise the sieges of the towns and forts upon the latter river. Should they succeed in this first effort, the next operation was to pursue a direct line of advance from the Elbe to the Oder, and thence, in the event of success, to the Vistula, and Niemen. On the part of the allies, their plan was simply defensive. They had to defend their advance, and to avail themselves of all strong positions, in order to throw themselves across the enemy's line of advance. They would thus effectually stop him; or at least, by fighting him to a perpetual advantage, inflict that superior loss upon him, which would gradually wear down his numerical superiority. This was the plan of the Russian campaign, as proposed by Barclay de Tolly, and it is necessary to add that it was well-considered and prudent. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the wisdom of Wittgenstein was not equal to his gallantry; and that his precipitate and inconsiderate valour opposed, and effectually defeated, the prudence of this greater man, Barclay de Tolly.

Campaign in Germany.

April 24th. Such, therefore, was the general state of affairs, when the Emperor Napoleon, on the evening of this day (April 24th 1813) quitted Metz, and put himself upon the road for his armies on the Saale. He travelled with his usual rapidity, passed all his advanced parties, and hastened them forwards; and on the 27th was at the head of his armies at Naumburg on the Saale.

April 28th. The Emperor Napoleon had no sooner reached this point, than he saw, from the mere circumstance of the enemy's position, that a battle was inevitable, and that it was the purpose of the allies to give it in the strong ground behind the Saale. His own position, as we have above said, was on the left of the Saale; and the position of the allies was on the opposite or right bank. He had accordingly anticipated some opposition in the passage of the river. But the Russians here disappointed him. With the exception of a desultory attack by a party of Cossacks under General Chernicheff, they suffered the French corps to pass the Saale without opposition, and retreated before them to the Elster, a river between the Saale and the Elbe. The whole French army accordingly passed the Saale on this and the following day, and established themselves in a good position on the right bank.

April 29th. Marshal Ney, the Prince of Moskwa, formed the advance of the army with a corps of 60,000 men; and General Souham, having one of the divisions of this corps, about 15,000 in number, formed the advance of Ney. The marshal this day marched for Weissenfels, a considerable town on the road from Naumburg to Dresden. General Souham moved in advance, and when approaching the town, found himself in the presence of General Lanskoi and a Russian division. A brisk conflict commenced, but which is no further worthy of remark, than that Souham's infantry, by forming themselves into squares, seem to have resisted a strong force of cavalry. This is always a difficult effort; and therefore the infantry who succeed in it, and the officer who commands them, are worthy of some notice, and may be considered without farther proofs as good soldiers. No one exceeds the French emperor in his ready formation, and occasional alteration, of these squares; he renders them a kind of moving redoubt, and secures both the front and angles by flank defences arranged according to the principles of permanent fortification. He carried this system to perfection in his Egyptian campaign; and in the current campaign in Germany he repairs his inferiority in cavalry by the same resources. He throws his infantry into squares of battalions; defends their angles by cross fires, and nothing can force them.

The River Elster, a smaller river than the Saale, but still a considerable stream, rises about fifteen miles from the source of the Saale, and thence flows in a parallel stream to the Saale to its mouth in that river. The Elster, therefore, is in the fork between the Saale and the Elbe; and the high road from Metz, through Weissenfels, to Leipsic, passes first over the Saale at Naumburg, and thence over the Elster.

Campaign in Germany.

The French allied armies had now assumed the same relative positions on the Elster which they previously held on the Saale; the French army being assembled on the left bank of the Elster, and the allies being concentrated on the right.

It was now evident that a battle was at hand, and would immediately follow, if not actually attend, the passage of the Elster by the French. Bonaparte, therefore, now called in his corps from all quarters; and General Wittgenstein equally hastened up the Russian and Prussian divisions.

May 1st. The town of Weissenfels is situated in a plain, which extends to the Elster, and thence to the Elbe. About thirty miles to the north east of Weissenfels, and on the other side of the Elster, is the town of Leipsic, and which being thus situated at the end of a line inclined inwards towards the Elbe, was thereby at once on the flank and rear of the position of the allies on the Elster. Buonaparte immediately saw the advantage of seizing this position, and accordingly, at nine o'clock in the morning of this day, he put himself at the head of his forces, and began to move upon this line. The high road to Dresden, upon which he had before been marching, was from west to east; his present march was obliquely to the north east. The advance corps was that of Marshal Ney, and the advance of Ney's corps was as usual the division of General Souham. In the course of this march, about eleven o'clock, the French came in front of a defile, which ascended a height. A Prussian division of cavalry was here (on the height) formed in line to oppose them. Bonaparte now made a disposition which is worthy of note by all military men. He drew up Souham's division in four squares, each square of four battalions, and of course a battalion on each of its sides. Each square was posted a thousand yards apart, and supported by four pieces of cannon. They were protected by brigades of cavalry marching behind them. The divisions of Gerard and Marchant (the two other divisions of Ney's corps, each corps having three divisions) were disposed in a similar manner, and the whole was protected by cavalry on the flanks. The advantage of this position is evident. If the cavalry of the Prussians had given a charge, and even broken through the first square, they would be met by the brigade of cavalry in the rear; and if they broke this line, by a second, third and fourth square, &c. No cavalry could venture an attack under these circumstances, and accordingly the Prussians were broken and dispersed, and the French obtained the defile and heights,

This advantage, however, was not obtained without a most considerable loss of killed and wounded on the part of the French, including Marshal Bessieres, commander of the Imperial Guard, and Duke of Istria. The French bulletins, which will be found in another part of our Chronicle, speak of this General in a high strain of eulogy and regret, and it is a point of candour to add, that they say not a syllable beyond what

Campaign in Germany.

we know to be just. We speak as soldiers of a soldier. It must be allowed to us, therefore, to quote the passage to which we allude:—"This Marshal," says the fourth bulletin, "was justly named in France the Brave and the Just; he equalled, if not excelled, all the French Generals in the military *coup d'œil*, in his great experience in the management of cavalry, and in his civil qualities and attachment to the emperor. His death upon the field of battle was so rapid as to be without pain. There are few losses which could have more sensibly affected the Emperor's heart; and the army, and all France, will partake in his grief. Since the first Italian campaigns, that is, for sixteen years, the Duke of Istria had commanded the Body Guards of the Emperor, which have followed him in every battle."*

The head-quarters were now advanced to Lutzen, on the road to Leipsic. The Prussian cavalry, which had been repelled from the height, still reassembled in front, and seemed disposed to dispute the advance on Leipsic.

May 2d.—Before we proceed to the narrative of the events of this memorable day,—a day which at once determined the character of the campaign, and, it is not too much to add, which disappointed the hopes of Europe, it is necessary cursorily to divert to the views and operations of the allies.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia arrived at Dresden on the 24th of April. They were here informed of the apparent designs of the French Emperor. They learned that he had arrived at Metz on the 16th; that from that date to the 24th, the day of their own arrival at Dresden, he had employed himself in hastening up his corps, and in pushing them forwards to the Saale; that on the 24th he had left Metz on his road to his army; on the 25th had passed through Erfurt; and on the 27th was at the head of his forces; that on the 28th he was himself at Naumburg on the Saale, and had pushed forwards the advance of his army, under Marshal Ney, over that river, as far as Weissenfels; that the two following days the greater part of the other corps had likewise passed the Saale; and that the main army, therefore, was now in the plain of Weissenfels, on the right of that river.

It was under these circumstances that the allied Sovereigns had formed the plan of the campaign. They deemed it prudent not to attempt the defence of the line of the Saale, where the bridges and fords were so numerous; but to give battle upon the strong ground between that river and the Elbe. General Wittgenstein, therefore, acted under these purposes, when, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, he allowed the passage of the French corps. But when the French Emperor, on the day preceding this date (May 2d), had assembled so great a force around Weissenfels, Wittgenstein deemed it necessary to make a reconnoissance, and

* When Bessieres was in Spain, the Spanish Junta addressed him personally in a proclamation, in which they reminded him how unworthy it was of his known justice and generosity to be the slave of the ambition of Bonaparte.

Campaign in Germany.

with this purpose advanced General Winzingerode with a strong body of cavalry, on the road between the French and Leipsic. It was with this cavalry that the French were engaged on the morning of the 1st.

The result of this reconnoissance was the certain knowledge that the French were advancing on Leipsic; and it was equally evident that this movement had a double purpose; in the first place, to turn the Elster, and thereby elude the necessity of forcing it; and secondly, by means of its oblique course to come on the rear of the allies. Upon receiving this information, Wittgenstein, with a very skilful promptitude, abandoned his former purpose of fighting behind the Elster, and adopted in the instant a plan more suited to the present circumstances. He resolved to cross the Elster at a point about 15 English miles to the south of the French, and thus to come upon their rear, whilst they were marching to Leipsic, in order to obtain the same advantage over him. He accordingly ordered Winzingerode to remain with his cavalry in order to amuse and deceive the enemy; and employed himself during the night of the 1st in preparing for the passage of the Elster on day-light of the following day.

Such were the singular circumstances by which the battle of Lutzen was brought on; each of the two hostile armies endeavouring to practise the same manœuvre upon the other; the one marching northerly in order to turn a point, and thus come on their enemy *a revers*; whilst the other, having understood their design, were quitting their position, crossing the river, and thus coming themselves on the rear of the enemy who were marching to turn them.

We now return to the thread of our Journal, which, for the sake of order, follows the person and operations of the Emperor Napoleon.

The positions of the French army, at nine o'clock in the morning of this day (May 2d), were as follows:—The left of the army, consisting of the 5th and 11th corps under the Viceroy, leaned upon the Elster; the centre, under the command of Marshal Ney, was in the village of Great Gorschen or Kira; the Emperor with the young and old Guard was at Lutzen; and the Duke of Ragusa composed the right of the army at the defile of Poserna.

The Emperor now put himself at the head of his forces; and the first operation of the day was to dispatch General Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, to Leipsic. After a short interval, the report of a sharp cannonade from that quarter informed the Emperor Napoleon, that Count Lauriston was engaged, and the Emperor immediately proceeded to him at the full speed of his horse. Upon reaching the scene he found that a division of the allies were defending the small village of Lestenu and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. The presence of the Emperor, and the value of the position, now increased the efforts of Lauriston. "His Majesty," says the Seventh Bulletin, "only waited the moment, when these last positions should be carried, to dispatch ore

Campaign in Germany.

ders to his whole army to move up, to make it pivot on Leipsic, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and thus come upon the enemy *a revers*."

But whilst Bonaparte was thus personally engaged in this attempt, he received the intelligence, that the Generals Wittgenstein and Tormasow, having joined in the night, had crossed the Elster at day-break at Pegau and Zeitz; that they were now marching up to take his army in rear, or at least to break through some part of the extensive line which the French occupied; and that the actual line of their march seemed to be directed towards the French centre at Great Gorschen, under Marshal Ney. The Emperor deemed it necessary to give immediate attention to this information; he accordingly left it to Lauriston to continue the operations at Leipsic, and hastened in person to the aid of Ney. He at the same time ordered up the Viceroy, commanding him to fall in, as fast as he could bring up his divisions, upon the right of Marshal Ney. These divisions, however, were so distant and scattered, that this was necessarily a work of some hours, and indeed this was one of the circumstances (namely, the length of the French line, and the distance of its parts) which had encouraged the operation of Wittgenstein, and that gave him the hopes of breaking the French centre before it could be assisted by the right or left.

In the meantime, General Wittgenstein had continued his march, and had come in front of Ney. He found the enemy placed in a stronger situation than he had anticipated; being posted behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Great Gorschen is the principal; having a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left. It was apparent, moreover, that they had an immense quantity of ordnance of 12 pounders distributed throughout the line and in the villages, and that the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares. After a very brief reconnaissance, the following plan was resolved upon—namely, 1st, To attack the village of Great Gorschen with artillery and infantry; 2d, In the meantime to endeavour to pierce the line to the enemy's right on the village by a strong column of cavalry in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support, and 3dly, to engage the remainder of the line according to circumstances by the corps opposite to it.

The battle was accordingly immediately commenced upon this plan, with the attack of the village of Great Gorschen. The assault was made by the corps of Generals Blucher and Yorck. It was maintained by Marshal Ney; who was not as yet joined by the Viceroy. This battle could not be exceeded in obstinacy by any during the late campaign. The Prussian corps made and supported their movements with great gallantry; but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate. "The enemy," observes Lord Cathcart in his official dispatch, "appeared determined to maintain the villages at any expence, and the

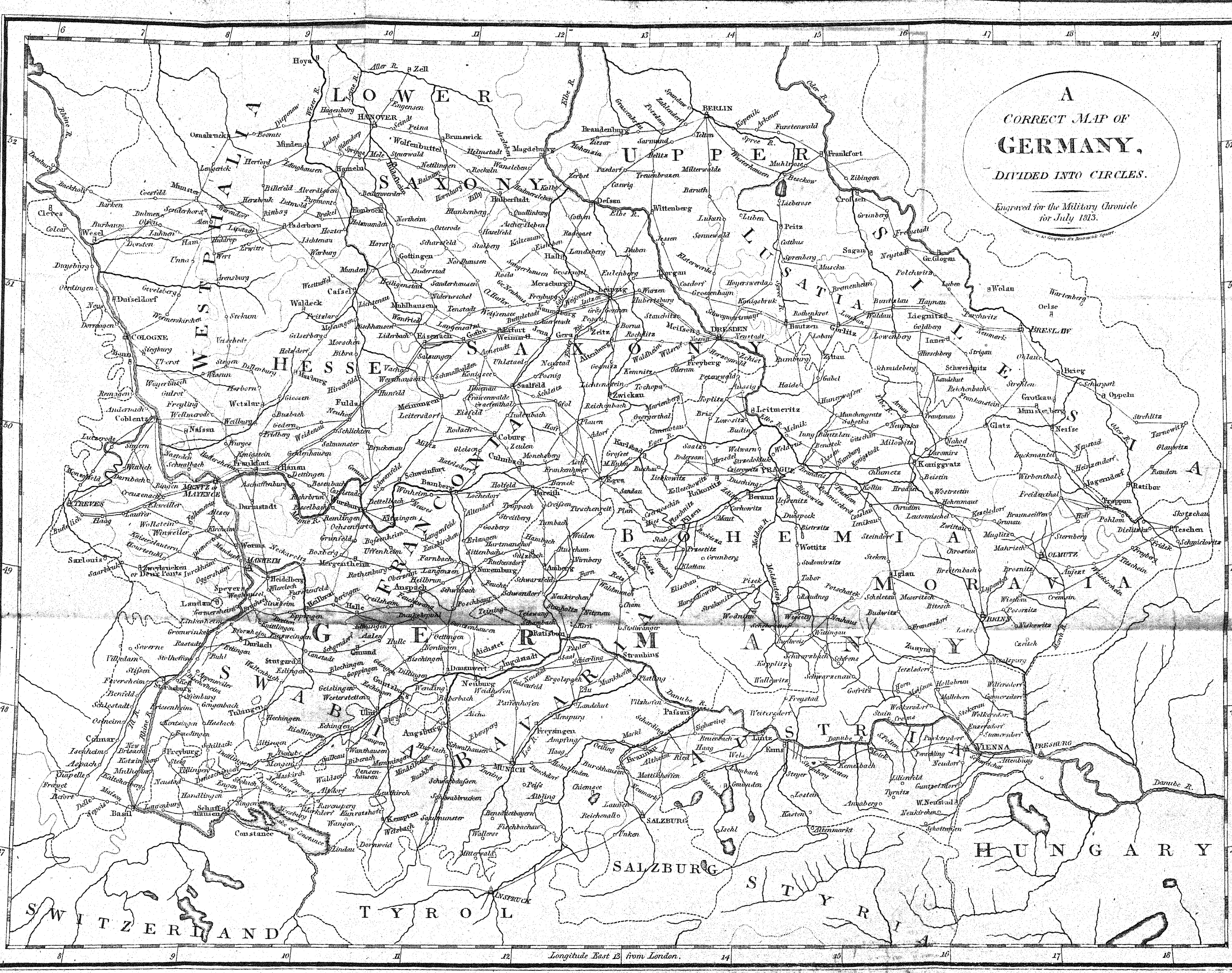
Campaign in Germany.

affair, therefore, assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, that of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken."—The French Bulletin describes this part of the battle in similar terms. "The great efforts of the enemy were directed against the centre under Marshal Ney. The village of Kira (Great Groschen) was taken and retaken several times. In the afternoon this village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Lobau directed General Ricard to retake it; it was retaken."

Such, therefore, was the present fortune of the battle as respected the execution of the first part of the plan, the attack of Great Gorschen. With respect to the second part,—that of piercing the enemy's line by columns of cavalry. The Prussian cavalry made many successive efforts with the most distinguished gallantry. In the greater part of these attacks they failed by reason of the number and weight of the field-pieces opposed to them; but in some of them they broke into the squares, and cut the enemy down at their guns.

The battle continued in this character till near to sun-set. Till this time it was perfectly equal between the two parties, except in so far as the allies were the assailing party, and therefore the failure of breaking through the enemy was in some degree a want of success, and, as such, a kind of defeat of purpose. It would seem, however, from the confession of the French Bulletin, that the allies were upon the very point of succeeding. "The battle, says the Seventh Bulletin, embraced a line of six miles covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, General Souham, and General Girard, were every where; they made head against every thing. General Girard was wounded with several balls, but could not be persuaded to leave the field of battle. He said that he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish."

Such, therefore, was the state of the battle about seven o'clock in the evening, when the arrival of the Viceroy with the left, and of Bonaparte with the reserve and guards, at length regained the field, and certainly changed the fortune of the day. The centre, indeed, was giving way in the very moment the emperor arrived; some battalions, says the Bulletin, fled, but at the sight of the Emperor rallied. His Majesty saw that not a moment was to be lost. He saw that the critical moment had arrived, which decides the losing or gaining battles." It is impossible, indeed, not to acknowledge, that the Emperor Napoleon, in this peril and crisis of his fate, now exhibited those military talents, to which he owes his throne and name; and by which he now saved as he had hitherto gained his Imperial Dignity. He ordered the Duke of Treviso with sixteen battalions of fresh troops to attack the allies in front of Gorschen, and in the same moment ordered General Drouet to form a battery of 80 pieces, and place it in advance of the old guard, formed in four squares in the manner of redoubts. The whole cavalry of the



A
CORRECT MAP OF
GERMANY,
DIVIDED INTO CIRCLES.
Engraved for the Military Chronicle
for July 1823.

Longitude East of London.

Campaign in Germany.

A
CORRECT MAP OF
GERMANY,
DIVIDED INTO CIRCLES.

*Engraved for the Military Chronicle
for July 1813.*

Printed by W. L. Chapman, 55, Broadwick Square.

52

gan

Campaign in Germany.

army was at the same time ranged in battle behind. In this formation he advanced against the allies, and the result was, that they were repelled from the advantages they had gained, and, to speak simply, lost the battle. It is true indeed, that with the exception of Great Gorschen, the allies were in possession of the field, upon which the greater part of Ney's force had stood at the commencement of the day. But it is likewise necessary to confess, that the occasion of this seeming fruit of victory was not from any advantage of the allies; but from the nature of the last movement of Bonaparte; who, pivoting his army on Great Gorschen, brought the whole of his force to his left, in order to make a joint attack on the right of the allies, and thus necessarily abandoned all his former ground to the right of Gorschen. It is necessary to attend to this circumstance, which seems to have confounded all the writers in our daily papers.

Thus, therefore, terminated the battle of Lutzen; a battle attended with as singular features, and preceded by as extraordinary circumstances, as any which have occurred in modern warfare. It was brought on by each of the two hostile leaders endeavouring at the same manœuvre upon each other. The battle, moreover, with respect to its fortune, consisted of two distinct parts. From 10 in the morning till sun-set it was doubtful, and equal; and the main point of the conflict alternately taken and retaken. The arrival of the French left and reserve decided it in their favour. But even here the extraordinary circumstance of the battle did not end. For at the conclusion of the day, and on the following morning, the conquered were in possession of the field of battle; and were compelled to retreat, not so much from the effects of their defeat, as to elude the effects of a skilful operation of the enemy during the actual time of the battle. This movement was the occupation of Leipsic by Count Lauriston.

NOTES.

There are three official accounts of this battle,—the one that of the French Bulletin, which will be found in another part of our Chronicle; the second, that contained in Lord Cathcart's dispatch, which will be given in our Gazettes; the third that which follows, given in the Berlin Gazette, as the Prussian account.

Particular Statement of the Battle at Gross-Gorschen on the 2d of May.—On the 30th of April information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's head-quarters, of the great part of the army, and the French guards, having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg. It was at the same time reported, that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore went to their armies, to animate the

Campaign in Germany.

taken with General Von Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received, of the enemy being there in considerable force. Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being before-hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against his rear-most troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Bornä, in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Zwenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitring, we discovered, that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross-Gorschen, Klein-Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to get before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross-Gorschen and Starsiedel.

About 12 o'clock at noon, General Blucher received orders, as commanding the van-guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery, to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross-Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. General Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. The enemy, at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours. In this murderous battle the villages of Klein-Gorschen and Rhano, as likewise the village of Gross-Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was no table to retain possession of them. The Prussian Guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and an half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time, the corps of General Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of General Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under General Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy, at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn nearer to the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till evening.

Campaign in Germany.

in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At 7 o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klein-Gorschen,—probably with the Viceroy's army,—made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained. The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian Artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorck, Blücher, and Winzingerode, the whole day,) was now continued until night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipzig during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is our's and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance; and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lützen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours will not have been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable Staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, General Von Kanonieczyn; and on the Prussian, Generals Blücher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Hünnerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessières is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, 10 pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian Garde-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg Cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country.

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!

ITINERARY THROUGH THE SEAT OF WAR,

FROM ENGLAND THROUGH SWEDEN AND DENMARK TO PETERSBURGH.

WE left London for Petersburg in the month of May, 1804. Upon reaching Harwich we went to the Packet Agency-Office, where we paid four guineas each for our passage to Husum; one pound eleven shillings for provisions on board; and ten shillings and sixpence to the mate, and seven shillings each to the crew. We also paid ten guineas for the freight of a chariot, and some other trifling sums for customs, &c.—Upon the arrival of the mail from London, the same afternoon we set sail, and in a few hours were fairly in the main sea.

On the third day of our voyage, May 18th, Heligoland presented itself. It was a vast lofty perpendicular rock rising out of the ocean, a distant about forty-five miles from the nearest shore. It is only one mile in circumference; yet upon its bleak and bladeless top, no less than three thousand people live in health, content, and happiness. The hardy inhabitants subsist principally by fishing and piloting, and are occasionally enriched by wrecks. They are a fine healthy people, remarkably fair, live in small huts, and sleep on shelves ranged one above another. They are governed by a Danish governor, and are obliged to victual their island from the shore.

We entered the river of Husum about four o'clock in the morning in a stiff gale. The clouds in the west were dark and squally, with here and there a streak of copper-colour; in the east the sun gently breaking. The river flows between two long and lofty sand-banks, and the pilot seemed to conduct us with great skill. The shore as we advanced became lower, and was surrounded here and there with a solitary farm-house and wind-mill. The river, as morning advanced, presented a scene of considerable gaiety. Boats put off from the shore, and the little islands, filled with hardy men, women, and boys; the women wore black glazed pasteboard bonnets, which glittered in the sun. They were all going to the fair at Husum.

We cast anchor about four miles from that town, whose tall spire appeared full in one view. A large boat, filled with these holiday folks came alongside of us, and received us baggage and all. And we proceeded up the river, which became narrower as we advanced, and which appeared like thin mud and water, I amused myself by contemplating the figures of my companions, most of whom, as well as myself, had come below in order to avoid a heavy shower of rain. They were all in their holiday dresses; the men in blue or brown druggets, and large round hats, and the women in course striped camlet gowns, with large black pasteboard bonnets. In the party, however, was a fine blooming young Scotswoman, who had married a highlander, and seemed delighted at seeing an Englishman. So inextinguishable is the love of country,

Scotland, with all thy faults, I love thee well. GRAHAME.

Upon our landing, passing master, paying duties, &c. we were conducted to a tavern, and soon forgot the fatigues of our voyage in the comfort of reaching home.

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

We strolled into the fair after our dinner, and found it filled with peasantry from various parts of Polstein and Selesnecks, and presented a ludicrous contrast to what we were accustomed to behold at home.

The church, on account of the fair was suffered to be in some degree divested of its sanctity; and booths for books, &c. were erected in its aisles. Almost every article was English, or at least had English names to impose upon the buyers. Before the river of Husum was choked up with mud, it was a place of considerable commerce, but it is now principally filled with tradesmen and farmers. It is rather a large town. Lime-trees grow before the houses. The roofs run very high, and present the appearance of steps; but these vast attics are never used but as lumber rooms. There is a palace with gardens belonging to the Duke of Holstein, but they are unworthy of much notice.

We left Husum on the following morning, May 30th, on our journey towards Copenhagen. The first stage was to Fleursburg, distant twenty-five English miles. We travelled with four horses, being one more than the Danish post-laws require. As soon as we passed the town-gate, we entered upon a deep sandy road, through which we ploughed our way at the rate of two miles and a half an hour. The scenery on each side of us was nothing but a dreary waste; but a cheering sun refreshed and animated even this uniformity. The country improved, however, as we advanced. We passed some neat farm-houses, having the barn with two large folding doors in the centre; the offices belonging to the farm on one side, and the farm-house on the other; the whole upon a ground floor, and under one roof.

As we approached Fleursburg, the country became more agreeable, and we could not but observe the wonderful activity with which Nature was every where exerting herself. It was only three weeks since that the ground was every where covered with snow, and now there was every appearance of spring in all its youth and beauty.

Fleursburg is a large commercial town, very neat and pleasantly situated. It is well supplied with excellent water from fountains, which are placed at certain intervals in the centre of the principal street; the houses are like those at Husum, with the addition of strong braces of iron. The view from the quay, the river, and the opposite village, is very beautiful. At the corner of the yard, the last beams of the setting sun threw a pleasing tint upon a variety of interesting faces, who were all collected round on the arrival of the postman.

We continued our journey in the morning at five o'clock, and entered the great road to Copenhagen, proceeding along the shores of the Baltic. We found the population to be thin, the land not well cultivated, and the cottages poor and miserable. The only vegetables we met with were asparagus and parsnips, both of which the good people here boil into soup. The few houses which we saw on the road-side were, however, neatly built, with a light-brown brick, and thatched. The steeple and body of the church were every where divided from each other.

Our next stage was to Abenraac, about 15 English miles. This is a small fishing-town, situated in a beautiful and romantic country. There is no want of beautiful scenery in Denmark; the country in summer is no way inferior to England.

The next stage was to Haberslab, about 15 miles. We here had a good dinner in a long room, painted of a leaden-blue colour, having the floor sanded, three little windows decorated with festoons of muslin.

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

The peasantry appear to be clean and happy. It was pleasing to see, early in the morning as we travelled, groupes of young milk-maids, whose cheeks glowed with the bloom of health, balancing their milk-pails, and singing cheerily as they went.

As we could save several tedious miles by crossing the Little Belt at its broadest part, we proceeded to Aversand, where we found the country very undulating and beautiful, but the roads rather heavy. Nothing can be more pleasing than the situation of the post-house, with its gardens sloping to the water, to which a bright sun added splendor and beauty. We crossed the Little Belt in less than two hours, and landed at Asseens.

A stranger feels some surprise to see a kingdom composed entirely of islands. Yet is Denmark rich and powerful; and if her resources were duly put forth, is at least an equal match for Sweden.

We left Asseens on the following morning, and passed through Odense where we dined. There is here a public school, and a very ancient cathedral, containing the tombs of John and Christiern, who seized the crown of Sweden by the right of conquest, and in a cold-blooded massacre put six hundred of the nobility to the sword.

The thatch of the cottages in this country is bristled at top with cross braces of wood, and has a very inferior appearance to the warm compact neatness of the English thatch. The road from thence to Nioburg is good, and the country on all sides very picturesque. We reached Nioburg about nine at night, and found it a small but handsome fortified town, containing about nine hundred inhabitants. We resolved, as the wind was fair, to cross the Belt the same night. The captain of the passage threw many obstacles in our way, but the eloquence of a pretty French girl, at length persuaded him, and we got under weigh. We had a delightful sail of about three hours, at the end of which we landed at Corsær, in the metropolitan island of Zealand. The passage is 20 miles.

It was midnight when we quitted the vessel. The wind was fresh, and the moon alternately hid itself, and reappeared in all her bright effulgence, from a mass of black clouds, thus illuminating the front of an ancient castle, which is the occasional residence of the Crown Prince. The good people of the post-house were in bed, and we had some trouble to obtain admittance. We slept soundly and forgot our fatigues. The island of Zealand is very luxuriant, abounding with picturesque scenery. Its shores are lined with cheerful towns, noble chateaux, and extensive and well wooded domains.

In continuing our journey on the following day, we passed through a beautiful country. The country from Slagelse to Kingsted was very picturesque. The oldest church in Denmark is in this town. It is built of brick, with two low towers, and contains the tombs of some of the early kings. We passed many forests of fine beech and oak, fringing the shores of several extensive and beautiful lakes. As we approached Copenhagen, we were surprised to find that every thing became cheaper.

We arrived at Roskilde on a Sunday. This was anciently a very large Town, and contained twenty-seven Churches, and as many Convents. It is now of little import. We went to the Cathedral, a heavy pile of brick covered with copper, with two spires; the most ancient part of which was erected under the auspices of Harold, the Grandfather of Canute the Great, king of Denmark and England. The inside of this building owes its grandeur to its size. In a large octagon Chapel, detached from the body of the Cathedral by an Iron Grate, repose the bodies of the Royal family of Denmark in several magnificent Coffins, which

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

Gold. The most superb Tomb is that of Juliana Maria, whose sanguinary conduct towards the hapless Queen Matilda, and the unfortunate Counts Struensee and Brandt, excited so much attention some years since.

We met with nothing to denote our approach to the Cathedral till we reached Fredericksberg, one of the country Palaces, about two English miles from Copenhagen. The appearance of much bustle, and lounging lacquays in scarlet and silver, announced that the Court was here. As we rolled down from the beautiful eminence upon the open summit of which the palace stands, the city, crowned by the palace in ruins, the Sound, and the surrounding Country, presented a delightful prospect. The road was crowded with people in their Sunday dresses and happy faces hurrying to pass the evening in the Gardens of Fredericksberg. Copenhagen is a small but very neat City; the streets are broad and handsome; the houses are in many parts of free-stone, and in an elegant style of Italian Architecture. The streets are divided by canals, which afford great facility to the transport of goods, but have narrow and inconvenient foot-paths. La Rue de Goths is a beautiful street, and nearly an English mile in length. Kings Place, which is also the market-place, is a noble, spacious, irregular area, adorned with many lofty and elegant houses. The only Theatre in the City is here. This building is very elegantly decorated within, and is supported by a salary from the Court. In return, all the Military and Naval Officers have the right of free admission. In the middle of the market-place is an Equestrian Statue in bronze of Christian the Fifth. One of the large buildings in this place is the Royal Castle of Charlottenberg, part of which is devoted to the Royal Academy for Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

The Danes receive every English Gentleman with peculiar hospitality. The day after our arrival we were invited to a Danish dinner; it was given at the Country house of a Gentleman of rank, and appeared in the following succession. Soups, Norwegian Beef and Ham, Fish, Pigeons, Fowls, Spinage, and Asparagus; the meat is cut in slices by the Master of the house or Steward, and handed round by the Servants. Creams, Confectionary, and dried fruits, followed, and the wines were various and excellent.

The Danish Ladies are generally *en bon point*, and have a most frank and good humoured air. They partake largely of that gay good humour, which is so generally the companion of a plump and portly figure. They speak English with its proper accent, and many of them French. The English language is much in fashion.

After a short stay at Copenhagen, we continued our journey, taking the road to Elsinour.

The road from Copenhagen to Fredericksburg, distant about sixteen English miles, is very beautiful, and presents a luxuriant display of lakes, Woods, Corn-field, and forests of Beech, Oak, and Fir. Before we reached that Town, we passed through a forest of wild Horses, some of which we saw. They had a noble rough appearance. We visited the Palace, a heavy mass of building, in which black marble contends with red brick. The whole is covered with copper, and was built by Christian the Fifth; it stands in a lake, and seems only fit for the residence of frogs. It had no inmates but two old Housekeepers. The Knights Hall or Dining Room is a very long room, crowded with paintings, perishing with damp and mildew; some of them seemed to deserve a better fate. The Pillars, which support the Ceiling, are of a

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

in one of their irruptions. In the Chapel we saw the Throne upon which the Kings of Denmark were formerly crowned; the roof is most superbly gilt and decorated, and the walls are covered with the Arms of the Knights. As we passed through one of the old Galleries, a gust of wind shook the craggy Casement, and the great clock struck heavily its hour; it was altogether a place suited to the lovers of old Romance. In the gloomy grounds of this Palace we saw the Stork, the national bird of Denmark. This subject of his Danish Majesty generally quits his territories in October, and returns in Spring. In pursuing our journey to Elsineur we passed several Country Houses, which were generally built of wood, painted red or yellow. They seldom exceed two stories; frequently containing only a suite of apartments on the ground floor. Sometimes they are built of brick. The Gardens are in general formally laid out; and the Garden Door is remarkable for being formed of a frame of fine wire netting; through which the grounds appear as through a Muslin Veil.

Through a forest of fine beech, the Sun shining gloriously, and making the trunk of many a tree look like a pillar of gold, and illuminating the casement of many a romantic little Cottage, we reached the Palace of Fredericksberg, as the mansion of peace. It stands in a valley, and was the retreat of Juliana Maria, so well known in England. The grass was now growing in the court and upon the steps. The building is a large square front surmounted with a dome, and extensive crescent wings; the whole being of brick, stuccoed white. The window shutters were closed, and the glass in several places broken; after thundering at the door with a stick, we at length gained admittance. The apartments are handsome and contained several good Flemish paintings. The gardens and woods were beautiful, but neglected, and gently slope down to the extensive lake of Elsineur. As we roved along, the birds with plaintive melodies hailed the moist approach of evening. We visited, however, the Statues which are ranged in an open space surrounded by shrubs, representing the various costumes of the Norwegian peasantry.

As we descended to Elsineur, the town, the sound enlivened by shipping at anchor and under sail, and the shores of Sweden, presented a most delightful prospect, which the brilliancy of the sun, at this season of the year, and in these northern latitudes, enabled me to contemplate almost to midnight. In the evening of the following day, we embarked ourselves and baggage in a boat, and crossed the Sound, (about four miles broad,) into Sweden. We landed at Helsinburgh, and thence, on the following day, continued our journey towards Stockholm. The spring here is scarcely perceived; and although it was the 17th of June, the morning air was very cold and nipping. Our road lay through Scone, or Scania, said to be one of the finest provinces in Sweden. The night-ingle has seldom been known to extend her northern visit beyond this province, and even here she but feebly pours forth her full-toned melody. Farther northward, only magpies, wood-peckers, crows, and birds of the rock are to be found. We passed through forests of beech and fir; many of the latter were blasted, and had a very picturesque appearance. The first stage from Helsinburgh was sixteen English miles, during which the only animated creatures we saw were a group of dancing goats, and a boy with a flagelet going to the fair. Between Astrop and Lunley is one of the most convenient ferries I ever saw; we drove into it without any difficulty, and were immediately conveyed to the other side.

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

some of the lakes, which abound in Sweden, we saw the peasant women, half-knee deep in water, washing their linen; they looked hardy and happy. The cottages, and even some of the best houses, are constructed of wood, the planks of which are let into each other, and the outside is painted of a red colour. The roof is formed with the bark of the beech, and covered with turf, which generally presents a bed of grass sufficiently high for the scythe of the mower. The floors of the rooms are strewed with slips of young fir. Nothing can be more solitary than winding through the endless track of forests, every now and then presenting to the eye little patches of cleared ground, where firs have been felled to form a new plantation, as in the American woods.

The population in both of the provinces of Scania and Småland is very thin; except in the very few towns between Flenburg and Stockholm, the abode of man seldom salutes the eye of the traveller. At dawn of day, and all day long, he moves in a forest, and at night he sleeps in one. The only birds we saw were woodpeckers. The peasantry are poorly housed and clad, but happy and blooming. Their clothes are generally of a light cloth, and a leather girdle binds their waist.

We reposed a short time at Jönköping: it is a well-built town, of wooden houses, situated on the extremity of Lake Wättern, which is about one hundred English miles long.

In our road to Grenna we passed by the base of vast impending rocks, commanding a fine view upon this lake, upon which I saw several vessels, many of them were ships of considerable tonnage.

Northköping, through which we next passed, is a large and handsome town, and ranks next to the capital; but the appearance of several of the houses, covered with high grass, excites an impression of poverty which their interior immediately dispels. The principal beauty of this place is produced by the waters of the river Motåla, which descend from the rocks in broken masses, and thus exhibit the appearance of a fine cascade. The town has a high mercantile character; its principal manufactures consist of brass, cloth, paper, and guns.

I must again remark upon the romantic beauty of some of the cottages of the peasantry. The country, in many parts, resembles Switzerland, and the cottages have that site, and that air, which a romantic fancy would select for them. In the interior of these abodes of simplicity, a stranger is struck with the pastoral appearance of lines of large round cakes of bread, made of rye and oats, as broad as a common plate, and about the thickness of a finger, with a hole in the middle, through which is passed the strings by which they are suspended to the ceiling. The peasants bake only once, or at most twice, in the year. In times of scarcity they add to the rye flour the bark of the birch, well pounded. The family presents a perpetual scene of industry, in weaving coarse cloths, spinning thread, or carding flax. They drink a poor wretched beer: in most of their post-houses a traveller is sure to find excellent coffee and sugar. Amongst the peasantry we saw several Swedish women with black crape veils; they wear them in winter as protection to the eye against the glare of the snow; and in the summer against the fierce and sparkling reflection of the sun against the rocks. The only currency of the country is paper: I never saw but one piece of silver, from our entering till our quitting Sweden.

We entered the suburbs of Stockholm, over a long floating bridge, under a gate, and thence passed for about a mile, over a wretched

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

a bird's-eye view of this irregular and beautiful city. It appeared to us a little larger than Bristol. It stands upon a small portion of two peninsulas, and seven islands of grey granite, washed by a branch of the Baltic, the lake Mælar, and the streams that flow from it. The palace, a large quadrangular building, uniting elegance to grandeur, rises from the centre of the city, which it commands, in all directions. The merchant's houses, which are in the south suburb, run parallel with the spacious quay, and front the ships, which lie close to it. They are lofty, and in a graceful style of Italian architecture. Those of the buildings, rising amphitheatrically one above another, are either stone or brick, stuccoed, of a white or light yellow colour, and the roofs are covered with dark or light brown tiles, and present, with the surrounding scenery of scattered half-covered rocks, their forests of fir, the lake, and the windings of the Baltic, a most romantic and enchanting prospect. The streets are badly paved.

A traveller will find much gratification in occasionally dining at the merchants' club, to which strangers are introduced by subscribers. Here we found the dinners excellent, and served up in a handsome style, at a moderate expence: the apartments are elegant, consisting of a noble dining-room, an anti-room, a billiard room, and a reading room, where the foreign papers are taken in. The view from the rooms over the Mælar, upon the rocky cliffs, crowned with the straggling parts of the suburbs, is very beautiful. I met a procession going to the church of Kidderholm: the quay along which it proceeded presented an appearance of gaiety and vivacity. A little canal, which runs under the bridge leading to the church, was covered with boats filled with garlands, and small poles wreathed with flowers. This was to honour the festival of St. John.

The palace is well worthy of notice. It is built with brick, stuccoed, and stained of a light yellow colour, the four sides of which are visible at the different quarters of the site. It is composed of four stories; in front are twenty-three noble windows: the architecture is like that of Whitehall. The chapel is very rich; and opposite to it is the hall for the meeting of the States, whose seats are amphitheatrically arranged; those of the nobles on the right of the throne, the others on the left. There is a gallery round it, and the whole has a grand effect. The state-rooms are on the third floor; the ascent to them is under arcades of porphyry. One drawing-room is particularly worthy of notice; the seats are in the form of a divan; at their back is a vast magnificent horizontal mirror, the frame of which is of yellow and purple coloured glass, and was presented by the Emperor Alexander. The other royal apartments are elegant; but the windows are old fashioned, heavy, very large, high from the floor, and look into a quadrangular court.

After a stay of a day or two in Stockholm, we prepared for our departure, and, to save time, resolved to cross the gulph of Bothnia to Abo. The distance from Stockholm to Abo is about three hundred and fifteen English miles. The vessels, which are hired upon these occasions, are single masted, and resemble a shallop, with a raised deck, and a pink or sharp stern. On the day of our departure we proceeded to the quay where our vessel lay, in front of the palace. A very little wind caused us to move very slowly from Stockholm. Before night we were completely becalmed: our captain rowed us to a rock, and, throwing out a gang board, tied the vessel to a fir tree for the night. Here we landed, and ascended the rock, which, sparingly clothed with grey moss, rose from the waters-edge, in the most grand, romantic, and picturesque disorder. Before us, the rich crimson suffusion of the sun,

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

just sunk behind a dark undulatory line of forests, gave a tranquillity to the serene surface of the waters of this arm of the Baltic, which was enlivened by the white sails of a few boats, which were creeping slowly on the opposite shore. Seated upon a rock, we for a long time contemplated this scene of repose and natural beauty, but at length obeyed the calls of sleep, and descended to our cabins.

With the sun, which was an early riser, we re-moored, and advanced but very slowly. In the evening the master again moored the vessel to another island for the night. This island was, indeed, a most enchanting scene. Upon its romantic summit we found a little cottage, embowered in trees of fir, ash, and elder. A fisherman, his mother, his wife and children, formed the population of this beautiful spot. A little field of grass, in which a cow was grazing, another of corn, a garden, and the waters of the Baltic, which again resembled a lake, supplied them with all their wants, and with all their riches. Here it seemed as if the heart could no longer ache,—as if ambition might wish to be what he beheld,—and that love might ponder on the past without a pang. The inside of the cottage was neat and cheerful; the good old woman, with the children in their shirts, playing around her, sat knitting by the side of a sprightly-wood fire, and under locks of snow presented a face at peace with all the world. Upon hearing that we wished to have some supper, the fisherman, with a countenance of health and gaiety, descended into a little creek, where his boats were moored, for some perch, confined in a wicker well in the water, whilst his young and lovely wife, who had a pair of sweet expressive eyes, laid the cloth in a detached room facing the cottage.

On the third day of this voyage of islands, we touched at another, and procured a noble pike, fresh from the net, and some eggs. Our skipper very ingeniously kindled a fire, and cooked it on his little canoe. In short, our whole voyage was a combined scene of pastoral simplicity, which reminded me of the scenery and images of Hesiod and Theocritus.

We at length reached Abo. We found it to be a large town, situated upon a point of land, where the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia unite. The houses are handsome; but they are mostly of wood, but some of brick stuccoed. The cathedral is a very antient and massy structure; and the gloom of the interior is such as to excite melancholy even in an opera singer. It contains the tombs of many illustrious families. We ascended the craggy rocks impending over one side of the town. The prospect beneath, consisting of the town, the winding of the river Aura, the distant forests, and the gulph of Finland seen between vistas of trees, was grand, and picturesque.

My bed-room at Abo was singular. It was a ball-room. The walls were laboriously painted in glowing colours, with flaming swords, fiddles, flutes, and Serapim's heads, baskets of flowers, and the royal arms of Sweden.

As we quitted Abo, and proceeded on our journey, the face of the country began to undulate. We observed that the houses were constructed of fir-trees, rudely squared by the axe in the manner of the Americans. The roof is also of fir, sometimes stained red; the windows are frequently cut with the axe, after the sides of the houses are raised. Some of these were well finished, had a good appearance, and were warm and comfortable within.

One night we put up at Mosolbolsted, a solitary post-house in the midst of a gloomy forest, which lay upon the borders of an arm of the gulph of Finland. The post-master ushered us through a little hole into

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

a wooden-shed, opposite to the post-house, the latter being occupied by his family. The windows, which looked into the depth of the forest, were as immovable as the building. In two corners of this dolorous hole stood two cribs, each furnished with a bed of straw, and coverlid. Here we slept for the night.

We continued our journey the following day, and as the sultry sun was flaming in the meridian, we passed a large portion of forests on fire. By some smart touches of the whip, we saved our servant, horses, and carriage, from being a little toasted on one side. These fires are frequent in Sweden.

The country about Borgo, a garrison town, is undulating and fertile, but the cottages in this part of the Swedish Finland are very miserable, and the peasantry very wretchedly clothed. The men, the women, and the children, had no other covering than ragged shifts; but the sun was certainly too intense to render them objects of pity. The roads were excellent, and we proceeded with great velocity. We passed the celebrated fortress of Sweaburgh, which occupies seven islands on the gulph of Finland, and is capable of protecting the fleets of Sweden against the Russians. The batteries, basons, and docks, are of hewn granite.

About three miles from Louisa, another garrison town, we reached the frontiers of Sweden, and in a custom and guard-house beheld the last remains of that country. A Swedish soldier raised the cross-bar, upon which we crossed over a bridge which crosses a branch of the river Ky-men, and divides Sweden from Russia.

We now began to reckon our stages by versts, the Russian mile; which is equal to three-quarters of a mile English. These miles are marked on posts. Upon the road we saw several peasants, bare-headed, cropped, fair, with sharp beards, and booted. The country was wretched, rocky, rough to an extreme degree. We reached at eleven o'clock at night the draw-bridge of Fredericksham, the gates of which had been sometime closed. We had much difficulty to obtain admittance. On the following day, we took a cursory view of the town. It is small but handsome. From the square, in which the guard-house stands, a building of brick stuccoed, and painted green, almost every street may be seen. It was here, that in 1783 Catherine the 2d and Gustavus the 3d had an interview. A temporary wooden palace was erected, containing a grand suite of rooms, and a theatre. The town appeared to be full of military. I here found the Russian ruble to be worth about two shillings and eight-pence English. A copec is about a farthing.

Travelling is very cheap in Russian Finland. We paid only two copecs for each horse per mile, except for the last two posts to Petersburgh, when we paid five farthings.

We halted at a village of old crazy hovels, composed of trunks of trees, rudely thrown across each other, and perched upon hills. Every one of these abodes was out of the perpendicular, whilst, from a little hole, which feebly admitted the light, the smoke issued. The inhabitants were nearly naked, and looked like an unhappy race of animals. Instead of the green refreshing blade, parched hoary moss covered the earth. Not a tree was to be seen; not even the melancholy fir. Time, that bids the barrenness of nature bear, that enables the shepherd and his flock to find shelter in the altered desert, has passed over these regions without shedding his accustomed beneficence. These people, the Fins, are distinguished even in Russia by their squalidness.

We were detained from want of horses at Treviock. Here, at it was too hot to admit of two sleeping in a chaise, we entered the sorry post-house, and as usual slept in a small barn and cribs.

Itinerary through the Seat of War.

At three o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by the jingling of the bells of our horses, which the peasants very merrily galloped up to the door. The sun was up, and threatened very speedily to destroy the refreshing coolness of the air. We shortly reached Wiburgh, a large fortified town; and very early on the following day beheld the shining cupolas and spires of Petersburg, the object of our present destination.

ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR,

IN FIVE PARTS.

1. FIELD FORTIFICATION. 2. PERMANENT FORTIFICATION. 3. WAR OF SIEGES, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PLACES. 4. ARTILLERY. 5. MILITARY PLAN DRAWING.

THE PRACTICE OF FORTIFICATION,

FOR THE USE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES OF H. I. AND R. M.
NAPOLEON,

BY ST. PAUL, CHIEF OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Translated for the use of the Officers of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards,

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Dedication

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE THREE REGIMENTS OF 1ST, 2D, AND 3D, GUARDS.

GENTLEMEN,—*Having the honor of a more particular connection with you than with the other Regiments of the Service, I have great satisfaction in addressing this Translation of St. Paul to your service and attention. It would have an air of ostentation in me to recommend a Work of such acknowledged reputation, as to have become adopted into the French Armies. I have only to express a hope, that the Translation will not be unworthy of the simplicity and accuracy of the Original.*

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble servant,

THE EDITOR.

PART SECOND.—PERMANENT FORTIFICATION.*Preliminary Definitions.*

ANGLE of the centre of a polygon is that contained between two lines drawn to the extremities of the same side.

Angle of the polygon is that formed by two joining sides of a polygon.

Angle of the flank is made by the curtain and the flank.

Angle of the shoulder is made by the face and flank of the bastion.

Approaches are roads sunk in the ground by the besiegers, whereby they approach the place under cover of the fire from the garrison.

Barbet; when the parapet of a work is but three feet high, or the breast-work of a battery is only that height, that the guns may fire over it without being obliged to make embrasures, it is said that the guns fire in barbet.

Permanent Fortification.

Bastion is a part of the inner inclosure of a fortification, making an angle towards the field, and consists of two faces, two flanks, and an opening towards the centre of the place called the gorge.

Banquette is a kind of step made on the rampart of a work near the parapet for the troops to stand upon, in order to fire over the parapet; it is generally three feet high, and as many broad, and four feet and a half lower than the parapet.

Berm is a little space or path of six or eight feet broad, between the ditch and the parapet, when it is only made of turf, to prevent the earth from rolling into the ditch, and serves likewise to pass and repass.

Bonnet is a sort of work placed before the salient angle of the ravelin, to cover it.

Capital of a work is an imaginary line which divides that work into two equal and similar parts.

Caponier is a passage made from one work to another, of ten or twelve feet wide, covered on each side by a parapet terminating in a slope or glacis.

Cavalier is a work raised generally within the body of the place, ten or twelve feet higher than the rest of the works. Their most common situation is within the bastion, and made much in the same form; sometimes they are also placed in their gorges, or on the middle of the curtain, they are then made in the form of a horse-shoe, only somewhat flatter.

The use of cavaliers is to command all the adjacent works and country about it; they are seldom or never made but when there is a hill or rising ground which overlooks some of the works.

Casemate is a work made under the rampart, like a cellar or cave, with loop-holes, to place guns in it.

Chevaux-de-frize are large joists or beams stuck full of wooden pins armed with iron, to stop breaches, or to secure the passages of a camp against the enemy's cavalry.

Covert-way is a space five or six fathoms broad, going quite round the works of a fortification, and adjoins the counterscarp of the ditches, covered by a parapet seven feet and a half high, terminating in an easy slope towards the field, at a distance of twenty fathoms.

Chamber is that place of a mine where the powder is lodged.

Counterscarp is the outside of a ditch, opposite to the parapet of the work behind the ditch: it is often said, that the besiegers have carried their lodgments upon the counterscarp; which means, they are lodged on the covert-way.

Counterguard is a work placed before the bastions to cover the opposite flanks from being seen from the covert-way; they are likewise made before the ravelins.

When they are placed before the bastions, they are esteemed to be a very good defence.

Crown-work is a kind of work not unlike a crown: it has two fronts and two branches; the fronts are composed of two half-bastions and one whole one; they are made before the curtain or the bastion, and generally serve to inclose some buildings which cannot be brought within the body of the place, or to cover the town-gates, or else to occupy a spot of ground which might be advantageous to an enemy.

Cordon is a round projection made of stone, in a semi-circular form, whose diameter is about eight inches, which reigns quite round the wall, within four feet from the upper part.

Curtain is the part of the body of the place which joins the banks of one bastion to that of the next.

Cunette is a small ditch of 10 or 12 feet broad, made in the middle of a large dry ditch, serving as a retrenchment to defend the ditch, or else to let water into it, when it can be had, in the time of a siege.

Permanent Fortification.

Demi-lune or Ravelin, is a work placed before the curtain to cover it, and prevent the flanks from being discovered side-ways; it is made of two faces, meeting in an outward angle.

Ditch is a large deep trench made round each work; and the earth dug out of it serves to raise the rampart and parapet.

Escarp is properly any thing high and steep, and is used in fortification to express the outside of the rampart of any work next to the ditch, as being high and steep.

Embrasures are openings made in the flanks of a fortification, or in the breast-work of a battery, of about two feet and a half within, eight or nine without, and three from the bottom, for the guns to enter partly, and to fire through.

Epaulment is a kind of breast-work to cover the troops in front, and sometimes in flank.

Esplanade is an open space between the citadel and town, to prevent an enemy from making approaches under cover, after he is master of the place.

Faces of the bastion are the two sides which meet in an angle projecting towards the field.

Fascine a kind of faggot made of branches tied in two or more pieces of about six or eight inches diameter.

Flank of the bastion is the part between the face and curtain; the flank of the bastion serves to defend the ditch before the curtain, and face of the opposite bastion.

Flank (retired) is that which is made behind the line, which joins the extremity of the face and the curtain, towards the capital of the bastion. M. Vauban makes his 30 feet from that line; others more or less, as it happens.

Fougass is a small mine, from six to eight feet under ground; they are generally placed under the glacis or dry ditches.

Fraise, a kind of stakes or pallisades, placed horizontally on the outward slope of a rampart made of turf, to prevent the work being taken by surprise.

Gabion is a cylindric basket open at both ends, of about three feet wide, and as much in height; they serve in sieges to carry on the approaches under cover, when they come pretty near the fortification.

Gabion (stuffed) is made in the same manner, as the former; they are only filled with all sorts of branches and small wood, and are five or six feet long; these serve to roll before the workmen in the trenches, to cover them in front against musket-shot.

Gallery is the passage made under ground leading to the mines; they are from four and a half to five feet high, and about four feet broad; the earth above is supported by wooden frames, with boards over them.

Glacis is that part of a fortification beyond the covert-way, to which it serves as a parapet, and terminated towards the field in a easy slope at about 100 feet distance.

Gorge (of a bastion) is the interval between the extremity of one flank and that of the other.

Horuwork is composed of a front and two branches; the front is made into two half-bastions and a curtain: this work is of the nature of a crown-work, only smaller, and serves for the same purposes.

Interior side of a fortification is the imaginary line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next, or rather, the curtain produced to the centre of the bastions.

Line of defence is the distance between the salient angle of the bastion and the opposite flank.

Line of circumvallation is the work or retrenchment made about an army which besieges a place, to secure it against any assault from without: it is made of a parapet with a ditch before it, and at every thirty yards, or thereabout, the parapet pro-

Permanent Fortification.

jects outwards in an angle; this projection is called a Redan, and serves to flank or defend the other parts.

Line of countervallation is the work made by an army which besieges a place between their camp and the town, to cover it against any enterprises of the garrison; it is made much after the same manner as the line of circumvallation, only in a contrary disposition.

Line is also the name of the works made by an army from one town or strong post to another, behind which it is encamped, to guard a part of the country.

Line of counter-approach is a kind of trench made by the garrison when besieged, going from the covert way in a right line, so as part of the enemy's approaches may be enfiladed from thence.

Lunettes are works made on both sides of a ravelin; one of their faces is perpendicular to half or two-thirds of the faces of the ravelin, and the other nearly so to those of the bastions.

Mantlet is a kind of moving parapet made of strong planks, about four feet long and three high, mounted upon two wheels, with a long pole fixed to it; they serve to cover the sappers in the front against musket-shot.

Orillon is a part of the bastion near the shoulder, which serves to cover the retired flank from being seen obliquely.

Parapet is a part of the rampart of a work, of 18 or 20 feet broad, and raised six or seven feet above the rest of the rampart; it serves to cover the troops, placed there to defend the work, against the fire of the enemy.

Parallels, or places of arms, are deep trenches 15 or 18 feet wide, joining the several attacks together; they serve to place the guard of the trenches in, to be at hand to support the workmen when attacked. There are generally three in an attack; the first is about 100 yards from the covert-way, the second 50, and the third near or on the glacis. They were first invented or used by M. Vanban.

Port-cullis is a falling gate or door like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep out the enemy.

Rampart is an elevation of earth raised along the faces of any work, of 10 or 15 feet high, to cover the inner part of that work against the fire of an enemy.

Re-entering angle is that which turns its point towards the centre of the place.

Ravelin. See Demi-lune.

Redoubt is a square work without any bastions, placed at some distance from a fortification, to guard a pass, or to prevent an enemy from approaching that way.

Ricochet; when guns are loaded with small charges, and elevated from 10 to 12 degrees, so as to fire over the parapet and the shot rolls along the opposite rampart, it is called ricochet firing; and the batteries are likewise called ricochet batteries.

Salient-angle is that whose point turns from the centre of the place.

Sap is a trench or an approach made under cover of 10 or 12 feet broad, when the besiegers come near the place, and their fire grows so dangerous, as not to be approached uncovered.

Saucisson is a long pipe or bag, made of cloth or leather, of about an inch and a half diameter, filled with powder, going from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery; it serves to give fire to the mine.

Talud (or slope) is made to the works of a fortification, both on the outside and inside, to prevent the earth from rolling down.

Traverse is a parapet made across the covert-way, opposite to the salient angles of the works, and near the places of arms, to prevent enfilades; they are 18 feet thick, and as high as the ridge of the glacis.—There are also traverses made in the caponiers, but then they are called Tambours.

Campaign in Russia.

Traverses are likewise made within other works, when there are any hills or rising ground, which may see the inside of these works.

Tenailles are low works made in the ditch before the curtains; there are three sorts, viz. the first are the faces of the bastions produced, till they meet, but much lower; the second have faces, flanks, and a curtain; and the third have only faces and flanks.

Tenaillons are works made on each side of the ravelin, much like the lunettes; they differ, in that one of the faces of a tenaillon is in the direction of the face of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it.

Tower bastions are small towers made in the form of bastions by M. Vauban, in his second and third method, with rooms or cellars under-neath, to place men and guns in them.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA,

IN THE YEARS 1812—13;

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents
by a British Officer.*

(Continued from our last.)

ANOTHER attempt was made by Murat to overreach the blunt honesty of the Russian Generals.—With this view His Majesty of Naples, on the 1st of October, rode to the advanced posts of the Russian army commanded by General Miloradovitch, and the following conversation took place. After the usual compliments,—

Murat—Are you informed, General, of the excesses committed by your Cossacks? They fire upon the foragers whom I send out in different directions; even your peasants, supported by them, massacre our insulated hussars.

Miloradovitch—I am delighted that the Cossacks strictly obey the orders given them. It is also most satisfactory for me to learn, from your Majesty's mouth, that our peasants shew themselves worthy of the name of Russians.

Murat—It is contrary to all the hitherto received rules of war; and from this harsh state of things, I shall be compelled to send out columns to the right and left, to protect the foragers.

Milorad.—So much the better, Sire—my Officers complain of having been three weeks in inaction. They burn with impatience to take cannon, colours—

Murat—But why seek to embitter two nations, formed to esteem each other in so many respects.

Milorad.—My Officers and myself are ready to give you all possible marks of our esteem; but, Sire, your foragers are always taken, and the columns which you may send to the right and left, to protect them, shall be beaten.

Murat—You are passionate in words, General, but words do not beat an enemy. Cast your eye on the map; you will there see the country we have conquered, and how far we have penetrated.

Milorad.—Charles XII. penetrated still farther: he reached Pultowa.

Murat—The French army has been constantly victorious.

Milorad.—But we have never fought except at Borodinow.

Murat—That victory opened to us the gates of Moscow.

Milorad.—I beg your pardon, Sire, Moscow was abandoned to you.

Campaign in Russia.

Murat.—At any rate we were masters of your ancient and immense capital.

Milorad.—Yes, Sire, and it is an afflicting thought to every Russian, to myself in particular; I did every thing for the salvation of Moscow, Russia has made to you an immense sacrifice; but she already begins to reap the advantages attached to it.

Murat.—How!

Milorad.—I perceive that Napoleon has sent Lauriston to our General in Chief, to treat of peace. I know that your soldiers are reduced to satisfy themselves for sixty hours, with what is scarcely sufficient to support a man for twenty-four.

Murat.—The passports sent to you were a farce.

Milorad (continuing).—I see that the King of Naples has come to General Miloradovitch to beg quarters for his foragers, and to set on foot a sort of negotiation to calm the soldiers.

Murat.—My visit was purely accidental; and I meant only to inform you of the abuses committed by your troops. Want of discipline is a great misfortune to an army; it has often been its ruin.

Milorad.—But in that case you ought rather to encourage it. Precious want of discipline, which makes us shoot the French foragers!

Murat.—You greatly deceive yourself with regard to our position. Moscow is abundantly supplied with every thing:—we expect immense reinforcements, which are already on their road.

Milorad.—Do you, then, think us farther removed from our reinforcements than you are from your's?

Murat.—I have also to complain on a very essential point; I appeal, General, to your justice, and your sense of equity—you have twice fired on our flag of truce.

Milorad.—Sire, we want not to hear of parleys. We want to fight, and not to negotiate. Take your measures accordingly.

Murat.—What! at that rate I am not safe even here.

Milorad.—You would run a great risk, Sire, by coming a second time; but to-day I shall have the honour of accompanying you myself as far as your videttes.

The General here called for his horse; and Murat, struck with what passed, observed, that he never heard of such a mode of making war. The General replied, he must have heard of it in Spain; and this unexpected retort induced Murat to change the conversation, and politely ask the General, where he had first served in that capacity?

Milorad.—Surely France must still recollect the campaign of Suwrow in Italy. I had the honour there often to command the advanced guard of the Generalissimo.

Murat and the General then separated, after shortly conversing about the death of Prince Bagrathion.

Foiled in his object of being permitted to withdraw without molestation into Poland, and his troops having already suffered most severely from a scarcity of subsistence, the want of warm cloathing, and the rigour of the climate, Bonaparte about the middle of October prepared to retreat from Moscow.—It is difficult to account for the fatuity which he displayed by his long continuance in that city, where for his own personal security he had found it prudent to fortify the Kremlin, out of which he never appeared. Nor were his precautions in this respect altogether unnecessary: he had totally failed in his endeavours to seduce the Russian people from their allegiance, and had just reason to dread the vengeance of those who had suffered by the devastation which mark-

Campaign in Russia.

ed the progress of the French army from their first entrance into the empire.

At this period several considerable detachments were made to harass the enemy, and were conducted with equal skill and success; the most important of those was the one against Verrea, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of October.

On the 16th, several regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat.—The attack did not take place until the 18th, when the enemy, having sustained a considerable loss, retired behind the small river Moza. The only detachment of any importance made by the French in the northern direction, was the one stationed at Demetrioff, which was recalled, in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined upon. Bonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period. It now appears that he quitted the city on the 19th, leaving a rear-guard in the Kremlin, and 15,000 of his sick and wounded soldiers in various quarters of the town. The Russians occupied Moscow on the 22d, with the loss of Lieutenant-General Winzingerode, who was treacherously carried off, with his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Nariskin, while advancing with a flag of truce to remonstrate against a protracted resistance on the part of the rear-guard. On the 24th of October, the French army was reconnoitred by an officer of Cossacks belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga road, near Borofsk, and three on the left bank of the Protva—he, the same night, General Doctoroff, was ordered to occupy Mala-Jaroslafl, a post-town on the new Kalouga road between Borofsk and that place; the General found it already occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate contest immediately took place, in the course of which the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken eleven times. The Marshal, in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala-Jaroslafl, establishing his head-quarters two wersts to the southward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under General Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took eleven pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala-Jaroslafl, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field-Marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the Southern Provinces; and although there were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensko, and by Wilna to the Niemen, yet the Marshal deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward; and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within forty wersts of Kalouga, near Gorki.

Finding that the enemy was moving by Verrea, on Mojaisk, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head-quarters were, on the 30th of October, at Coloki, a monastery not far from Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensk.

Platow and the Cossacks having been detached for the purpose of harassing and surrounding the enemy, Marshal Kutusoff reinforced Gen. Miloradovitch's corps to upwards of eighteen thousand men, and, directing him to march by his left towards Viasma, the Marshal himself proceeded by Spaskei and Celinka, in a parallel direction to that allotted to General Miloradovitch; the main road forming an arch, these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

Campaign in Russia.

The head of General Miloradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma; the head-quarters of Marshal Kutusoff were established at the village of Bikovoi, a little to the southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French army, it appears by the papers of a Commissary-General, who was made prisoner, that they virtualled one hundred and twenty thousand men, but their efficient force was reduced to eighty-five thousand, at the period of the evacuation of Moscow, and that Bonaparte had contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His Guards, and some select corps, had been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It was reported that Bonaparte travelled in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that his rear-guard at least can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them.—They have before them the gallant and active Count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprize is so well established, and they have also, on the Minsk road, to encounter Admiral Tchichagoff, with the Moldavian army, which is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite with Count Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above-named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutusoff has sent out, among others, a considerable detachment, which was at Elnee, nearer to Smolensk, under Lieutenant-Gen. Shepetoff on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of interposing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expence of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city, and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, and in the vicinity of Moscow, while, on the other hand, it will to the latest period of history, reflect lustre on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian empire.

After the affair of Polotsk, General Count Wittgenstein detached a corps to observe Macdonald, whilst he sent General Steinheil on the road to Wilna, who, after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wounds. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head of 15,000 men, and having taken post near Tchasnik, was the redefeated on the 31st of October by Count Wittgenstein, who, considering the enemy's position a good one for himself, continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff's dispatches of the 22d of October, from Bros-litow, reported the success of a detachment under General Tchaplitz, who, on the 20th of October, took the Polish General Konotkoff with the whole of the 3d regiment of Hulans, of the French guard. Prince Schwartzenberg crossed the Bog without giving the Admiral an opportunity of bringing him to action. Admiral Tchichagoff and Count Wittgenstein reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each others position.

(To be continued.)

*List of Honorary Distinctions &c. of Regiments.***LIST OF HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND FACINGS
AND LACE OF REGIMENTS;**

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX OF OFFICERS REWARDED WITH MEDALS
AND FOREIGN OR BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Continued from our last.)

SECOND (or the Queen's Royal)
regt. Foot,

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

3d (or East Kent) regt. Foot,
4th (or the King's own) regt. Foot

The 1st battalion permitted to bear the word "CORUNNA" on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the action of 16th Jan. 1809.

5th (or Northumberland) do.

6th (or 1st Warwickshire) do.

7th regt. Foot (or Royal Fusiliers)

8th (or the King's) regt. Foot

The 1st Battalion permitted to bear a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

9th (or the East Norfolk) do.

10th (or North Lincolnshire) do.

The 1st bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

11th (or North Devonshire) do.

12th (or East Suffolk) do.

13th (or 1st Somersetshire) do.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

14th (or Buckinghamshire) do.

2d Bn. permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "CORUNNA," in commemoration of the action of 16th Jan. 1809.

15th (or Yorkshire E. Riding) do.

16th (or Bedfordshire) do.

17th (or Leicestershire) do.

18th (or Royal Irish) do.

The 1st Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

19th (or 1st Yorkshire N. R.) do.

20th (or East Devonshire) do.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801; also the word "MAIDA," in commemoration of the action of 4th July, 1806.

Facings blue - Lace silver

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings green - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings white - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

List of Honorary Distinctions &c. of Regiments.

21st regt. Foot (or Royal N. Brit. Fusiliers.)	Facings blue - Lace gold
22d (or Cheshire) regt. Foot.	Facings buff - Lace gold
23d regt Foot (or Royal Welsh Fusiliers.)	Facings blue - Lace gold
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.</i>	
24th (or Warwickshire) regt. Foot	Facings green - Lace silver
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted &c. (as the 23d.)</i>	Facings blue - Lace gold
25th (or King's own Borderers) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted &c. (ditto.)</i>	Facings buff - Lace gold
26th (or Cameronian) do.	
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted &c. (ditto)</i>	
27th (or Inniskilling) do.	
<i>Permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "MAIDA," in commemoration of the action of 4th July, 1806; the 1st Bn. also permitted &c. (as the 23d)</i>	
28th (or North Gloucestershire) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted &c. (as 23d.)</i>	Facings yellow - Lace silver
29th (or the Worcestershire) do.	
<i>Permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "ROLEIA," in commemoration of the action of 17th Aug. 1808.</i>	
30th (or the Cambridgeshire) do.	Facings pale yel. - L. silver
<i>The 1st Bn. permitted &c. (as 23d.)</i>	Facings buff - Lace silver
31st (or the Huntingdonshire) do.	Facings white - Lace gold
32d (or the Cornwall) do.	Facings red - Lace silver
33d (or the 1st Yorkshire W. Riding) do.	
34th (or the Cumberland) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
35th (or the Sussex) do.	Facings orange - Lace silver
<i>Flank companies of the 1st bn. and such other officers and men as served with the army in Calabria under Sir John Stuart, permitted to bear the word "MAIDA" on their appointments, in commemoration of the action of 4th July, 1806.</i>	
36th (or the Hertfordshire) do.	Facings green - Lace gold
37th (or the North Hampshire) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
38th (or the 1st Staffordshire) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
39th (or the Dorsetshire) do.	Facings green - Lace gold
40th (or 2d Somersetshire) do.	Facings buff - Lace gold
<i>Flank companies of the 1st Bn. to bear on their caps a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.</i>	
41st Regiment of Foot.	Facings red - Lace silver
42d (or the Royal Highland) do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
<i>The 1st bn. permitted to wear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801; also the word "CORUNNA," for the action of 16th Jan. 1809.</i>	
43d (or the Monmouthshire) do.	Facings white - Lace silver
(LIGHT INFANTRY.)	
44th (or the East Essex) do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
<i>The 1st bn. permitted &c. (as 23d)</i>	[To be continued.]

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

**THE CUSTOM OF ANIMADVERTING ON THE OPINION
OF COURTS MARTIAL.**

"There is a description of men, who wish to make the people venerate received and established prejudices, in the same manner as the Egyptians of old were kept prostrate before the sacred crocodile of Memphis." **HELVETIUS.**

A CUSTOM is in existence in the army, which I conceive, with all due deference to the judgment of my superiors, would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The custom I allude to, is that of reprehending,—and sometimes with asperity,—the opinion and sentence of Courts Martial.

This shocking custom, unfortunately sanctioned by long usage, has become too prevalent, and almost intolerable. I feel convinced that many, who are wedded to old customs, and others, who are disinclined to part with the smallest particle of power vested in them, will say, "Things have hitherto gone on very well; therefore why introduce a change?—why should we now suffer innovation?"

To this I answer, in the language of Lord Bacon, who with his usual sagacity observes, that "Innovation is not more turbulent than a froward retention of custom. Surely every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils: for time is the greatest innovator: and if time, of course, alter all things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?"—This is an argument, I trust, sufficiently strong to justify the propriety of change, whenever it is deemed expedient. Let us now impartially judge how far the custom is a grievance, and how far it is beneficial.

The character of an officer ought to be clear and unsullied. The least flaw is enough to depreciate the value of this inestimable gem. An officer is taught to be nice in the extreme in his conduct; to be minutely circumspect in all his actions; and to look upon the most trivial deviation from the strictest principles of honour, to be an indelible stain on his reputation. He is taught to be so tenacious of his fair fame, that should the most distant reflection be cast on it, his very sword, indignant at the imputation, should spontaneously leap from its scabbard, to vindicate the injured feelings of its wearer. Of what avail are these high notions of honour? for let him but once sit on a Court Martial, where the opinion of the members is at variance with that of the officer who is to approve, and the chances are, that he is wantonly doomed to be wounded,—without the possibility of redress,—in the dearest and tenderest point. I say wantonly, because no present or ultimate good can be reaped from animadverting on the Proceedings of a Court, though it tends to inflict pain on the sensitive mind; and this, being the only vulnerable part, is where, I am sorry to say, the shaft of spleen is aimed.

For instance:—we will say that a Court Martial is assembled; the members are sworn, solemnly sworn, to administer justice: they patiently hear the evidence against the prisoner, and his defence: they deliberately and maturely weigh the case before them: they deliver a verdict according to their consciences, and in conformity to a sacred oath they

Military Correspondence.

have taken.—The prisoner stands acquitted. The President of the Court now presents the Proceedings to the officer whose province it might be to approve them; but it so happens that they meet with his disapprobation;—he revises them;—no new matter is brought before the Court;—it persists in its first resolution;—he cannot help himself;—he must abide by its decision, and the prisoner is discharged.

Galled and vexed that the Court should clash with him in opinion, and that it should still have the hardihood to remain firm in its original judgment, he flies, in the intemperate heat of the moment, to his privilege—established by no other right than custom—of animadverting on the Proceedings of the Court in orders; and this probably is done with more warmth than discretion. What benefit does this order produce? None; but, on the other hand, it causes a violent irritation in the minds of the members who composed the Court;—it causes the painful sensation arising from their moral rectitude being impeached; and the more unpleasant one, that they labour under the stigma of having violated a sacred obligation which they entered into—to administer justice. Does animadverting on the Proceedings of the Court in any shape alter its decisions? No; though it bears the invidious appearance that the opportunity, under the sanction of a bad custom, was seized to gratify a spirit of resentment. It must lower one of the parties in the estimation of the soldier, if it have not the more baneful effect of weakening his faith in the integrity of his judges. What real service can result from this custom? None. What is the object of such animadversion? To this question I must pause:—but is it not unmanly thus uselessly to insult the delicate sense of honour of a soldier, and a well educated gentleman? Without hesitation, I boldly pronounce, that this custom fundamentally strikes at the unbiassed distribution of justice.

It is not my desire to offend: it is far from my intention to do that which I so much deprecate. It is my wish to appeal to the candour of those who are possessed of authority to put in force this custom. I wish to appeal to the nice sense of honour of the British soldier—to that inflexible virtue, and to that spotless fame, which he is so anxious to preserve, to abolish this custom of injuring the feelings of a brother soldier. Let it not be said, in this instance, in the words of the inimitable Butler,

“ ———— It is vain
We see to argue 'gainst the grain,
Or, like the stars, incline men to
What they're averse themselves to do;”

but where the light of reason beams upon the mind, let conviction follow.

T. T.

French Official Bulletins.**CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.***Staff of the Grand Army.*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—THE SOVEREIGN IN PERSON;
 HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON, EMPEROR, &c.
Second in Command.—H. S. H. Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy.
Chief of the Staff.—General Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and
 Wagram, Vice-Constable of France.

The Army consists of Twelve Corps and the Imperial Guard, commanded as follows:

- 1st Corps, Marshal Davoust, Prince of Ecmuhl.
- 2d Corps, Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno.
- 3d Corps, Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa.
- 4th Corps, General Count Bertrand.
- 5th Corps, General Count Lauriston.
- 6th Corps, Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.
- 7th Corps, General Count Regnier.
- 8th Corps, Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes.
- 9th Corps, General Count Sebastiani.
- 10th Corps, Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione.
- 11th Corps, Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.
- 12th Corps, Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio.
- Imperial Guards, Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria.

General position of the Army, April 18th, 1813. Head-quarters, Metz. The several corps distributed on the Line of the Saale, or advancing by the high-road between Metz and Dresden.

NOTIFICATION BY HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS, &c.

April 15.—His Majesty the Emperor set out this morning at one o'clock for Metz, to take the command of the army.

April 20.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Metz on the midnight of the 16th of April, 1813.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent, has received the following Bulletin from his Majesty the Emperor:—

* *Mayence, April 20.*—The Corps of the Prince of Moskwa, 60,000 strong, is in advance of Erfurt. Its advanced guard, commanded by General Souham, is at Veyma. Three hundred Prussian hussars have been overthrown by the 10th hussars; we took 60 men and four officers from them, one of them was an Aide-de-Camp of General Blucher. The enemy has no infantry upon the left bank of the

* Mayence and Metz are the same town, the latter name being only a contraction of the former.

Campaign in Germany.

Elbe. The Duke of Ragusa is at Gotha with the 6th Corps, 10,000 men strong. The Duke of Istria is with the Imperial Guard at Esenach. General Bertrand, with the 4th corps of 60,000 men, is at Cobourg. The Vice-Roy is in the same position, his left supported by the Elbe at the mouth of the Saale, his centre at Bernbourg, his right to the Hartz. Forces arrive from all sides, and the enemy will be forced to a speedy retreat.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Paris, May 3.—Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 28th of April :—

The head-quarters of the Emperor were on the 28th at Naumburg: the Prince of Moskwa had passed the Saale: General Souham had overthrown an advanced guard of 2000 men, who wished to dispute the passage of the river: the whole corps of the Prince of Moskwa was in order of battle beyond Naumburg: General Bertrand occupied Jena, and had his corps ranged upon the famous field of battle of Jena.

The Vice-Roy debouched by Halle and Merseburg: the Duke of Reggio, with the 12th corps, had arrived at Saalfeldt: General Sebastiani marched on the 24th upon Vilzen; he overthrew a corps of adventurers, commanded by the Russian General Czernicheff; he dispersed his infantry, he took part of his baggage and artillery, and pursued him, *l'épée dans les reins*, upon Lüneburg.

Paris, May 4.—Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following news relative to the situation of the armies on the 30th of April :—

On the 29th his Majesty moved his head-quarters to Naumburg; the Prince of Moskwa had marched upon Weissenfels; his advanced guard, commanded by General Souham, arrived near that town at two o'clock in the afternoon, and found himself in presence of the Russian General Lanskoï, commanding a division of six or seven thousand men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; General Souham had no cavalry, but without waiting for it he marched against the enemy, and drove him from his different positions. The enemy unmasked twelve pieces of cannon: General Souham placed a similar number in a battery. The cannonade became very lively, and caused destruction in the Russian ranks, which were mounted and uncovered, whilst our pieces were supported by tirailleurs, placed in ravines, and the villages. The General of Brigade Chemineau distinguished himself. The enemy attempted several charges of cavalry: our infantry received him, formed in squares, and by their fire covered the field of battle with Russian corpses and horses. The Prince of Moskwa said, that he never had seen, at the same time, more enthusiasm and more *sang froid* in infantry.

We entered Weissenfels; but seeing that the enemy wished to keep near the town, the infantry marched against him at the *pas de charge*, with *schakos* at the end of their muskets, with the cries of "Long live the Emperor." The enemy's division retreated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 700 men.

On the 27th, Count Lauriston marched upon Witten, where the enemy had a bridge. General Maison erected a battery, which obliged the enemy to burn the bridge, and he seized the *tête de pont* which the enemy had constructed.

On the 26th, Count Lauriston advanced upon the Halle, where a Russian corps occupied a *tête-de-pont*, overthrew the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate the *tête-de-pont* and destroy the bridge. A very brisk cannonade took place from the opposite banks. Our loss was 67 men, that of the enemy was much more considerable.

The Viceroy ordered the Marshal Duke of Tarentum to march upon Merseburg. On the 29th, at four in the afternoon, this Marshal arrived before that town; he

Campaign in Germany.

found 2000 Prussians, who wished to defend themselves there: these Prussians belonged to d'Yorck's corps, those even whom the Marshal commanded in chief, and who had abandoned him upon the Niemen. The Marshal entered by main force, killed some men, and took 200 prisoners, among whom were a Major, and took possession of the town and bridge.

Count Bertrand had, on the 29th, his head-quarters at Domburg, upon the Saale, occupying with one of his divisions the bridge of Jena.

The Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Koesen, upon the Saale; the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Saalfeldt, upon the Saale.

The battle of Weissenfels is remarkable; because it was a contest between infantry and cavalry, equal in number, upon an open plain, and the advantage remained with the infantry. Young battalions were seen behaving with as much *sang froid* and impetuosity as the oldest troops.

So much for the opening of this campaign. The enemy has been driven from all that he occupied upon the left bank of the Saale; we are masters of all the debouches of that river; the junction between the armies of the Elbe and the Mein has been effected, and the important towns of Naumburg, Weissenfels, and Merseburg, have been taken possession of by main force.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.—*Paris, May 4.*—The fortress of Thorn has capitulated, the garrison is to return into Bavaria; it was composed of 600 French, and 2700 Bavarians; of this number of 3300 men, 1200 were in the hospitals. No preparations as yet announced the commencement of the siege of Dantzic; the garrison was in excellent condition, and master of the ground without. Modlin and Zamose were not seriously annoyed. At Stettin a brisk engagement had taken place: the enemy having endeavoured to introduce himself between Stettin and Dam, was driven into the marshes, and 1500 Prussians killed or taken. A letter received from Glogau informs us, that that fortress on the 12th of April was in the best state. Nothing new had occurred at Castrin. Spandan was besieged: a powder magazine had been blown up: the enemy, wishing to take advantage of this to give an assault, were repulsed, after having lost 1,000 men killed or wounded. No prisoners were made, because we were separated from them by marshes.

The Russians have thrown some shells into Wittenburg, and burnt a part of the town: they attempted an attack by main force, which did not succeed. They lost in it from 5 to 600 men.

The following appears to be the position of the Russian army:—A corps of partisans, commanded by a man called Dorneberg (who, in 1809, was Captain of the King of Westphalia's Guards, and who basely behaved), was at Hamburg, and made excursions between the Elbe and the Weser. General Sebastiani had set out to cut him off from the Elbe.

The two Prussian corps of Generals Yorck and Blucher appeared to occupy, the first the right bank of the Lower Saale, the 2d the right bank of the Upper Saale.

The Russian Generals Winzingerode and Wittgenstein occupied Leipsic.

General Barclay de Tolly was upon the Vistula, observing Dantzic; General Sacken was before the Austrian corps in the direction of Cracow, upon the Pillica.

The Emperor Alexander with the Russian guard, and General Kutusoff, having some 20,000 men, appeared to be upon the Oder; they announced first, that they would be at Dresden on the 12th, afterwards on the 20th of April; neither of which have been realized. The enemy appears to wish to maintain himself upon the Saale. The Saxons were in Torgau.

The following is the position of the French army:—The Vice-roy had his head-quarters at Mansfeldt, the left leaning upon the left of the Saale, occupying Calbe

Campaign in Germany.

and Bernbourg, where the Duke of Belluno is. General Lauriston, with the fifth corps, occupied Asleben, Sandersleben, and Gerbalet. The 31st division was upon Eislaben; the 35th and 36th were in rear, as a reserve. The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar. The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha; the fourth corps commanded by General Bertrand, was at Saalfeldt; the 12th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, arrived at Cobourg.

The guard is at Erfurt, where the Emperor arrived at eleven o'clock in the evening of the 25th. On the 26th his Majesty reviewed the guard, and inspected the fortification of the town and citadel. He designed to point out the places for establishing hospitals to contain 6000 sick or wounded, having ordered that Erfurt should be the last line of evacuation.

All the army appears in motion; already have all the parties which the enemy had upon the left bank of the Saale fallen back. Three thousand cavalry had marched upon Norhausen, to penetrate into the Hartz, and another party advanced upon Heiligenstadt, to menace Cassel: all these have precipitately retreated, leaving sick, wounded, and stragglers, who have been made prisoners. From the heights of Ebersdorf, to the mouth of the Saale, there are no longer any enemies upon the left bank. The junction of the armies of the Elbe and the Mein took place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Merseburg.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, May 7.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 1st of May:—

“The Emperor had removed his head-quarters to Weissenfels, the Viceroy his to Merseburg, Gen. Maison had entered Halle, the Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Naumburg, Count Bertrand was at Stohssen, the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Jena. There was much rain on the 30th of April; on the 1st of May the weather was better. Three bridges had been thrown across the Saale at Weissenfels; campaign works had been commenced at Naumburg, and three bridges had been thrown over the Saale. Fifteen grenadiers of the 13th line, between Jena and Saalfeldt, were surrounded by 95 Prussian hussars: the Commandant, who was a Colonel, advanced, saying, ‘Frenchmen, surrender!’ The serjeant killed him. The other grenadiers formed in a platoon, killed seven Prussians, and the hussars went off faster than they came.

“The different parts of the old guard were collected at Weissenfels; the General of Division, Roguet, commands them. The Emperor visited all the advanced posts notwithstanding the badness of the weather. His Majesty enjoys excellent health. The first blow with the sabre which was given at the renewing of this campaign at Weimar, took off the ear of Major-General Blucher’s son. It was by a Mareschal des Logis, of the 10th hussars, that this blow was given. The inhabitants of Weimar remark, that the first sabre blow given in the campaign of 1806 at Saalfeldt, and which killed Prince Louis of Prussia, was given by a Mareschal des Logis of the same regiment.”—(*Moniteur, May 8.*)

FOURTH BULLETIN.

BATTLES OF WEISSENFELS AND LUTZEN.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army at nine in the morning of the 2d of May:—

“On the 1st of May the Emperor mounted on horseback at nine in the morning, with the Prince of Moskwa, General Souham’s division put itself in motion towards the fine plain which commences upon the heights of Weissenfels, and extends to the

Campaign in Germany.

Elbe. This division was formed in four squares of four battalions each, each square of 500 toises from the other, and having four pieces of cannon. Behind the square was placed General Laboissier's brigade of cavalry, under the orders of Count Valkny, who had just arrived. Girard and Marchant's divisions came behind, *en echelon*, and formed in the same manner as Souham's division. Marshal the Duke of Istria was on the right with all the cavalry of the guard. At eleven o'clock this disposition was made. The Prince of Moskwa, in presence of a cloud of the enemy's cavalry, which covered the plain, put himself in motion upon the defile of Poserna. He seized upon several villages without giving a blow. The enemy occupied, upon the height of the defile, one of the finest positions that can be seen; he had six pieces of cannon, and presented three lines of cavalry. The first square passed the defile at the *pas de charge*, amidst cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' long continued throughout the line. It seized upon the height. The four squares of Souham's division passed the defile. Two other divisions of cavalry then came to reinforce the enemy, with twenty pieces of cannon. The cannonade became lively. The enemy every where gave ground. Souham's division marched upon Lutzen; Girard's took the direction of the Pegau road.

"The Emperor, wishing to reinforce the batteries of this last division, sent twelve pieces of the guard, under the orders of his Aid de-Camp, Gen. Drouet, and this reinforcement performed prodigies. The ranks of the enemy's cavalry were overthrown by grape-shot. At the same moment the Viceroy debouched from Merseburg, with the eleventh corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, and the fifth, commanded by General Lauriston. General Lauriston's corps was on the left, upon the high-road from Merseburg to Leipsic; that of the Duke of Tarentum, where the Viceroy was, on the right. The Viceroy, hearing the brisk cannonade which took place at Lutzen, made a movement to the right; and the Emperor, almost at the same moment, at the village of Lutzen. Marchant's division, and, in succession, Brenier and Ricard's divisions, passed the defile; but the business was settled when they entered in line: 15,000 cavalry were therefore driven from these plains, by nearly the same number of infantry. It was General Winzingerode who commanded these three divisions, one of which was General Lausko's. The enemy displayed but one division of infantry. Become more prudent by the battle of Weissenfels, and astonished at the fine order and *sang froid* of our march, the enemy dared not approach any part of our infantry, and was crushed by our grape-shot. Our loss amounted to 33 men killed, and 55 wounded, one a Chief of Battalion. This loss may be considered as extremely trifling, in comparison to that of the enemy, who had three Colouels, 30 officers, and 400 men killed or wounded, besides a great number of horses; but by one of those fatalities with which the history of war is full, the first cannon-ball which was fired on this day, struck the wrist of the Duke of Istria, pierced his groin and killed him instantly. He had advanced 50 paces from the side of the *tirailleurs*, in order to reconnoitre the plain.

"This Marshal, who has a just title to be named brave and just, was equally commendable for his military *coup d'œil*, by his great experience in managing cavalry, as by his civil qualities and attachment to the Emperor. His death upon the field of honour is more worthy of envy, it was so rapid that it must have been without pain. There are few losses which could have more sensibly affected the Emperor's heart, the army and all France will partake of the grief his Majesty felt. The Duke of Istria, since the first Italian campaign, that is, for sixteen years, had always, in different ranks, commanded the Emperor's guards, which followed him in all his campaigns and battles. The *sang froid*, good-will, and intrepidity of the young soldiers astonished the veterans and all the officers. It is a proof of the saying, '*that to souls well born, virtue does not wait a number of years.*' His Majesty had, on

Campaign in Germany.

the night between the 1st and 2d of May, his head-quarters at Lutzen; the Viceroy is at Markranstedt; the Prince of Moskwa is at Keya; and the Duke of Ragusa is at Poserna. General Bertrand was at Stohssen; the Duke of Reggio in march upon Naumburg. At Dantzig, the garrison has obtained great advantages, and made so successful a sortie, that it took prisoners a corps of 3000 Russians. The garrison of Wittenberg also appears to have distinguished itself, and to have, in a sortie, caused considerable injury to the enemy."

A letter in cyphers, which has this moment arrived from the garrison of Glogau, is conceived in these terms:—

"All goes on well, the Russians have made several attempts upon this place; they have always been repulsed with much loss; three or four thousand men blockade us, sometimes less, sometimes more. The trenches have been opened; during two days the fire from our batteries forced them to abandon their project.

(Signed) General LAFLANF.

"Glogau, April 13, 1812."—(*Same Paper.*)

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent has received news from the Emperor, from the field of battle, two leagues in advance of Lutzen, the 2d of May, at ten o'clock in the evening, at the moment when the Emperor had thrown himself upon a bed to take some hours sleep.

"The Emperor informs her Majesty, that he has gained the most complete victory over the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia in person; that in this battle more than 150,000 cannon-balls had been fired, that the troops covered themselves with glory in it; and that notwithstanding the immense inferiority of cavalry which the French army had, that goodwill and courage, inherent in Frenchmen, supplied every thing. The enemy was briskly pursued. No Marshal, no person composing the household of the Emperor, was killed or wounded."

SIXTH BULLETIN.

May 9.—The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 3d of May, nine o'clock in the evening:—

"The Emperor at the break of day of the 3d traversed the field of battle. At ten o'clock he put himself in motion to follow the enemy. His head-quarters were on the 3d, in the evening, at Pegau. The Viceroy had his at Wichstanden, half way between Pegau and Borna. Count Lauriston, whose corps had taken no part in the battle, set out from Leipsic, to march upon Zwembaw, where he had arrived. The Duke of Ragusa had passed the Elster, at the village of Leitz-Kowitz, and Count Bertrand had passed it at the village of Gredel. The Prince of Moskwa was in a position upon the field of battle. The Duke of Reggio, from Naumburg, was marching upon Zeist. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia passed through Pegau, in the night of the 2d, and arrived in the village of Loberstadt, at eleven o'clock at night. They reposed there four hours, and set out on the 3d, at three o'clock in the morning, in the direction of Borna.

"The enemy has not recovered from his astonishment, at finding himself beaten on so large a plain, by an army so greatly inferior in cavalry. Several Colonels and superior Officers, taken prisoners, assure us, that at the enemy's head-quarters, they had not learned of the Emperor's presence at the army, till the battle had commenced—they believed the Emperor to be at Erfurt.—As always happens in similar circumstances the Prussians accuse the Russians of not having fought well. The greatest confusion prevails in their retreat. Several of those pretended volunteers

Campaign in Germany.

which were raised in Prussia, have been made prisoners; they cause pity. All declare that they were enrolled by force, and on pain of seeing their property and families confiscated. The country people say that a Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; that several Russian and Prussian generals have been killed or wounded. The Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz is also reported to be killed; but this intelligence is yet but the reports of the country. The joy of these countries at being delivered from the Cossacks is indescribable. The inhabitants speak with contempt of all the proclamations and attempts which have been made to tempt them to insurrection. The Russian and Prussian army was composed of the corps of the Prussian Generals Yorek, Blucher, and Bulow, and those of the Russian Generals Wittgenstein, Winzingerode, Miloradowitsch, and Tormazow. The Russian and Prussian Guards were likewise there. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and all the Princes of the Royal house of Prussia were in the battle. The combined Russian and Prussian army is estimated at from 150 to 200,000 men. All the Russian cuirassiers were there, and have suffered greatly." (*Moniteur*, May 10.)

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, on the 4th of May, in the evening:—"The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 4th, at Borna. Those of the Viceroy at Colditz. Those of General Count Bertrand at Froburg. Those of General Count Lauriston at Malbus. Those of the Prince of Moskwa at Leipsic; and those of the Duke of Reggio at Zeitz. The enemy is retiring on Dresden, in the greatest disorder, and by every road. All the villages in the road of the army are found full of Russian and Prussian wounded. The Major-General Prince of Neufchatel has given orders for the interment of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on the morning of the 4th, at Pegan, and with all the honours due to his rank. In the battle of the 2d, General Dumoutier, who commands the division of the young guards, has sustained the reputation which he had already acquired in the preceding campaigns. He bestows high praise on his division. General of Division, Brenier, was wounded. The Generals of Brigade, Chemineau and Grillo, were wounded, and have suffered amputation. By a calculation of the number of cannon-shot fired in the battle, it is found to be less considerable than was at first believed; only 39,500 cannon-shot were fired. At the battle of Moskwa there were fired upwards of 50,000."

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

DETAILS OF THE GENERAL BATTLE.

May 8.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:—

"The battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen were but the prelude of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden, with their forces, the latter end of April, learning that the French army had debouched from the Thuringe, adopted the plan of giving battle on the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in motion to occupy the position, but they were anticipated by the rapidity of the movements of the French army; they, however, persisted in their projects and resolved to attack the army to drive it from the positions it had taken. The position of the French army was on the 2d of May, at nine in the morning, as follows:—The left of the army leaned upon the Elster; it was formed by the Viceroy, having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, in the village of Kira. The Emperor, with the young and old guard, was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was

Campaign in Germany.

at the defile of Poserna, and formed his right with the three divisions. General Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to proceed to this defile. The enemy debouched and passed the Elster, at the bridges of Zwenkaw, Pegau, and Zeitz. The Emperor, hoping to anticipate him in his movement, and thinking that he could not attack till the 5th, advanced. General Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, marched upon Leipsic, in order to disconcert the enemy's project, and place the French army for the day of the 3d, quite different from that upon which the enemy had calculated to find it, and in which it was, in reality, on the 2d; and by this means carry confusion and disorder into their columns.

"At nine in the morning his Majesty, having heard a cannonade from the side of Leipsic, proceeded there at full gallop. The enemy defended the small village of Lestenaus, and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty only waited the moment when these last positions should be carried to put in motion all his army in that direction, make it pivot on Leipsic, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and take the enemy *à revers*; but, at ten o'clock, the enemy's army debouched towards Kira, upon several columns extremely deep, the horizon was obscured by them. The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Viceroy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskwa; but three hours were necessary to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskwa placed his men under arms, and with five divisions supported the battle, which, at the end of half an hour, became terrible.

"His Majesty himself marched at the head of the last guard, behind the centre of the army, supporting the right of the Prince of Moskwa. The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. General Bertrand had orders to debouch upon the enemy's rear, at the moment in which the line should be most strongly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions. The enemy, who appeared certain of the success of his enterprise, marched to reach our right, and gain the road of Weissenfels. General Compans, General of Battle of the first Merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him quite short. The marine regiments supported several charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the best of the enemy's cavalry. But the great efforts of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were directed against the centre. Four of Prince Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. This village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Lobau directed General Ricard to retake the village—it was retaken.

"The battle embraced a line of two leagues, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, General Souham, and General Girard, were every where making head against every thing; the latter was wounded with several balls. General Girard wished to remain on the field of battle; he declared he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish. However, we began to perceive from afar the dust and first fire of General Bertraad's corps; at the same moment the Viceroy entered in line upon the left, and the Duke of Tarentum attacked the enemy's reserve, and reached the village, upon which the enemy rested his right. At this moment the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre; the village of Kala was again taken, our centre gave way, (*hechet*) some battalions fled, (*se debanderent*) but these valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, exclaiming, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" His Majesty judged that the critical moment which decides the gaining or losing of battles had arrived: there was no longer a moment to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to march

Campaign in Germany.

with 16 battalions of the young Guard to the village of Kaia, overthrow the enemy, retake the village, and overcome every thing he met with there. At the same moment his Majesty ordered his Aid-de-Camp, Gen. Drouet, an Artillery Officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces, and place it in advance of the old Guard, which was formed in echelons, as four redoubts to support the centre, all our cavalry ranged in battle behind. Generals Dulauley, Dronot, and Devaux, set out at full gallop, with their 80 pieces of artillery in the same group. The fire became dreadful. The enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso obtained possession of the village of Kaia, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance, beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all retreated.

"General Bonnet, commanding one of the Duke of Ragusa's divisions, received orders to make a movement upon Kaia by his left, to support the success of the centre. He sustained several charges of cavalry with the enemy; nevertheless General Count Bertrand advanced and entered the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry capered about his squares, his march was not relaxed by it. To rejoin him the sooner, the Emperor ordered a change of direction, by pivoting on Kaia. The whole of the right made a change in front, the right wing foremost. The enemy then fled, and we pursued him for a league and a half. We soon arrived at the heights which had been occupied by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family during the battle. An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of this circumstance. We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be more considerable, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had shewn of sparing it. At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said to the troops—"It is a battle like those in Egypt, a good infantry, supported by artillery, should be sufficient for it."

"General Gouril, chief of the Prince of Moskwa's Staff, was killed; a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000 men. The Royal Prussian Guards are destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's Guards have suffered considerably, and the two divisions of ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers are destroyed. His Majesty cannot pay a sufficient eulogium to the good will, courage, and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers took no danger into consideration. They have in this great instance shown all the nobleness of the French blood. The chief of the Staff in his relations mentions the fine actions which have shed a lustre on this brilliant day, which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverised the chimerical hopes and all the calculations for the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The cloudy train collected by the Cabinet of St. James's during a whole winter, is in an instant destroyed, like the Gordon knot by the sword of Alexander. The Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; the prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia is wounded, and the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz killed.

"The infantry of the Old Guards, only six battalions of which have arrived, by their presence kept up the affair with that *sang froid* with which they are characterised—they did not fire a musket. Half the army was not engaged: for the four divisions of General Lauriston's corps have done nothing but occupy Leipsic—the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were still two days' march from the field of battle—Count Bertrand did not charge but with one of his divisions, and so lightly that it did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d divisions did not charge at all.—The second division of the young Guards, commanded by Gen. Barrois, were still five days' march off; it was the same with half the old Guards, commanded by

Campaign in Germany.

Gen. Decowe, who was then only at Erfurt. The Duke of Belluno's corps was also three days' march from the field of battle. General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry, with the three divisions of the Prince of Eckmuhl, was on the banks of the Elbe. The Allied Army, 150 or 200,000 men strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, with a great number of the Princes of the House of Prussia, has thus been defeated and put to the rout by less than half of the French army. The field of battle presented the most affecting spectacle. The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor, forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur !*"—"It is now 20 years (said the Emperor) that I have commanded the French armies, but I have never yet witnessed so much bravery and devotion!" Europe would at length be at peace if the Sovereigns and the Ministers who direct their cabinets could have been present on the field of battle. They would give up all hopes of causing the star of France to set, and perceive that those Counsellors who wish to dismember the French Empire, and humble the Emperor, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereign."—*Moniteur*, May 9.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

SITUATION OF THE ARMIES ON THE 5TH OF MAY.

May 10.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the evening of the 5th :—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were at Colditz; the Viceroy's at Horta; the Duke of Ragusa's behind Colditz; General Lauriston's at Wurtzenof; the Prince of Moskwa's at Leinsie; the Duke of Reggio's at Altenburg; and General Bertrand's at Rochlitz. The Viceroy arrived before Colditz on the 5th, at nine in the morning. The bridge was cut, and some columns of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, opposed our passage. The Viceroy, with his division, marched towards a ford, which is on the left, passed the river, and gained the village of Komeslan, where he caused a battery of twenty pieces of artillery to be placed; the enemy then evacuated the town of Colditz in the greatest disorder, and in defiling were exposed to the fire of our twenty pieces of artillery. The Viceroy pursued the enemy with vigour; it was the remainder of the Prussian army, about 20 or 25,000 men strong, which took their direction partly to Leissnig and partly to Gerdorf. Having arrived at Gerdorf, the Russian troops passed across a reserve which occupied this position: it was the Russian corps of Miloradowitch, composed of two divisions, amounting to nearly 8000 men, under arms. The Russian regiments, consisting of only two battalions, of four companies each, and the companies not consisting of more than 150 men, but having at present not more than 100 men each under arms, which does not amount to more than 7 or 800 men per regiment. These two divisions of Miloradowitch had arrived at the moment the battle was finished, and could not take any part in it.

"Immediately on the 36th division having rejoined the 35th, the Viceroy gave orders to the Duke of Tarentum to form the two divisions in three columns, and drive the enemy from his positions. The attack was brisk; our brave fellows precipitated themselves on the Russians, penetrated, and drove them towards Horta. In this engagement we had 5 or 600 wounded, and took 1000 prisoners. The enemy lost 2000 men on this day. General Bertrand being arrived at Rochlitz, took there several convoys of sick and wounded, some baggage, and made some prisoners; upwards of one thousand two hundred carriages with wounded had passed by this route. The King of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander had slept at Rochlitz.—An Adjutant Sub-officer of the 17th provisional, who had been made prisoner in the battle of the 2d, made his escape, and gave information that the enemy had sustained great losses, and was retiring in the utmost disorder; that during the battle

Campaign in Germany.

the Russians and Prussians kept their columns in reserve, which was the cause why we could not take any of them—that they have taken 192 prisoners from us, among whom are four officers—that these prisoners were conducted to the rear under the guard of the detachment which had charge of the colours—that the Prussians treated their prisoners very ill—that two prisoners not being able to walk, through extreme fatigue, they ran them through the body with their swords—that the astonishment of the Russians and Prussians at having found such a numerous army, and so well disciplined and supplied with every thing, was extreme—that there existed a misunderstanding between them, and that they mutually accused each other as being the cause of their losses. General Count Lauriston has put himself in march from Wurtzen, on the high road to Dresden.

The Prince of Moskwa has marched towards the Elbe, to raise the blockade of General Thielman, who commands at Torgau, take his position at that point, and raise the blockade of Wittenberg. It appears that this latter place has made a fine defence, and repulsed several attacks, which have cost the enemy very dear. The Prussians state, that the Emperor Alexander, finding the battle lost, rode through the Russian line, to animate the soldiers, by exclaiming, "Courage! God is with us!" They add, that the Prussian General Bulcher is wounded, and that there were five other Prussian Generals of Division or Brigade either killed or wounded."—(*Moniteur*, May 11.)

Paris, May 11.—Letter from the Emperor to the Marchese the Duchess of Istria. My Cousin, your husband has died in the field of honour. Your loss, and that of your children, is certainly great, but mine is still greater. The Duke of Istria died the noblest of deaths, and without suffering. He has left a reputation without blemish; the fairest inheritance he could bequeath to his children. They have acquired my protection, and they will also inherit the affection which I bore to their father. Find in all these considerations motives of consolation to alleviate your sorrow, and never doubt of my sentiments of regard towards you: this letter having no other end than to assure you of it, I pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy and worthy keeping.

From my Imperial Camp at Coblenz, May 6.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 13.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the armies, at six o'clock in the evening;—

The head-quarters of the Emperor and King were at Waldheim, those of the Viceroy at Ertzdorf, those of General Lauriston at Oscharitz, those of the Prince of Moskwa between Leipzig and Torgau, those of Count Bertrand at Metteweyda, and those of the Duke of Reggio at Peneg.

The enemy had burned at Waldheim a very fine bridge of one arch, which delayed us for some hours. His rear guard wished to defend the passage of it; but was driven back upon Ertzdorf. The position of this last point is very fine. The enemy wished to hold it, the bridge being burnt. The Viceroy ordered the village to be turned by the right and left. The enemy was placed behind ravines. A brisk fire of musquetry and artillery took place—quickly we marched right to the enemy, and the position was carried. The enemy left 200 killed upon the field of battle.

General Vandamme had, on the 1st May, his head-quarters in Harburg. Our troops have taken a Russian cutter, armed with 20 cannon.

The enemy repassed the Elbe with so much precipitation, that he left upon the left bank a number of boats proper for passing the river in, and much baggage. The movements of the grand army had already caused a great consternation at Ham-

Campaign in Germany.

burgh; the Hamburg traitors see the day of vengeance is fast approaching. Gen. Dumonceau was at Luneburg.

At the battle of the 2d, the Ordnance Officers, Beringer and Pretil, were wounded, but only slightly.

The following is the relation which the enemy has given of the battle: we must expect that they will sing *Te Duem* at St. Petersburg, as they did for the battle of Moskwa.

Account of the Battle fought on the 2d of May, on the Road from Weissenfels to Leipzig, by an officer of Blucher's corps.

[TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN.]—"The enemy turned his back to Leipzig; and we had behind us Naumburg and Weissenfels. The Elster and the Luppe were at a certain distance from the wings of the two armies. Before our right wing we had a village occupied by the enemy.

"The battle began by the attack of this village, which was carried by the right wing of Blucher's corps.

"Soon after, the left wing of that corps found itself before another village, before which the enemy brought several batteries; we opposed to him nearly as much artillery, which we covered by our reserve of cavalry, because the infantry had not advanced so far. The other corps came up by degrees, and the battle commenced the whole length of the line, and extended past the last village on the left; I do not exactly know to what distance. We occupied for some hours the villages on our right; but the enemy presented himself there in considerable force, surrounded and took it. He did not keep it above half an hour. We again attacked and took it. We even penetrated beyond it, and took two other villages, by which means we came on the enemy's flanks.

"From this moment the battle became very obstinate at this point. Almost all the infantry of Blucher's corps, and part of that of the other corps, came up by degrees. We were then very near each other. Victory appeared to incline sometimes to the one side and sometimes to the other. In the mean time we did not lose an inch of the ground we occupied on the enemy's flank.

"It was now between six and seven in the evening, and at this moment I was wounded in the leg, and forced to quit the field of battle. I am ignorant what passed on the left wing, but I perceived that we had likewise gained some ground on that side—The battle was consequently won. I do not as yet know the result. The enemy has occupied Leipzig in his rear. Towards evening reinforcements had arrived from the grand army, and Miloradowitch's corps was in march. At this moment I learn the battle is over, and that we are masters, not only of the first field of battle, but likewise of the ground which we had taken from the enemy. Nevertheless, the occupation of Leipzig by the enemy, obliges us to make a lateral movement."

Paris, May 14.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies up to the morning of the 9th.

"On the 7th, the Emperor's head quarters were at Nossen. Between Nossen and Welsdruf the Viceroy fell in with the enemy posted behind a torrent, and in a fine situation. He drove them from this post, killed about 1000 men, and made 500 prisoners.

"A Cossack, who was taken, was bearer of the annexed order (A) for burning the baggage of the Russian rear-guard. In effect, 800 Russian waggons were burned; a quantity of baggage and 20 pieces of artillery were taken by us on the roads; several corps of Cossacks were cut off—we pursued them.

"The Viceroy entered Dresden on the 8th at noon. Independent of the great bridge which the enemy had restored, they had thrown three bridges over the Elbe.

Campaign in Germany.

The Viceroy having caused some troops to march towards those bridges, the enemy immediately set fire to them. The three *tetes-de-pont* which covered them were carried.

"On the same day, the 8th, at nine o'clock in the morning, Count Lauriston arrived at Meissen; he there found three redoubts, with block houses, constructed by the Prussians; they had burned the bridge. The whole bank of the Elbe is freed from the enemy. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Dresden at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor, in making a circuit of the city, immediately went to the stores for building, at the gate of Pirna, and from thence to the village of Prielenitz, where his Majesty ordered a bridge to be thrown over the river. At seven o'clock in the evening his Majesty returned from his reconnoissance to the Palace, where he is lodged. The old guard made its entrance into Dresden at eight o'clock in the evening.

"On the 9th, at three in the morning, the Emperor himself caused a battery to be placed on one of the bastions which commands the right flank, by which the enemy was driven from a position that he occupied on that side.

"The Prince of Moskwa is marching on Torgau.

"You will find here the relation which the enemy has given of the battle of Lutzen (B), which is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods.

"We are advised here, that orders had been given to sing *Te Deum*; but that the people of the country who were charged to have it performed, declared it to be ridiculous, and that what might be suitable in Russia, would be very absurd in Germany.

"The Emperor of Russia left Dresden yesterday morning.—The famous Stein is an object of contempt to an honest people. He wishes to cause the mob to revolt against the land-owners. We cannot recover from our surprise, to see such Sovereigns as the King of Prussia, and more especially the Emperor Alexander, on whom nature has bestowed so many fine qualities, give the sanction of their names to actions so criminal and atrocious. Independent of the cannon and baggage taken in the pursuit of the enemy, we likewise made 5000 prisoners in the battle, and took 10 pieces of artillery. The enemy did not take a single cannon from us, but he made 111 prisoners. The General in Chief, Kutusoff, died at Bantzen, of a nervous fever, about a fortnight since. He has been replaced in the command in chief by General Wittgenstein, who made his *debut* by the loss of the battle of Lutzen."

(A.)—Copy of the Letter of which a Cossack, who was made prisoner, was the Bearer.
—"If the enemy should force you to fall back, you will take the steps prescribed to you in General Winzingerode's orders. I authorize you to destroy all the baggage which might impede your route, and cannot be carried off, by burning the waggons and taking the horses with you. Those who are able to escape must fly without relaxation, as far as the Elbe.

"24th Chemnitz."

(Signed) "LANSKOY."

"I shall set off this day for Freyberg."

(B.)—Official intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the field of battle, the 21st of April (3d of May), 1813.—"The Emperor Napoleon had left Mayence on the 12th (24th) April. Having arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive. In consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies were united between Leipzig and Altenburgh, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General in Chief, Count De Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his force by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time, he sent a considerable corps on Leipzig, which appeared to be the principal vein of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when

Campaign in Germany.

it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements; and during the night between the 19th and 20th (1st to 2d), he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of cavalry Tormasoff. By this junction he found himself enabled to throw himself *en masse* on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and York entered into it with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operation took place between the Elster and Luppe. The village of Gross Gerchen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's order, and at the same time his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Gorschen. From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Gerchen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. It was six times taken and retaken by the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein Gorschen and Rham, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He nevertheless brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipzig, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnitzen, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point. Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun rise, and orders had been sent to General Miloradowitch, who, with his whole corps, was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day. The presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipzig, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave reason for believing that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rothlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its Allies. The King's guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The enemy has lost 16 cannon, and we have taken 1,400 prisoners. Not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army. Its loss in killed and wounded may amount to 8,000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzen and Setromhorst. Their wounds are not dangerous.

"The enemy having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was intersected; consequently the day of the 20th April (2d May) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours."

*General Orderly-Book.***General Orderly-Book.**

GENERAL ORDER.—*Horse-Guards, 10th April, 1813.*—HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that when a Regiment embarks for Garrison Duty on Foreign Service, the lawful Wives of Soldiers shall be permitted to embark, in the proportion of Twelve per Company, including the Wives of Non-commissioned Officers, and Rations are to be issued for them as long as the Corps remains in a Foreign Garrison.

When a Regiment embarks for active Field Service, the number of Soldiers' Wives to be permitted to accompany it, must be limited to Six per Company, or their Embarkation must be altogether forbidden, according to the nature of the Service for which the regiment may be destined.

To such Wives of Soldiers as are not permitted to embark with their Husbands, the Rates of Allowance, authorized by the Act of the 51st of George 3d, chap. 106, and by the Act of the 52d of Geo. 3d, Cha. 120, (Extracts from which are contained in the following pages) will be granted, to enable them to proceed to their Homes, or to the Places at which they intend to reside, during the absence of their Husbands on Service.

If a regiment should embark from a Foreign Garrison for Field Service, such Soldiers' Wives as are not permitted to embark with the regiment, are to be sent by the earliest conveyance to this Country: on their Arrival in Great Britain or Ireland, they will receive the Rates of Allowance specified in the Acts of Parliament above alluded to.

When a Royal Veteran Battalion embarks for Foreign Garrison Duty, all Soldiers' Wives of good characters, who are desirous of accompanying their Husbands, are to be permitted to embark.

This Order is to cancel that which is contained in page 255 of the General Regulations and Orders for the Army. By Command,

HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-General.*

Extracts from the Act of 51st Geo. III. Ch. 106.—I. "UPON any Regiment, Battalion, Corps, or Detachment, being embarked for Foreign Service, the Commanding Officer thereof shall cause a List or Lists to be made out of all the Wives and Children of the Soldiers belonging to such regiment, Battalion, Corps, or Detachment, to be left at the Place of Embarkation, who are desirous of claiming the Allowance authorized by this Act, for the Purpose of enabling them to return to their homes or place of settlement, either in one List for the regiment, battalion, corps, or detachment, or separate Lists for each Company; and shall give to every such Wife a Duplicate of such Part of such List as shall apply to each Wife and her Family of Children respectively, certifying thereon, under his Hand, that the Person to whom such Certificate is given is the Wife or reputed Wife of a Soldier in his regiment, battalion, corps, or detachment; and he shall transmit such List or Lists so made out to the Secretary at War."

II. "Each Wife to whom any such Duplicate shall have been delivered as aforesaid shall forthwith take the same to some neighbouring Justice or Magistrate, who shall make out a Route for her, and fill up and sign a Certificate, specifying the Place to which such Woman is going, and her Route, that she may receive such Allowances as are authorized by this Act, not exceeding Two-pence per Mile."

III. "Upon Production of such Certificate to any Overseer of the Poor of any Place through which such Woman shall pass, he shall, out of any Money in his Hands applicable to the Relief of the Poor, pay her an Allowance not exceeding the rate per Mile specified in such Certificate as aforesaid, for the Number of Miles to the next

General Orderly-Book.

City, Town, or Place to which she may be going, not exceeding Eighteen Miles, and he shall endorse on such Certificate the Money so paid, and take a receipt from the Woman signed with her Hand or with her Mark, specifying the regiment, battalion, corps, or detachment, to which her Husband belongs, so as that the Description on the receipt may correspond with the Description in the Certificate so produced to him as aforesaid."

IV. "The Sum so advanced by such Overseer shall, upon Production and Delivery of such receipt to the Collector of Excise of the District within which such Overseer acts as such, or any Person officiating for such Collector, be repaid to such Overseers for the Use of the Fund for the relief of the Poor, by such Collector of Excise or other Person, out of any Public Monies in his Hands, and the same shall be allowed in his Accounts; and such Overseer shall give a receipt for the money so paid to such Collector or other person, and such receipt of the Overseer, together with the receipt of the Woman, shall be taken as cash in the Payment of Duties of Excise received by such Collector, and all Sums of Money so advanced out of any Duties of Excise shall be repaid by the Agents of the regiments to which the Soldiers belong whose Wives and Families have been so relieved, or by any other Person to be appointed for that Purpose by the Secretary at War, to such Person or Persons as shall be authorized by the Commissioners of Excise in *England or Scotland*, respectively to draw for or receive the same, for or on Account of the said Duties."

V. "Every such Woman shall at the last Place of her receiving any Allowance under this Act, antecedent to her Arrival at her Home or Place of Settlement, deliver up such Certificate to the Overseer of the Poor advancing such Allowance, who shall deliver the same to the Collector of Excise, and the same shall be by such Collector of Excise, transmitted to the War-Office."

VI. "Wives of Soldiers not complying with the Regulation herein before prescribed shall be treated as Vagrants, and may be passed as such to their Homes, either in *England, Ireland, or Scotland*, respectively, as the Case may be."

Extract from the Act of the 52d Geo. III. Ch. 120.—I. "WHEN any Wives, Widows, or Children of Soldiers employed on Foreign Service, shall return to Great Britain, the Officer Commanding the regiment, Battalion, or Corps, to which the Husband, or Father, of any such Woman, or Child, do or did belong, shall give her a Certificate, stating, that the Person to whom such Certificate is given is, or was, the Wife of, and her Child or Children is or are the Child or Children of a Soldier in his regiment, Battalion, Corps, or Detachment, in like Form and Manner as the Certificates given by Officers Commanding Corps to the Wives and Families of Soldiers embarking for Foreign service under the Direction of the said recited Act; and if any Women, the Wives or Widows of Soldiers on Foreign Service, or their Children, shall land at any Place in Great Britain without having such Certificates as are enacted by this Act, it shall be lawful for the General Officer Commanding at the nearest Place to that where they shall so land, and he is hereby required, upon Application made to him to give any such Women applying for it, such Certificate as aforesaid, which shall entitle her to the Allowance for herself and her Children (if any) granted by this Act; and every such Widow or Wife shall, upon any Certificate granted under this Act, receive such Allowances for herself and Family, as are allowed, granted, and directed by the said recited Act, upon Certificates granted, by Officers Commanding Corps, in respect of Wives and Families of Soldiers embarking for Foreign Service, in like manner as if such Allowances were specially granted by this Act, and as if all the Rules and Regulations for the giving, regulating, paying, and accounting for, and returning the same, were specially and particularly re-enacted in this Act."

II. "Every Widow or Wife of any Soldier to whom any such Certificate shall have been delivered, as is directed by the said recited Act or this Act, shall forthwith take the same to some Justice of Peace, or Magistrate, who shall make out a route, and fill up and sign a Certificate specifying the Place to which such Widow or Wife and Family is going, specifying the Number of Children; and it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, in lieu and instead of the Rate of Allowance directed by the said recited Act, to direct any such Allowance as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding Three Halfpence per Mile for each Woman, and One Penny per Mile for each of her Children; any Thing in the said recited Act authorizing a Rate of Allowance to the contrary notwithstanding."

London Gazette for March 20.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

[The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March 16, to SATURDAY, March 20, 1813.

(Continued from our last.)

Office of Ordnance, March 18, 1813.—Royal regiment of artillery—second lieutenant William Cozens to be first lieutenant, vice Collyer, resigned, dated February 25, 1813. Corps of royal artillery drivers—first lieutenant Thomas Berington to be captain, vice Smith, deceased, dated February 20, 1813; second lieutenant Joseph Wilson to be first lieutenant, vice Berington, promoted, dated as above; Thomas Jack, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Wilson, dated as above. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey—1st regiment of local militia—the honourable Frederick Douglas to be major, vice Cocks, promoted, dated March 4, 1813; Wheeler Gibson, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Mucklow, resigned, dated as above; John Elyard, gent. to be ditto, vice Dally, promoted, dated as above. Princess Charlotte of Wales's regiment of volunteer infantry—captain John Jackson to be major, dated March 4, 1813; lieutenant Thomas Dowley to be captain, dated as above; lieutenant H. B. Newton to be ditto, dated March 5, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Kent—East Kent regiment of militia—Jeremiah Brattle, esq. to be captain, vice Snoad, resigned, dated May 26, 1812; Charles Henry Tyler, esq. to be ditto, vice Deacon, resigned, dated July 25, 1812; ensign W. H. E. H. Kittoe to be lieutenant, vice Granger, deceased, dated October 12, 1812; John Bruce, gent. to be ensign, dated July 25, 1812; Edward Mount, gent. to be ditto, dated October 12, 1812; Henry Matson, gent. to be ditto, dated February 18, 1813. West Kent regiment of militia—Joseph Hales, esq. to be captain, vice Jackson, resigned, dated June 15, 1812; Maximilian D. D. Hammond, esq. to be ditto, vice Ward, resigned, dated February 18, 1813; ensign James Buckland to be lieutenant, vice Reddock, appointed to the 19th foot, dated June 27, 1812; ensign James Pearson to be ditto, vice Preston, appointed to the 44th foot, dated as above; ensign John M'Gregor to be ditto, vice Pearson, appointed to the commissariat department, dated February 18, 1813; Henry Johnson, gent. to be ensign, vice Buckland, promoted, dated June 27, 1812; David Edwards, gent. to be ditto, vice Pearson, promoted, dated February 18,

London Gazette for March 20.

1813; Ambrose Spong, gent. to be ditto, vice J. M'Gregor, promoted, dated as above. Commission in the Bute and Argyleshire regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Bute—James MacRae, gent. to be ensign, vice Campbell, promoted to the line, dated March 9, 1813. Commissions in the north York regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—ensign Charles Paget to be lieutenant, dated February 19, 1813; Richard Werstake, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; George Frederick Newton, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham—Nottinghamshire regiment of militia—Jacob Barth, esq. to be captain, by brevet, dated October 24, 1812. 2d or Southwell regiment of local militia—Gregory Williams, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, dated February 18, 1813; William John Calvert, esq. to be captain, dated February 24, 1813; William Houldsworth, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Samuel Carding, esq. to be ditto dated as above; ensign — Greaves to be lieutenant, dated as above; Francis Vincent Tinley, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Upton, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk—local militia—Colneis battalion—George Wenyeve, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, dated June 1, 1812; Thomas Crawley, gent. to be ensign, dated May 1, 1812. Babergh regiment—Thomas Worboys, gent. to be captain, by brevet, dated January 1, 1813. Risbridge regiment—Thomas Moss, esq. to be captain, dated February 1, 1813; John Dennis, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; William Syer, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Charles Rogers, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Bernard Hale, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Beccles volunteer infantry—Maurice William Suckling, esq. to be captain, dated August 1, 1812; Stephen Cattermole, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Hartsmore rangers volunteer infantry—Joseph Kersey, gent. to be lieutenant, dated October 1, 1812; John Robert Hodson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George Gowing, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Edward Chapman, gent. to be second lieutenant, dated as above; William Bradstreet, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Blackburn hundred volunteer infantry—John Gowing, gent. to be lieutenant, dated November 10, 1812; James Button, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Procter Verdon, gent. to be ensign, dated February 1, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, March 20, to TUESDAY, March 23, 1813.

War-Office, March 23, 1813.—4th regiment of dragoon guards, Cornet William Ramsey to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clemison, who retires, commission dated March 18, 1813. 7th ditto, — Vince, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, dated as above. 4th regiment of dragoons, cornet Hugh Stafford Northcote to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coles, promoted in the 12th light dragoons, dated as above. 18th regiment of light dragoons, cornet the honourable Augustus Stanhope to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Webb, promoted, dated as above; regimental quarter-master Abel Hammon to be cornet, vice Stanhope, dated as above. 14th ditto, lieutenant Augustus Foster, to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Hawker, who retires, dated as above. 19th ditto, cornet George Snaod to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moultrie, promoted, dated as above. 21st ditto, lieutenant Francis De Visme, from the 51st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Mahony, who exchanges, dated as above. 3d regiment of foot, William Boyd, esq. to be paymaster, vice Berry, who resigns, dated as above. 6th ditto, ensign James King,

London Gazette for March 23.

from the 90th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Kelson, promoted in the 103d foot, dated March 4, 1813; Richard Browsmith, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Vavasour, promoted, dated March 18, 1813. 9th ditto, John Peter Boileau, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brown promoted, dated as above. 15th ditto, ensign William Digby Sandys, from the 76th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted, dated March 18, 1813. 16th regiment of foot, lieutenant William Orr, from the half-pay of the late 8th Garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Chambley, who exchanges, dated as above. 18th ditto, ensign William Johnston, from the 5th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maunsell, appointed to the 85th foot, dated as above. 32d ditto, Henry Metcalfe, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Horan, promoted, dated as above. 42d ditto, to be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign Donald Farquharson, vice Swanson, placed on half-pay, dated March 17, 1813; ensign Donald Grant, vice Robertson, appointed to the 6th royal veteran battalion, dated March 18, 1813.—to be ensigns—James Geddes, gent. vice Farquharson, dated March 17, 1813; Alexander Chisholm Robertson, gent. vice Grant, dated March 18, 1813.—to be quarter-master—quarter-master-serjeant Hugh Mair, vice Mackay, placed on half-pay, dated as above. 43d ditto, ensign John Nevill Robinson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hobbirk promoted, dated as above. 45th ditto, Henry George Fitz Gerald, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Frankland whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. 47th ditto, lieutenant William Rutledge to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Phelan, deceased, dated as above; ensign Emanuel Russell to be lieutenant, vice Rutledge, dated as above; volunteer John Sands, from the 6th foot, to be ensign, vice Russell, dated as above; serjeant Pierce Kelly to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Pickard, promoted, dated as above. 51st regiment of foot, lieutenant William Mahony, from the 21st light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice De Visme, who exchanges, dated March 18, 1813; quarter-master-serjeant Thomas Askey to be quarter-master, vice Mills, deceased, dated as above. 53d ditto, John Barret, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Impett, promoted, dated as above. 56th ditto, Thomas Pelling Laug, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonnell, promoted, dated as above. 58th ditto, lieutenant Horatio George Brooke, from the 52d foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Mahony, who retires, dated as above; ensign Charles Campbell, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davenport, promoted, dated as above. 68d ditto, captain Richard Gorham, from the half-pay of the 92d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges, dated as above. 71st ditto, Richard Ashe, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Peacocke, promoted, dated as above. 73d ditto, captain John Morrice, from the 103d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Cochrane, who exchanges, dated as above. 85th ditto, lieutenant Frederick Maunsell, from the 18th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Copley, appointed to the 4th foot, dated as above; serjeant J. Duxbury, from the 3d Lancashire militia, to be quarter-master, vice Davison, appointed to the 4th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 87th ditto, lieutenant John Blakiston, from half-pay of the late 71st foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted, dated as above. 91st ditto, lieutenant Nicholas Horsley, from the Durham militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 94th ditto, serjeant-major James Jackson to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Campbell, who resigns the adjutancy only, dated as above. 96th ditto, Peter Forbes, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased, dated as above. 99th ditto, lieutenant Charles Kinlock, from the 52d foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Girdlestone, who retires, dated as above. 103d ditto, captain William Cochrane, from the 73d foot, to be captain of a company, vice

London Gazette for March 23.

Morrice, who exchanges, dated as above; ensign Charles Kelson, from the 6th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated March 4, 1813. Royal West India rangers, Charles Digges, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Fitzsimmons, who resigns, dated as above. Royal waggon train, cornet Charles Price Rose to be lieutenant, vice Smyth, deceased dated March 18, 1813; to be cornets—Henry O'Neil, gent. vice Rose, dated as above; serjeant Samuel Walby, vice Smith, dismissed the service, dated March 19, 1813.. 5th garrison battalion, William Belford, gent. to be ensign vice Johnstone, promoted in the 18th foot, dated March 18, 1813. 4th royal veteran battalion, quarter-master ——— Davidson, from the 85th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Grainger, appointed to the 11th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. *Hospital Staff*—to be hospital-mates for general service—Robert D. Hamilton, gent. dated March 9, 1813; James Price, gent. dated as above; Alexander D. Anderson, gent. dated as above; Michael X. Considine, gent. dated as above. The king's German legion—1st regiment of dragoons, lieutenant Charles Elderhorst to be captain of a troop, vice Issendorff, deceased, dated March 10, 1813; cornet Charles Lindes to be lieutenant, vice Elderhorst, dated March 11, 1813. 2d regiment of light dragoons, cornet Moritz Baron Thummel to be lieutenant, vice Schnering, appointed to the veteran battalion, dated March 18, 1813. 2d light infantry battalion, ensign Henry Conradi to be lieutenant, vice Bleck, whose appointment has not taken place, dated March 12, 1813. The duke of Brunswick Oels' corps—infantry, ensign Henry Schulze to be lieutenant, vice Cretchmer, deceased, dated March 18, 1813. **MEMORANDUM**—lieutenant C. L. Stretch, of the 67th foot, and assistant surgeon to the forces W. R. White, are superseded, being absent without leave, dated as above. The appointments of serjeant John Noyce, from the Coldstream guards, to be ensign in the 79th foot, and of Cornet ——— Trefurt to be lieutenant in the 2d light dragoons of the king's German legion, vice Schheering, appointed to the veteran battalion, as stated in the gazettes of the 2d and 9th instant, have not taken place. **ERRATA** in the gazettes of the 9th and 16th instant—90th foot—for Alexander Stuart, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice King, *who resigns*, read Alexander Stewart, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice King, *appointed to the 6th foot*—the king's German legion—2d light dragoons, for M. Prendergast, gent. to be cornet, vice Trefurt, promoted, read M. Prendergast, gent. to be cornet, vice Thummel, promoted; for Warwick Hill Tonkin *general* to be barrack-master to the forces in Great Britain, read Warwick Hill Tonkin, *gent.* to be a barrack-master to the forces in Great Britain.

War-Office, March 23, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confirm the authority which was originally granted in Ireland to the Limerick county regiment of militia, to bear the title of Royal, and his Royal Highness is pleased to approve of the regiment continuing to be styled, "*The Royal Limerick County Regiment of Militia.*"

Admiralty-Office, March 23, 1813.—Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Irby, of his Majesty's ship the *Amelia*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 22d instant—**SIR**—I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone River for England, in his Majesty's ship under my command on the 29th January, Lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of his Majesty's gun-brig *Daring*, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss), in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships,

London Gazette for March 23.

apparently frigates; he reported having left them at anchor off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services), and on the 3d February he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (*L'Arethuse* and *Le Rubis*), and a Portuguese ship, their prize; that they had nearly completed their water; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward-bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruized off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them), I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence, I prepared to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boat's crew of the *Daring*, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating Lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone River, and worked up to the islands; standing in at daylight of the 6th ultimo towards the island of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte Government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, and was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed, and stood out to sea; the other frigate had signals flying and being observed at sun-set with her topsails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates, (I believe *L'Arethuse*), was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort we continued standing out to sea till sun-set, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore and stood towards her. A little after seven the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colours. At 45 minutes past seven, P. M. being within pistol-shot on his weather-bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until twenty one minutes past eleven, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able so to do, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawse, when he attempted to board, but was repulsed by the marines (which were commanded by Lieutenant Simpson,) and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous list of killed and wounded, which amount to one hundred and forty-one, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of Senior and Second Lieutenants, John James Bates and John Pope, and Lieutenant Grainger, of Marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action; having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieutenant George Wills, the junior Lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck, when I received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also of that good and zealous officer, Lieutenant Pascoe, late of the *Daring*, who commanded the midship guns, on the main deck; Mr John Bogue, late Purser of the *Thais*, (invalided) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty; I feel most grateful to my gallant officers

London Gazette for March 27.

and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the *Daring*, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French twenty-four pounders,) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their Lordships, the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne the Master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to Lieutenant Simpson, of Marines, and John Collman the Perser, who exerted themselves to the utmost, as well as Mr. Saunders of the African corps. Having received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Reeve, invalidated from his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first Lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Samuel Umfreville, Master's Mate, a deserving and valuable officer, as second, and Mr. Edward Robinson, Master's Mate, who has received a severe wound, as third.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive, having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such, as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the western islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their Lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, Surgeon, and Mr. Burke, Assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late Assistant-Surgeon of the *Daring*, to the wounded, since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be,
&c.

FREDERICK PAUL IRBY, Captain.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Here follows a list of the killed and wounded, of which the totals are killed 51—wounded 95.

(Signed)

FREDERICK PAUL IRBY, Capt.

STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, Surgeon.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March. 23, to SATURDAY, March 27, 1813

Whitehall, March 23, 1813.—THIS evening, between nine and ten o'clock, departed this life, at Her house in Hanover-Square, after a short illness, Her Royal Highness Augusta Duchess of Brunswick, to the great grief of all the Royal Family

Foreign-Office, March 27, 1813.—THE following copy of a dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-

London Gazette for March 27.

potentiary at the Court of Russia, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated *Imperial Headquarters, Kalish, March 6, 1813.*

MY LORD,—IN answer to the communication of the vote of Parliament for the relief of sufferers by the late invasion, and of the liberal subscriptions for the same purpose, the Emperor has desired me to express to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the sympathy and cordiality manifested on this occasion by Great Britain towards his people, has made a deep and most satisfactory impression on his mind, which will never be effaced; and that with these sentiments he accepts for his people what has been so liberally offered, and will take care that the distribution shall be made conformably to the purpose for which it is intended.

The Emperor has charged me to take the most effectual means to communicate his thanks and sentiments on this occasion, and I therefore rely on your Lordship's good offices to give effect to this part of His Imperial Majesty's intentions.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

Commissions signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty—Philip Danvers Hackett, gent. to be adjutant to the Strafford and Tickhill regiment of local militia, in the West Riding of York, dated Feb. 18, 1813.—J. Edwards, gent. to be adjutant to the 2d regiment of local militia for the county of Surrey, vice Salway, resigned, dated March 17, 1813; William Skerry, gent. to be ditto to the 4th regiment of ditto, dated March 12, 1813; Anthony Richard Blake, gent. to be ditto to the 5th regiment of ditto, dated March 18, 1813. Commissions in the 1st eastern regiment of Norfolk local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk—2d lieutenant William Chase to be first lieutenant, dated March 9, 1813; second lieutenant Thomas B. Mack to be first lieutenant dated March 10, 1813; second lieutenant Robert Dyball to be ditto, dated March 11, 1813; second lieutenant Robert Riches to be ditto, dated March 12, 1813. Commission signed by the lord lieutenant of the north Riding of Yorkshire—5th regiment of north York local militia—Thomas Bell, esq. to be captain, dated March 18, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Ayr—1st regiment of Ayrshire local militia—William Strange, esq. to be captain, vice Thompson resigned, dated February 15, 1813; ensign Alexander Aird to be lieutenant, vice Aiken, resigned, dated as above; Thomas M'Clelland, gent. to be ensign, vice Aird, promoted, dated as above: William Campbell, jun. gent. to be ditto, vice Dick, resigned, dated February 16, 1813. Rifle battalion—second lieutenant Mungo Sloan to be first lieutenant, vice M'Clymont, resigned, dated February 15, 1813; William Cowan, jun. gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Sloan, promoted, dated as above. Commission in the Aberdeenshire regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—Francis R. Leslie, gent. to be ensign, vice Cameron, deceased, dated March 9, 1813. Commission in the royal Carmarthen regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen—David Thomas Bowen Davies, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Weir, appointed to the 1st foot, dated March 15, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford—the king's own regiment of militia—the honourable Henry Manners Cavendish to be major, vice Palmer promoted, dated March 30, 1813. North regiment of local militia—sir John Fenton Fletcher Boughey, bart. to be lieutenant-colonel commandant, vice Sneyd, resigned dated March 16, 1813; major Walter Hill Coyney to be lieutenant-colonel, vice J. F. F. Boughey, bart. promoted, dated March 16, 1813. East regiment of local militia—John Eld, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Horton, resigned, dated March 16, 1813.

*London Gazette for March 30.***The London Gazette.****Published by Authority.***From SATURDAY, March 27, to TUESDAY, March 30, 1813.*

Downing-street March 29, 1813.—A LETTER, of which the following are extracts, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, dated 23d March, 1813.—IN my letter dated 17th instant, I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian Coast, I determined immediately to take every step which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.

Lieutenant Banks proceeded with two gun-brigs, reinforced by two serjeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieutenant Banks, the Castle of Ritzbüttel, and Batteries at Cuxhaven, were surrendered to be at the disposal of His Majesty by the Burghers; and the British and Hamburgh flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General, and the Senate of Hamburgh; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by the garrison.

The loyal people of Hanover, who have been so long oppressed, display every where the British colours, and G. R. upon their habitations: In the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works of Bremerlee; and a corps of about 1,500 French, having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Tettenborn, Colonel Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburgh on the 18th instant, amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens; in consequence of this happy event the ancient Government has been restored, and a mail from England is now dispatched from that city.

Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1813.—Copies of two letters from Lieutenant Francis Banks, commanding His Majesty's Gun Vessel the *Blazer*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Cuxhaven, the 16th and 17th instant—*Blazer*, at anchor off Cuxhaven, March 16, 1813—SIR,—I BEG to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the intelligence communicated to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, and what I otherwise learned by the arrival of vessels from the continent, of the distressed state of the French forces at Cuxhaven, and of the entrance of a Russian army into Hamburgh, I judged it expedient to take the *Brevdageren* under my orders, and proceeded to the river Elbe, which I entered early this morning, with the hope of intercepting

London Gazette for March 30.

such of the enemy's vessels as might attempt to make their escape ; two of the gun-vessels we found deserted in the entrance of this river, and were afterwards destroyed ; on a nearer approach to this place I observed some were burning, others were sunk and drifting about in all directions ; and I have the satisfaction to inform you of the total destruction of the French flotilla that was stationed at Cuxhaven, which were twenty large gun schuyts : the timely appearance of his Majesty's brig prevented the escape of two, and I firmly believe, led to the destruction of the rest by their own hands : the Hamburg flag is displayed on the batteries and castle of Ritzbittel, and I intend to gain a communication with the shore.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. BANKS.

Blazer, at anchor off Cuxhaven, March 17, 1813—SIR,—I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having had communication with the Civil Authority of Ritzbittel, they expressed a desire that I would take possession of the batteries that had been lately evacuated by the French. I accordingly this morning disembarked the small detachment of thirty-two of the Royal veteran battalion from Heligoland, and took possession of Cuxhaven battery. Fort Napoleon, which is half a mile higher up the river, I shall order to be destroyed. Every thing in these forts is in disorder, the guns dismounted, the carriages and stores destroyed. From what I have been able to observe this day, all is anarchy and confusion among the inhabitants, but they rejoiced much at a few English being landed. No Senate as yet is formed at Hamburg, nor do I hear of the Russian army having entered that city ; whenever that can be ascertained, I shall communicate this event to the commanding officer there.

The French withdrew from this place yesterday morning at five o'clock ; their collective force was about twelve hundred ; they made their retreat by Bederkesa to Bremen.

I enclose a copy of the articles concluded on between the Civil Authorities and myself ; I shall forward a list of military and other stores the moment I am able.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

F. BANKS.

ARTICLES concluded between the Civil Authorities of Ritzbittel, and Lieutenant F. Banks, commanding his Majesty's forces in the river Elbe—THE Hamburg flag shall be hoisted in conjunction with the British, at the French batteries near Cuxhaven, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known. All military and other stores belonging to the French shall be delivered up to the English.

The British troops shall take immediate possession of the batteries, and garrison the same.

Executed on board his Majesty's brig the Blazer, this 17th March 1813.

War-Office, March 30, 1813.—Royal regiment of horse-guards, John Seddall, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, commission dated October 10, 1812. 10th regiment of light dragoons, lieutenant Henry Fitz Clarence, from the 15th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated March 25, 1813. 14th ditto, cornet Francis William Taylor to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forster, promoted, dated as above ; hospital-mate Daniel Owen Davis, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Perrott, appointed to the 43d foot, dated as above. 1st regiment of foot guards, ensign Carey Le Merchant to be lieutenant and captain, without purchase, vice Elliott, appointed to the 5th garrison battalion, dated as above. Coldstream regiment of foot guards, ensign George Harvey Percival to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice lord Kilcourcie, who retires, dated March 25, 1813 ; Henry John William Bentinck, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Percival, dated above. 5th regiment of foot, brevet-lieutenant-colonel Thomas Carnie, to be lieutenant-co-

The London Gazette for March 30.

lonel, by purchase, vice Wade, who retires, dated March 18, 1813. 17th regiment of foot, brevet-lieutenant-colonel Garret Fitzsimmons to be major, vice Hawkins, deceased dated as above; lieutenant George Macculey to be captain of a company, vice Fitzsimmons, dated as above; ensign Septimus Harrison to be lieutenant, vice Macauley, dated as above; William Martin Yorke, gent. to be ensign, vice Harrison, dated as above. 24th ditto, ensign Edwin Pell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Powell, promoted in the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, dated as above; ensign and adjutant Hugh Fleming to have the rank of lieutenant, dated as above; 30th ditto, lieutenant William Ouseley Warren, from the Wexford regiment of militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 43d ditto, assistant-surgeon Thomas M. Perrott, from the 14th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice O'Connell, promoted in the 45th foot, dated as above. 45th ditto, assistant-surgeon Richard O'Connell, from the 43d foot, to be surgeon, vice Reynolds, deceased, dated as above. 49th ditto, ensign Hender Mountstevens, from the 83d foot, to be ensign vice Boott, who exchanges, dated as above. 57th ditto, captain William Jervoise, from the 89th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Evatt, who exchanges, dated as above; ensign Patrick Logan to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Veitch, deceased, dated as above; Alexander Veitch, gent. to be ensign, vice Logan, dated as above. 63d ditto, to be captains of companies, by purchase—lieutenant John Walter, vice Hansard, who retires, dated as above; lieutenant John Reed, from the 9th foot, vice Dickenson, who retires, dated as above. 71st ditto, ensign Hector Munro, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Golding, who retires, dated as above; Henry Frederick Lockyer, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Munro, dated as above. 76th ditto, ensign Nathaniel James Scott, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morgan, who retires, dated as above; Henry Wood gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Scott, dated as above. 82d ditto, ensign Alexander Carroll, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clarke, superseded, dated as above—to be ensigns, without purchase—Michael Blood, gent. vice Howard deceased, dated March 24, 1813; John Cundall, gent. vice Carroll, dated March 25, 1813. 83d regiment of foot, ensign Kirk Boott, from the 49th foot, to be ensign, vice Mountstevens, who exchanges, dated March 24, 1813. 87th ditto, ensign ——— Waller, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above; John Carroll, gent. to be ensign, vice Waller, dated as above. 89th ditto, captain J. H. Evatt, from the 57th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Jervoise, who exchanges, dated as above. 96th ditto, brevet-major James Palmer, from the 3d garrison battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Foster, who exchanges, dated as above. To be lieutenants, without purchase—royal African corps, ensign James Carroll, vice Isaac, deceased, dated March 21, 1813; ensign Charles James Keane, vice Christie, deceased, dated March 23, 1813; ensign Charles M'Combie, vice Rollo, deceased, dated March 23, 1813; ensign John Chartres, vice Carmichael, deceased, dated March 24, 1813; ensign Christopher M'Rae, vice Anderson, deceased, dated March 25, 1813—to be ensigns—James Gray, gent. vice Carroll, dated March 22, 1813; Archibald Chisholm, gent. vice Keane, dated March 23, 1813; serjeant ——— Stanley, from the 4th dragoon guards, vice M'Combie, dated March 24, 1813; serjeant ——— Odum, from the 5th dragoon guards, vice Chartres, dated March 25, 1813. 3d garrison battalion, captain Colley L. L. Foster, from the 96th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Palmer, who exchanges, dated March 25, 1813; 5th ditto, captain George Elliot, from the 1st regiment of foot guards, to be captain of a company, vice Hall, deceased, dated as above. Garrison company, lieutenant Francis Evatt, from the 21st light dragoons, to be captain, dated as above—to be lieutenants—quarter-master William Slater, from the 83d foot, dated as above; quarter-master Martin Fleisher, from the 21st light dragoons, dated as above—to be ensign

London Gazette for March 30.

—serjeant-major William Gardner, from the 1st battalion 60th foot, dated as above. *Brevet*—captain Edward Wynyard, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, to be major in the army, dated as above. *Staff*—brevet-major Robert Skene, to be major of the cavalry dépôt at Maidstone, dated as above; quarter-master Thomas Agar, of the cavalry dépôt to be adjutant of a recruiting district, with the rank of lieutenant, dated as above. — *Hospital-Staff*—doctor Edward Keating, surgeon to the forces under lieutenant-general sir W. C. Beresford, to be physician to the forces, vice Cabbell, deceased, dated March 25, 1813; acting-deputy purveyor George Keys, to be deputy purveyor to the forces, vice Bond, deceased, dated as above. To be surgeons to the forces—surgeon Augustus West, of the Portuguese service, dated March 25, 1813; surgeon Frederick Jebb, of ditto, dated as above; surgeon John Callendar, of ditto, dated as above—to be surgeon to the forces, under the command of lieutenant-general sir W. C. Beresford only—assistant-surgeon David Barry, from the 58th foot, vice Maiben, removed from that service, dated as above. The king's German legion—2d regiment of dragoons, assistant-surgeon John D. Lange, from the second light battalion, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Seeler, appointed on the staff, dated March 16, 1813. 3d regiment of light dragoons, — Floyer, gent. to be cornet, dated March 22, 1813. 1st battalion of light infantry, Charles Ebell, gent. to be ensign, vice Baumgarten, promoted, dated as above. 2d ditto, — Collier, gent. to be ensign, vice Dyck, promoted, dated March 18, 1813. 1st battalion of the line, serjeant A. Muller, from the 1st light dragoons, to be ensign, dated March 23, 1813. MEMORANDUM—veterinary surgeon, John Feron, of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, who was superseded, as stated in the gazette of 23d February last, is re-instated in his rank; ensign John Cradock of the 12th regiment of foot, is superseded, being absent without leave, dated March 25, 1813. ERRATA in the gazettes of the 16th and 23d instant—24th foot—for hospital-mate *Denixis* Kearney, to be assistant-surgeon, read, hospital-mate *Dennis* Kearney, to be assistant-surgeon. 94th foot—for hospital-mate *John* Cross, to be assistant-surgeon, read, hospital-mate *James* Cross, to be assistant-surgeon. 95th foot—for hospital-mate *James* Armstrong to be assistant-surgeon, read, hospital-mate *John* Armstrong, to be assistant-surgeon. 18th foot—for ensign *William* Johnstone, from the 5th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, read, ensign *Colin* Johnstone, from the 5th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant. The king's German legion, 2d light dragoons—for cornet baron Thummel, to be lieutenant, dated March 18, 1813, read, cornet baron Thummel, to be lieutenant, dated March 10, 1813.

Whitehall, March 27, 1813.—The Honourable Sir William Stewart, an extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major-General of His Majesty's forces, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, (husars), Adjutant-General to the forces serving in Spain and Portugal, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Londonderry, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, by licence dated this day.

Whitehall, March 27, 1813.—George Elder, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service, commanding the third regiment of Caçadores, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of a Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, by licence dated this day.

Crown-Office, March 30, 1813.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament—Borough of Pembroke—Sir Thomas Picton, Knight of the Bath, in the room of Sir John Owen, Baronet, who serves for the County of Pembroke.

London Gazette for April 3.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, March. 30, to SATURDAY, April 3, 1813.

April 3, 1813.—ON Tuesday the 30th ultimo, the remains of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick lay in state at the house of her late Royal Highness, in Hanover-Square, from whence they were conveyed, on the following morning, Wednesday the 31st ultimo, soon after eight o'clock, in order to be privately interred in the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, escorted by a detachment from the 7th regiment of light dragoons (which was relieved at Hounslow by a party of the said regiment), and followed by the carriages of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte, and of other branches of the Royal Family. The procession reached Staines at about two o'clock. At six o'clock the procession moved from Staines, under a like escort, and, entering Windsor by torch-light (the flambeaux carried by soldiers of the 33d regiment), proceeded to St. George's Chapel in the following order: viz. Three mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, containing the Pages of the Duke of Brunswick, Pages of the Princess of Wales, and Pages of her late Royal Highness; a mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains of her late Royal Highness; a mourning coach drawn by six horses, in which were Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms, and two Gentlemen Ushers appointed to attend Clarenceux; the carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, in which Norroy King of Arms, acting for Clarenceux, bore the coronet on a black velvet cushion; the hearse, drawn by eight horses, adorned with escutcheons of her late Royal Highness's arms; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which was Garter Principal King of Arms, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers; a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the supporters of his most Serene Highness the Chief Mourner; a mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which was the Train-Bearer of the Chief Mourner.

Upon the arrival at Saint George's Chapel, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, and Poor Knights, received the body, at the South door; and a procession (flanked by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), every fifth man bearing a flambeau) was formed in the following order:

Poor Knights.

Pages of the Duke of Brunswick.

Pages of the Princess of Wales.

Pages of her late Royal Highness,

Physicians.

Dr. Baillie.

Dr. Sir Henry Hallford, Bart.

Chaplains,

Rev. Thomas White, M. A.

Rev. George Matthew, M. A.

The Vice Chamberlain of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,

Anthony Buller St. Leger, Esq.

The Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household,

Lord Viscount Jocelyn.

Choir of Windsor.

Prebendaries.

Dean.

Windsor Herald, Francis Townsend, Esq. acting for Norroy King of Arms.

London Gazette for April 3.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household,
Marquess of Hereford K. G.

Gentleman Usher, Geo. Finch Hatton, Esq.	{ The coronet of her late Royal Highness upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Norroy, King of Arms, Ralph Bigland, Esq. acting for Clarenceux King of Arms.	{ Gentleman Usher, H. Y. Wortham, Esq.
--	--	--

Supporters of the Pall
Right Hon. Lord St.
Helens.

Supporters of the Pall.
Right Hon. Lord Arden.



Right Hon. Lord Rivers.

Right Hon. Lord Som-
merville.

Gentleman Usher, William Lewis, Esq.	{ Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Isaac Heard, Knight.	{ Gentleman Usher, James Meller, Esq.
---	--	--

Supporter, Baron Norden- fels, in a black cloak.	{ THE CHIEF MOURNER, His Most Serene Highness WILLIAM DUKE of BRUNS- WICK, in a long black cloak, his train borne by one of His Serene Highness's Gentlemen, Mr. Mitau.	{ Supporter, Baron Haeckel, in a black Cloak.
---	---	--

Earl of Macclesfield.

Earl of Winchelsea, K. G.

Earl Hancourt.

Lord John Thynne.

Honourable Robert Fulke Greville.

Lieutenant-General Carrwright.

General Vyse.

Count Munster.

B. C. Stevenson, Esq.

Colonel Taylor.

The procession moved down the South aisle and up the middle aisle into the Choir; where the body was placed upon a platform immediately over the opening to the Royal Vault, and the coronet and cushion were laid on the coffin. The Chief Mourner sat at the head of the corpse, his supporters on either side; and the supporters of the pall in their places near the body.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the Royal Vault; and the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor having concluded the burial service, Garter proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, as follows:

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess AUGUSTA Duchess of,

London Gazette for April 6.

BRUNSWICK, Widow of His Most Serene Highness CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND DUKE of BRUNSWICK, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and sister of His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness.

Carlton-House April 2, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Robert Kerr Porter (a Knight of Sweden).

Whitehall, March 20, 1813.—John Milley Doyle, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, by licence dated this day.

Whitehall, March 24, 1813.—William Mac Bean, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Colonel commanding the twenty-fourth regiment of infantry in the Portuguese service, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, by licence dated this day.

Office of Ordnance March 31, 1813.—Royal regiment of artillery—second captain Edward Whinyates to be captain, vice Keane, deceased, dated January 24, 1813; first lieutenant Edward Sabine to be second captain, vice Whinyates, dated as above; second lieutenant Charles C. Mitchell to be first lieutenant, vice Mallet, resigned, dated March 16, 1813; second lieutenant Lynch Talbot to be ditto, vice Sabine, dated March 17, 1813. Royal sappers and miners—James Allen Stephenson, gent. to be sub-lieutenant, dated March 1, 1813. Commission signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty—William Langston, gent. to be adjutant to the royal Radnor regiment of militia, dated February 1, 1813. Commission signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants—south Hants regiment of Yeomanry cavalry—Charles Tickell, gent. to be cornet, dated March 18, 1813. Commission in the royal regiment of Devon and Cornwall miners, signed by the lord warden—Thomas Bowen, esq. to be captain, vice Jones, deceased, dated March 25, 1813. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey—1st regiment of Surrey local militia—James Cocks, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, vice sir Joseph Mowbey, bart. promoted, dated March 4, 1813. 2d regiment of royal Surrey militia—Robert Duncombe Warner, gent. to be ensign, vice Taylor, resigned, dated January 25, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 3, to TUESDAY, April 6, 1813.

Whitehall, April 6, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate, by warrant, bearing date the 1st day of February last, Major-General James Leith to be a Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of his

London Gazette for April 6.

signal and important services upon divers occasions during the arduous contest in which his Majesty has been engaged in Spain and Portugal; and more especially, of his able and highly distinguished conduct in the action fought near Corunna, on the 16th of January 1809: in the battle of Busaco, on the 27th of September 1810; as well as in the more recent splendid achievements of his Majesty's arms at Badajoz and Salamanca; and being desirous of conferring upon the said Sir James Leith, such a further mark of the royal favour as may specially evince the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of his highly meritorious conduct in the assault and capture of Badajoz, on the night of the 6th of April last, upon which occasion the said Major-General, acting with discretionary orders under Arthur the Earl of Wellington, now Marquess of Wellington and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Peninsula, directed the operations of the fifth division of the army; which said division, under a heavy fire, attacked and forced the barrier on the road of Olivenca, entered the covered way, descended by ladders into the ditch, escalated the face of the bastion of San Vincente, and, after a most severe and arduous conflict in the assault, planted the British standard on the walls, and, establishing themselves in the town, made themselves masters of the same; as also his Royal Highness's approbation of the heroic conduct of the said Major-General in the ever-memorable action fought on the plains of Salamanca, on the 22d of July following, upon which splendid occasion he personally led the said fifth division to a most gallant and successful charge upon a part of the enemy's line, which it completely overthrew at the point of the bayonet, and in which said charge he, as well as the whole of his personal staff, was severely wounded; his Royal Highness has been pleased, by warrant under the royal signet and the sign manual of his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, bearing date the 31st day of March last, to give and grant unto the said Sir James Leith his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that, to the armorial ensigns of his family (being "*a cross crosslet fitchée between three crescents in chief and as many fusils in base*"), he may bear the following honourable augmentation, viz. *on a chief, a bastion of a fortification*, intended to represent that of San Vincente, *the British ensign hoisted on the angle, and the two faces near the salient angle surmounted each by two scaling ladders*; and the following crest of honourable augmentation, viz. *out of a mural crown, inscribed with the word "SALAMANCA," a demi lion, regardant, gutté de sang, in the mouth and sinister paw an eagle or standard, reversed, the staff broken*, intended to represent the French standard taken by the said fifth division of his Majesty's army in the said ever-memorable battle of Salamanca; to be borne and used, with the motto "*BADAJOZ*," by the said Sir James Leith, and by his descendants as a memorial to them, and to his Majesty's beloved subjects in general, of the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of his loyalty, ability, and valour; provided the said armorial distinctions be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms:

And his Royal Highness has been further pleased to order, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 30, 1813.—George Ridout Bingham, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 53d (or the Shropshire) regiment of foot, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an honorary knight commander of the Royal Portuguese military Order of the Tower and Sword, by licence dated this day.

War-Office, April 6, 1813.—Royal regiment of horse guards, cornet H. H. Wynne to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clutterbuck, who retires, commission dated April 1, 1813. 9th regiment of light dragoons, cornet P. T. Dalton to be lieutenant.

London Gazette for April 6.

nant, without purchase, vice Gillam, who retires, dated April 1, 1813. 10th regiment of light dragoons—to be lieutenants without purchase, cornet J. H. Powell, dated March 30, 1813; cornet Josias Jackson, dated March 31, 1813; cornet J. A. Richardson, dated April 1, 1813. 21st ditto—lieut. C. Johnson, from the 18th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice F. Evatt, promoted in the garrison company, dated April 1, 1813. 3d regiment of foot guards, William Frederick Hamilton, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Knox, who resigns, dated April 1, 1813. 6th regiment of foot—captain Guy Campbell to be major by purchase, vice Carnie, promoted, dated as above. 11th ditto—Lieutenant R. H. Jones to be captain of a company by purchase, vice Hamilton promoted, dated as above. 33d ditto—ensign R. Westmore to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gahagan, who retires, dated April 1, 1813. 39th ditto, brevet lieutenant-colonel C. Sturt to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Wilson, deceased, dated as above; brevet Major H. Standish to be major, vice Sturt, dated as above; lieutenant E. Vincent to be captain of a company, vice Standish, dated as above; ensign A. N. Purefoy to be lieutenant, vice Vincent, dated as above; Volunteer R. Meredith, from the 6th foot, to be ensign, vice Purefoy, dated as above. 45th ditto, ensign R. S. Stewart to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Milne, placed upon half-pay, dated as above; Lambert Brabazon Urnston, gent. to be ensign, vice Stewart, dated as above. 48th ditto, ensign Martin Joyce, from the South Mayo militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 56th ditto, J. F. Nelson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice M'Dermott, promoted, dated as above. 59th ditto, Lawrence Watson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Harford, promoted, dated as above. 63d ditto, lieutenant Thomas Freer, from the 90th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Uniacke, who exchanges, dated as above; James Collier, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Inglis, appointed to the 3d dragoon guards, dated as above. 67th ditto, ensign Lewis Evans to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Moyle promoted, dated as above; gent. cadet G. P. R. Codd, from the royal military college, to be ensign, vice Evans, dated as above. 71st ditto, Abraham Goff, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dickson, dated as above. 72d ditto, ensign Thomas Jamés to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Burnett, who resigns, dated as above; William Fraser, gent. to be ensign, vice James, dated as above. 73d ditto, William Mac Bean, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Greenshields, promoted, dated as above. 77th regiment of foot, William Thomas, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Faulkner, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. 85th ditto, Alexander Biggar, esq. to be pay-master, vice Manby, dismissed, dated as above. 87th ditto, lieutenant Charles Cox to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Shaw, who retires, dated as above; ensign James Bowes to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cox, dated as above. 90th ditto, lieutenant T. F. Uniacke, from the 63d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Freer, who exchanges, dated as above. 2d West India regiment, major A. Maclean to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, dated as above; captain Edward Fleming, from the 31st foot, to be major, vice Maclean, dated as above. 5th ditto, ensign John Campbell to be lieutenant, vice Lawrie, deceased, dated as above; Hugh Donald Mackay, gent. to be ensign, vice Campbell, dated as above; royal African corps, captain Ernest O. Tripp, from the 11th foot, to be major, vice Kingsley, deceased, dated as above. 13th royal veteran battalion, lieutenant Thomas Brown, from the 39th foot, to be lieutenant, dated as above.—*Staff*.—Robert William Tunney, clerk, to be chaplain to the forces vice Wentworth, deceased, dated March 13, 1813; deputy assistant-commissary-general William Mackay to be an assistant-commissary-general to the forces, dated February 23, 1813. To be deputy assistant-commissaries-general to the forces—William Wetherman, gent. dated March 12, 1813; William Green, gent. dated March 16, 1813.—*Hospital-Staff*.—To be hospital-

London Gazette for April 10.

mates for general service—Daniel O'Doherty, gent. dated March 25, 1813; Thomas Ryss, gent. dated March 25, 1813; James Lennox, gent. dated March 25, 1813; Henry King, gent. dated March 25, 1813; James Johnson, gent. dated March 25, 1813; John Campbell, gent. dated March 25, 1813; Louis Heimburgh, gent. vice Hunter, deceased, dated March 25, 1813. The king's German legion—1st regiment of dragoons, William Edward Rudolph, gent. to be cornet, vice Assig, promoted, dated March 24, 1813. 1st regiment of light dragoons, cornet S. Freudenthal to be lieutenant, vice Scharnhorst, who retires, dated March 27, 1813. 3d ditto, assistant-surgeon George Rippling to be Surgeon, vice Groskopf, promoted on the staff, dated February 4, 1813. 5th battalion of the line, Ferdinand Scharnhorst, gent. to ensign, vice Llewellyn, promoted, dated March 27, 1813. The duke of Brunswick Oels' corps—infantry, John Cornelius Schot, gent. to be ensign, vice Schultz, promoted, dated April 1, 1813. The duke of York's Greek light infantry regiment, captain C. G. D'Aiguilar, from the 81st foot, to be major, without purchase, vice Church, promoted, dated April 1, 1813. MEMORANDUM—the appointment of Charles Ebell, gent. to be ensign in the 1st battalion of light infantry of the king's German legion, as stated in the Gazette of the 30th ultimo, has not taken place. ERRATA in the Gazette of the 2d February last—69th foot, for paymaster E. Mundell, from the 2d bat. to be paymaster of the 1st battalion, vice *Baldock, deceased*, read Paymaster Edward Mundell, from the 2d battalion, to be paymaster of the 1st battalion, vice *M'Nally, resigned*; the appointments of the several officers, as stated in the Gazette of the 30th ultimo, commencing with the 17th regiment of foot, and continued down to the 96th regiment of foot, should have been dated the 25th of March, 1813; excepting the undermentioned appointments, which are to be dated as follows:—lieutenant Fleming, of the 24th foot, 26th March, 1813; captain Walter, of 62d foot, 24th of March, 1813; ensign Blood, of 82d foot, 24th March, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, April 6, to SATURDAY, April 10, 1813.

Foreign-Office, April 10, 1813.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch, March 6, 1813.—Referring to my dispatch from St. Petersburg, by the messenger Eyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head-quarters on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in forty-eight hours, and arrived in this town before day-break on the 2d of March. The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations. In the first place, the result of His Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, with that power. The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenburg. In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress. This day a report has been received of

London Gazette for April 10.

the actual operations of Berlin, by the forces of His Imperial Majesty, under the Aide-de-Camp-General Czhernicheff. The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to troops who have been in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months. This pause will, however, be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals. The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia. His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence. The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier. Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place; they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three colonels, forty-seven other officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours, and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men. It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service. I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part with the Prince are gone to Czentochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood, that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch, March 26, 1813.—MY LORD,—IN my dispatches of the 6th instant, I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in the preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters, since about the 10th instant. Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates. The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe. Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place. A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusatia, and is advancing towards Dresden. Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Dornberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direc-

London Gazette for April 10.

tion of Breneu, and Major-General Czchernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick. Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven. I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslaw on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor was received. The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General de Yorck. The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenbourg. Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which General Tottenbourn and his detachment were received at Hamburgh: the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where, in a moment, the French arms were destroyed. The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburgh, have been opened by proclamations. The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch, but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Captain Acklon lost no time in detaching some of His Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infested every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it. Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments. I have, &c.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

CATHERART.

Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Oxford.—1st or western regiment of Oxfordshire local Militia—Charles Robert Henderson, esq. to be captain, dated March 13, 1813; Edward Wells, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above. 2d or Southern regiment—Henry Philip Powys, esq. to be captain, dated February 24, 1813. 3d or Northern regiment—Benjamin Robinson esq. to be captain, dated March 29, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Chester.—Royal Cheshire militia—P. Fleming Leicester, gent. to be ensign, dated February 6, 1813—Macclesfield local militia—Ensign William Royston to be lieutenant, vice Batt, resigned, dated February 9, 1813; John Avery, gent. to be ensign, vice Royston, promoted, dated as above. Congleton local militia—Edward Reddish, gent. to be lieutenant, dated February 26, 1813; Peter Fletcher, gent. to be ditto, vice Galley, resigned, dated March 19, 1813; William Newton, gent. to be ditto, dated March 27, 1813. Cavalry of the earl of Chester's legion—Cornet William Okell to be lieutenant, vice Naylor, promoted, dated March 4, 1813; John Okell, gent. to be cornet, vice Okell, promoted, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Dorset.—Western battalion of Dorsetshire local militia—John Clare, gent. to be ensign, vice Beach, promoted, dated March 15, 1813—Dorsetshire yeomanry cavalry—Charles Lemon, gent. to be cornet, vice sir William Oglander, bart. promoted, dated March 9, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham.—2d or Southwell regiment of local Militia—Captain William Taylor to be major, dated February 24, 1813. 3d or Retford regiment—Thomas Woollaston White, gent. to be ensign, dated March 9, 1813; Taylor White, gent. to be Ensign, dated as above. Commission in the Northern regiment of Northumberland local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Thomas Stevenson, gent. to be surgeon, vice Stout, resigned, dated March

London Gazette for April 10.

11, 1813. Commissions in the Nithsdale regiment of Dumfriesshire local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Dumfries—Colonel Arent Schuyler De Peyster, of the late 1st regiment of Dumfriesshire local militia, to be colonel-commandant, vice Maxwell, resigned, dated November 18, 1812; David Newall, esq. to be captain, vice Fergusson, resigned, dated February 4, 1813; James Gracie, esq. to be ditto, vice sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, resigned, dated as above; David Williamson, gent. to be quarter master, vice Richardson, supernumerated, dated as above. Commission in the Fifeshire regiment of militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—Robert Sutter, gent. to be ensign, vice Kay, promoted, dated March 24, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the north riding of Yorkshire—north York regiment of militia—Arthur Gerard, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 24, 1813. 1st north York regiment of local militia—Samuel Spedding, gent. to be ensign, dated March 24, 1813; William Hutchinson, gent. to be surgeon, dated as above. 2d regiment—James Robson, esq. to be captain, dated March 24, 1813. 3d regiment—John Wardell, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 27, 1813; John Andrew, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; Smith Wormald, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Richard Pearson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Samuel Jones, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Consett Dryden, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Caris, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 4th Regiment—John Jefferson Leverton, gent. to be ensign, dated March 27, 1813; Mark Cooper, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Barrowby Ainsley, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas John Tindall, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 5th regiment—H. Hebdon, esq. to be captain, dated March 24, 1813; John Johnson, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; John Elgie, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Taylor, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George Mockreth, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Newborn, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Zachariah S. Welburn, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George Welburn, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the country of Carmarthen—Royal Carmarthen fuzileer regiment of militia.—John Williams Gwynne Hughes, esq. to be captain, vice Lloyd, resigned, dated March 24, 1812. 1st regiment of Carmarthen local militia.—John Laugharn Popkin, esq. to be captain, vice Bishop, resigned, dated March 20, 1813. Commissions in the Pembrokeshire local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Lord Kensington to be colonel-commandant, dated May 15, 1809; John Hensley Allen, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, dated as above; John James, esq. to be ditto, dated July 11, 1812; John Stokes Stokes, esq. to be major, dated May 15, 1809; John Leach, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; William James, esq. to be captain, dated May 15, 1809; John Crunn, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Essex Harries, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; David R. Paynter, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Richard Rees, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; George Smith, esq. to be ditto, dated August 1, 1810; Thomas James, esq. to be ditto, dated December 18, 1811; Samuel H. Phillips, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; William Gwynne, esq. to be ditto, dated July 17, 1812; William Owen, gent. to be lieutenant, dated May 15, 1809; John Boston, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Lloyd, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George James, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Morgan Davies, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John W. Russell, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Richardson, gent. to be ditto, dated June 9, 1810; William Davies, gent. to be ditto, dated June 3, 1810; Philip Meylett, gent. to be ditto, dated September 13, 1811; Edward Pritchard, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Samuel Highway, gent. to be ditto, dated April 3, 1812; James James, gent. to be ditto, dated May 25, 1812; Henry Davies, gent. to be second lieutenant, dated May 15, 1809; John John, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Harries, gent. to be ditto, dated June 14, 1810; Morris Williams, gent. to

London Gazette for April 10.

be ditto, dated May 25, 1812; Charles H. Salmon, gent. to be adjutant, dated Sep. 24, 1808; George Probert, gent. to be ditto; William Cozans, gent. to be quartermaster, dated as above; John Davies, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Harris, gent. to be surgeon, dated May 15, 1809. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county and city of Gloucester, and the county and city of Bristol; Henry Croft Burgh, esq. to be deputy lieutenant, dated March 7, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Monmouth.—East local militia—Thomas Walbottle, gent. to be ensign, dated December 14, 1812; George Samuel Bird, gent. to be ditto, dated February 12, 1813.—West local militia—Charles Phillips, esq. to be captain, vice Smith, resigned, dated March 1, 1813; William Jackson Monkhouse, esq. to be ditto, vice Cobb, resigned, dated March 27, 1813. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey.—5th regiment of Surrey local militia—Thomas Gaitskell, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, dated February 12, 1813; Benjamin Shaw, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, dated March 18, 1813; Thomas Starling Benson, esq. to be major, dated as above; Richard Bannister, esq. to be captain, dated as above; Henry William Smith, esq. to be ditto, dated March 19, 1813; William Hedger, esq. to be ditto, dated March 20, 1813; William Thorowgood, esq. to be ditto, dated March 21, 1813; Thomas L. Fish, esq. to be ditto, dated March 22, 1813; Joseph Newsome, esq. to be ditto, dated March 23, 1813; Charles Harman, esq. to be ditto, dated March 24, 1813; Charles Allen Young, esq. to be ditto, dated March 26, 1813; Henry Gaitskell, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 18, 1813; William Richard Scott, gent. to be ditto, dated March 19, 1813; William Bennet Rich, gent. to be ditto, dated March 20, 1813; Joseph Messenger, gent. to be ditto, dated March 21, 1813; William Bannister, gent. to be ditto, dated March 22, 1813; William Gould, gent. to be ditto, dated March 25, 1813; John Riken, gent. to be ditto, dated March 24, 1813; James Hance, gent. to be ditto, dated March 25, 1813; James Walker, gent. to be ditto, dated March 26, 1813; William Wride, gent. to be ditto, dated March 27, 1813; William Hack, gent. to be ditto, dated March 28, 1813; William Henry Savage, gent. to be ditto, dated March 29, 1813; Thomas Riley, gent. to be ensign, dated March 18, 1813; William Medlicott, gent. to be ditto, dated March 19, 1813; Robert Fillingham, gent. to be ensign, dated March 20, 1813; George Wood, gent. to be ditto, dated March 21, 1813; William Harris, gent. to be ditto, dated March 22, 1813; William Champion Jones, gent. to be ditto, dated March 23, 1813; Henry Young, gent. to be ditto, dated March 24, 1813; Benjamin Pitts Capper, gent. to be quarter-master, dated March 11, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 10, to TUESDAY, April 13, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—*Downing-street, April 12, 1813.*—A dispatch, dated Heidelberg, April 7, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a dispatch, forwarded to me by Major Kentzinger, conveying intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand. The engagement took place in the town of Luneburg. The French General lost his life, and twelve pieces of cannon were taken; not a man escaped.

tes Institut

London Gazette for April 13.

Extract of a Letter from General the Baron Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburg the 4th of April, 1813.—I HASTEN to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg. General Morand, with three thousand five hundred men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cosacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

Admiralty-Office, April 13, 1813.—Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 7, 1813.—I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lord William Bentinck, enclosing the narrative of a very gallant affair on the coast of Calabria, under the direction of Captain Hall, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.

Palermo, February 23, 1813.—SIR,—I HAVE the satisfaction to transmit to you the copy of a report on a very brilliant and gallant enterprise on the coast of Calabria, which reflects great honour on Brigadier Hall, commanding the flotilla, and Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, as also on the whole of the officers and men employed under their orders. I am sorry to add, that the service has to regret the loss of Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, a very gallant and deserving officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Messina, February 16, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July, the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day light, when about one hundred and fifty men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which he had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the heights were literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Captain Imbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieut.

London Gazette for April 13.

Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of one hundred and fifty of the enemy killed and wounded, one hundred and sixty-three prisoners, among whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry and one of artillery, with his two guns (six-pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work: very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped. The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket-shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers: Colonel Robinsou superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions; Captain Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmino Patella and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium, which as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

(Signed) R. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. (Signed) R. HALL.

His Excellency Lord W. C. Bentinck, &c. Palermo.

War-Office, April 13, 1813.—5th regiment of dragoon guards, brevet major A. H. Gordon to be major, without purchase, commission dated April 8, 1813. 3d regiment of dragoons.—To be lieutenants,—Cornet R. T. Fawcett, without purchase, dated April 7, 1813; cornet George O'Gunning, by purchase, vice Burn, promoted, dated April 8, 1813. 7th regiment of light dragoons, captain William Thornhill to be major, without purchase, vice Denshire, who retires, dated April 8, 1813; lieutenant James Hamlyn to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Thornhill, promoted, dated as above; cornet Archibald Farquharson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamlyn, dated as above. 8th regiment of light dragoons, captain Edward Carter, from half-pay of the late 7th garrison battalion, to be captain of a troop, vice Ougley, who exchanges, dated as above. 11th ditto.—To be lieutenants, without purchase,—Cornet James Moore, vice Lindsell, deceased, dated April 7, 1813. Cornet the honourable George Thellusson, vice King, promoted in the 16th light dragoons, dated April 8, 1813. To be cornets, without purchase, Thomas Hoskins, gent. vice Moore, dated April 7, 1813; gent. cadet Barton Parker Brown, from the royal military college, vice Thellusson, dated April 8, 1813. 17th ditto, William Gibson Peat, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Robert Willington, promoted, dated April 8, 1813. 1st regiment of foot guards.—To be captains of companies, captain the honourable James Macdonald, by purchase, vice S. Anson, who retires, dated April 7, 1813; captain Henry Packe, by purchase, vice Bingham, who retires, dated April 8, 1813. To be lieutenants and captains, ensign Newton Chambers, by purchase, vice Macdonald, dated April 7, 1813; ensign, George Desbrowe, by purchase, vice Packe dated April 8, 1813. To be ensign, gent. cadet Henry Sedley Venables Vernon, from the royal military college, without purchase, vice Le Merchant, promoted, dated April 8, 1813. 1st regiment of foot.

The London Gazette for April 13.

To be ensigns, William Sibbald, gent. by purchase, vice Suckling, promoted, dated April 6, 1813; Theodore de Marguerite, gent. by purchase, vice Munro, promoted, dated April 7, 1813; James Vernon Fletcher, gent. by purchase, vice Parr, who retires, dated April 8, 1813. 2d ditto, lieutenant Thomas Bernard, from the Sussex militia, to be ensign. 4th ditto, lieutenant William Reddock, from the West Kent militia, to be ensign. 12th ditto, lieutenant Thomas Manby, from the East Suffolk militia, to be ensign. 15th ditto, ensign Isaac Shaw to be lieutenant, vice Johnston, deceased, dated April 8, 1813; George Norton, gent. to be ensign, vice Shaw, dated as above. 19th ditto, ensign John Bowyer Edensor to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wemys, promoted, dated July 20, 1812. 24th ditto, — Dore, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Pell, promoted, dated April 8, 1813. 26th regiment of foot, Charles Barr, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Graham, who retires, dated as above. 31st ditto, lieutenant Henry Simmonds to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Coast, promoted, dated as above. 32d ditto, lieutenant John Bell, from half-pay of the 96th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hillas, who exchanges, dated as above. 33d ditto, lieutenant Edward Canning, from the Stafford militia, to be ensign; serjeant-major Alexander Moor to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Longden, who resigns the adjutantcy only, dated March 25, 1813. 34th ditto, lieutenant Alan B. Cairnes, from the 60th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Eccles, who exchanges, dated April 8, 1813; lieutenant Joseph Fletcher, from the Hereford militia, to be ensign. 46th ditto, captain James Hunt, from the half-pay of the 26th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Langley, who exchanges, dated as above. 52d ditto, brevet lieutenant-colonel Edward Gibbs to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Arbuthnot, placed upon half-pay, dated as above; captain James Henry Reynett to be major, vice Gibbs, dated as above; captain Charles Earl of March, from the 92d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Reynett, dated as above. To be lieutenants.—Ensign William Austin, vice Wardlaw, deceased, dated April 6, 1813; ensign — Snodgrass, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 85th foot, dated April 7, 1813; ensign J. S. Cargill, vice Gray, promoted in the 85th foot, dated April 8, 1813. To be ensigns—Gent. cadet John Hart, from the royal military college, vice O'Brien, who resigns, dated April 7, 1812; Robert Lockwood, gent. vice Austin, dated April 8, 1813. 56th ditto.—To be ensigns, lieutenant David Rutledge, from the North York militia; ensign John Marklove, from the North Gloucester militia; ensign James Richards, from the Monmouth and Brecon militia. 60th ditto, lieutenant Thomas Eccles, from the 34th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Cairnes, who exchanges, dated April 8, 1813. 73d ditto, lieutenant Thomas Mathews, from the Stafford militia, to be ensign. 80th ditto, lieutenant Robert C. Greaves, from the Stafford militia, to be ensign. 81st ditto, ensign Charles Beale, from the Dorset militia, to be ensign. 85th ditto major William Wood, from the 14th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Bennett, who retires, dated April 8, 1813. 86th regiment of foot, gent. cadet Francis Henry Needham, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Wilkins, placed upon half-pay, dated as above. 92d ditto, William Fraser, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Higgins, who resigns, dated as above. 102d ditto, ensign Henry Kelly, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. Royal West India rangers, Arthur Walsh, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Pilkington, who resigns, dated April 8, 1813. 4th royal veteran battalion, quarter-master J. P. Price, from the royal Scots, to be lieutenant, vice Robeson, placed on the retired list, dated as above.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR AUGUST, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENT.

Bust of FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUESS OF WELLINGTON.

CONTENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGNS.	FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington—Campaign in Spain, <i>page</i> 267	Campaign in Germany—Tenth to the Twenty-eighth Bulletin.... 321—341
Intercepted Letter from Gen. Clausel to Joseph Bonaparte..... 270	Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the army..... 324
MEMOIRS FROM THE FRENCH WAR-OFFICE.	Prussian account of the battle of Wurchau..... 334
The Frontiers of Spain.—Catalonia 279	Armistice..... 338
Frontier of France and Spain from Bayonne and Audaye to the valley of Aran 289	GENERAL ORDERLY-BOOK.
Pyrenean Frontier..... 294	Court-Martial on Lieut. T. Henry.... 342
ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.	—on Ensign T. F. Gunter 343
Permanent Fortification.—Introductory discourse on First Principles. 305	—on Lieut. J. M'Quarrie 344
List of Honorary Distinctions, and Facings and Lace of Regiments. 311	—on Ensign D. Dupre.. ib.
History of the French Campaign in Russia, in the years 1812,—13.. 313	LONDON GAZETTES.
	Dispatches from Gen. Sir J. Murray 348
	Action between the Java and Constitution 349
	Operations in Canada..... 354
	And a variety of captures, promotions, &c. &c. 345, 346, 348, 354, 358

London:

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS.—1813

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have been compelled to defer many valuable articles by reason of the length of some important matter in this number, which no one could wish shortened, namely, the Projet of the Campaign, and the Illustrative Memoirs from the French War Office.

We have permission to say, that the Bust in this number meets the most decided approbation of the family of the Marquess of Wellington; and, in the opinion of Lady Anne Cullen Smith (the Marquess's sister), is the best likeness of her Brother in the country.

The Five original Journals of the Marquess's Campaigns in Portugal and Spain will not be given (as at first intended) in a separate work, but in the Military Chronicle. We apprehend that no one will complain of the space which they will occupy.

We hope to be enabled to make an important notification (important as respects the value of the Chronicle) to our Subscribers in our Number of next month; but we must add, that no patronage will ever make us forget that our first Patrons were the Army at large, and that we procured it, we believe, by that kind of candour which becomes the Soldier and the Gentleman.



FIELD MARSHALL WELLINGTON

Vc. Vc. Vc.

*Engraved for the Military Chronicle, by Henry Cook, after a Drawing
by Nunes de Carvalho, from a Bust by P. Turneroelli, Sculptor to her
Majesty.*

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

AUGUST, 1813.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGNS.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUESS OF WELLINGTON.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF 1813 IN SPAIN.

MAY 24th.—In the Military Chronicle of June, we carried down the operations in the Peninsula to the beginning of May, 1813, at which time we left the commander of the forces about to commence the active business of the ensuing campaign. At length, every due preparation having been completed, the Spanish and Portuguese disciplined and organized, and the whole army equipped and appointed beyond any former example, the allied force was put in march; and the head-quarters, on the 24th of May, transferred from Freynada to San Monias. From Ciudad Rodrigo to Salamanca is eighty miles, and the route as follows: From Ciudad Rodrigo to Sanctos Spiritus 16; thence to San Monias 20; thence to Boveda 16; thence to Munillia 20; thence to Salamanca 10—Total 80 English miles.

May 25th.—The allied army continued its route towards Salamanca.

As the campaign of 1813 may be considered as having commenced from this date, it may not be impertinent to our purpose to make a survey of two very main points,—in the first place, of the effective strength of the armies, and secondly, of the plan of the campaign.

The allied force was composed of the armies of the three nations,—the British, Portuguese, and Spanish. The amount of the British force, cavalry and infantry, which were actually in the field with the Marquess, was not short of 48,000 men; the whole of whom, under the admirable administration of the medical department, were reported effective. It is indeed nearly the best praise of the commander of the forces, that he considers the health and comfort of his men, as the requisite conditions of their efficacy, and that, in expecting to be well served by his instrument, he has paved the way by a due regard to its qualities of serving. This army, and indeed the whole allied force, was under the com-

Campaign in Spain.

mand of the Marquess of Wellington, a general, who by a long and unbroken course of victory, and by a reputation, ratified by fortune, renders it unnecessary to a cotemporary writer to add any thing of him but his name; for who is there in the European world, who is not now most effectually acquainted with him by his acts? The second in command was Lieut.-General Graham,—a general, who by coming late into the service, and yet in merit overtaking so many who had entered the course earlier, adds another to those eminent examples in our history, that the best qualities of a commander, if not of a courtier, are great natural talents, a sober and collected judgment, and a heroic and generous nature. Sir Rowland Hill, who may be considered as the third in command, is an officer of known talent and alacrity, and his military qualities (a point of great value) are seconded by such a singular degree of private worth, as to excite in his men an attachment almost approaching to enthusiasm. We regret that we cannot extend the same praise to Lieut.-Gen. Picton; but must here limit ourselves to the acknowledgement of his personal intrepidity, in which he is certainly inferior to no one. The other Generals of the divisions were all worthy of their respective commands; and are second in order of reputation only because Fortune has not placed them first in the opportunities of service.

The amount of the Spanish force, which accompanied the commander-in-chief, or which was sufficiently near to co-operate with him, was about thirty-eight thousand men; of which Generals Castanos and Giron, with the Gallician army, composed about 18,000, the two leaders, Longa and Murillo, about 12,000, and Don Julian and other partisans, about 10,000. It is a matter of candour, moreover, to acknowledge, that the discipline, and the military character of these troops, were very little inferior to the British and Germans, and were in every respect superior to the enemy. It had been the labour of the Marquess of Wellington, during the long interval of the winter cantonments, to form them to this state of efficiency; and they commit an equal injustice against our illustrious Commander himself, and against the known valour of the Spanish nation, who either totally put them aside in their estimate of the allied force, or reckon as mere numbers what have been so laboriously formed.

The Portuguese portion of the allied army may be estimated at about 28,000; and the same observation may be extended to them, which we above applied to the Spaniards. They were in a condition, both with respect to discipline and numbers, which might have justified the hopes of any Commander; and with the single exception of the cavalry charge (for which they are certainly totally unsuited either to give or receive), they were not inferior to their companions in arms of the other nations. It would appear invidious to add, that this character must be limited to those corps which were officered by British officers. This effect of our officers is, indeed, worthy of perpetual re-

Campaign in Spain.

membrance. So powerful was this influence of example, or perhaps this effect of confidence, that the introduction of one British officer nationalized as it were a whole corps, and rendered a Portuguese and British division effectually the same.

The effective strength of the whole allied army, now actually in the field with Lord Wellington, was therefore not far short of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY THOUSAND men; and it is certainly not too much to add, that there was not an individual amongst them, whether Spanish or Portuguese, who was inferior in any military quality to the soldiers of the enemy. It may possibly admit a doubt, whether the Spanish were altogether equal to the British and Germans; or whether the Portuguese were equal to the Spanish; but it will admit of no doubt whatever, that a Spanish or Portuguese soldier, taken at random from the mass, would be at least equal to a Frenchman taken with like indiscriminatio. We press this point, as it is of importance in forming an estimate of the relative strength of the allies and of the enemy.

If such was the amount of the force actually in the field with the Marquess, the other portions of the allied armies, which were at this time in position in other parts of the Peninsula, must not altogether be omitted in this estimate, inasmuch as either in the way of diversion, or by having parts of the intended general operation assigned to them, they were effectually competent members of the aggregate of the allied strength. This force was of three kinds,—namely, the Spanish regular armies, the Guerillas, and the Alicant Expeditionary army under Sir J. Murray.

The Spanish armies, which by their own governments are designated numerically, either according to the order in which they were raised, or to the acknowledged precedence of the provinces, are seven in number, and composed altogether a force of about 130 thousand men. The Catalonian army, denominated the first army, about 8,000 effective, was under the command of General Copons, and was at this period (May 1813) in its own province. The second and third armies, (the armies of Murcia and Valentia) composed together a force of about 18,000, and were in Valentia, under the command of General Elio and the Duke de la Parque. The army of Andalusia, or the 4th army, was about 16,000 effective, and was marching up under the Conde Ebisbal (General O'Donnell) to take part in the operations beyond the Douro. The army of Estremadura, or the 5th army, might amount to about 10,000, and was under General Mosolus. The sixth army of Galicia, about 20,000 effective, and the 7th, or army of Asturias, about five thousand, under Generals Castanos and Mendizabel, added to a corps under Espana of about 4000, composed the total of the Spanish regular force; of which about 46 thousand were with the army of Lord Wellington, and the remainder either marching up, or occupied as above related.

The Guerilla force was estimated by Lord Wellington at 25,000; of which the principal divisions (and which were at least equal to the

Campaign in Spain.

regulars) were under Mina, Duran, the Empecinado, and Don Julian Sanches. Mina, Duran, and Don Julian, with about 18,000 men, were at this time fully occupied in Navarre and Arragon; and most successfully defended those provinces by their bravery and versatile movements from the French.* My materials do not note the position of the

* *Intercepted Letter from the General-in-Chief of the Army of the North, Clausel, to Joseph Bonaparte:—*

Puerta de la Reyna, May 4, 1813.

SIRE,—I have entered Navarre with the divisions Barbot and Taupin, of the army of Portugal, and that of Gen. Vandermaesen, of the army of the North. These troops, united with the division Abbe, form a disposable force of 13,000 men, —a force insufficient to make great progress in Navarre, to destroy the troops of Mina, and reduce the country to submission.

The division Sarrut has not arrived at all; at least I have no accounts of it, though I have several times sent to Logrono, for the purpose of learning its motions.

The division Foy consists of 2,600 bayonets, according to the returns made to me by its General; and thus, supposing the division Sarrut to be 4,000 strong, even when it is completely disposable and not employed in keeping up the communications, I shall have only the following amount of force:—

Division Foy	2,600
Ditto . . Barbot	3,000
Ditto . . Taubin	3,600
Ditto . . Sarrut	4,000
	<hr/>
	13,200

The regiments come from the army of Portugal and of the South, to replace the regiments of Mancha, amounting to 2000 men, are prevented from acting, in consequence of their being destined to replace the others which maintain the communications.

The 3d and 5th of the line cannot reckon upon their 1st and 2d divisions, all these being incapable of any active service; and 2 or 300 men who remain are only fit for garrison duty. Your Majesty will see that it is impossible with these resources to fulfil the wishes of his Majesty the Emperor, or do any thing in Spain for his service and that of your Majesty.

Navarre cannot be subdued but by the presence of from 20 or 25,000 men; and without the speedy establishment of such a force, nothing will be done but sacrificing men, and uselessly wasting time; while, on the other hand, all delay in sending and establishing such a corps d'armee in Navarre, may occasion a most destructive blow to the French armies in Spain.

I learn that General Foy has commenced the siege of Castro. I am afraid that he has not sufficient force for its reduction; and I have written to General Sarrut to return to Orduna while the siege lasts, and to confine himself to prevent any scarcity of provisions in the forts on the line from Burgos to Irun, for there are no other troops but his to levy the contributions.

I fear, Sire, and with reason, that we cannot stretch ourselves much more along the Ebro, without, on that account, abandoning Castile.

Not expecting now to be of any advantage here, I mean to march and employ my troops against the bands that are upon the coast. Mina will be master of Navarre till there is a corps of from twenty to twenty-five thousand men in that country. He will avoid fighting while he is the weaker party; and if he fight, it will be with detachments, and with certainty of victory. Corps of small amount will be destroyed

Campaign in Spain.

Empecinado, but they warrant an inference that he was about Ocanna in La Mancha. As the operations of these four leaders, however desultory in their movements, had a uniform plan and aim with respect to their ends, they merited, if they do not possess, the name and character of a regular force, and indeed were so reckoned upon by the Marquess in his estimate of his materials.

The third branch of the absent force of the allies was the Expeditionary Army of Alicant under Sir John Murray. This force might amount to about 15,000, of which 5000 were British and Germans; the remainder Maltese and Calabrians. As the strength of an army consists more in the military qualities, than in the mere numerical amount, of the soldiers, it is a matter of justice to add, that it is the general character of the Maltese that they are more troublesome to their commanders than to their enemy. The Calabrians, moreover, are of two species,—the one actually Calabrians, whom discipline, the English drill, and English officers have rendered good soldiers; the other, Sicilians, upon whom all labour is thrown away. With this kind of deduction, the Marquess, we believe, rated the Expeditionary Army under Sir J. Murray as equivalent to 10,000 bayonets.

Such, therefore, was the amount of the force, either actually with the Marquess, or employed in distant quarters, with which the Allies were about to open the campaign. It remains now to make a cursory survey of that of the enemy.

There were five French armies at this period in the Peninsula, namely, those of the North, of the Centre, of Portugal, of the South, and of Arragon. The army of the North, under General Clausel, did not exceed 14,000 men; that of the Centre, under King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan, was about the same number, and that of Portugal scarcely 10,000. The army of the South, formerly Soult's army, but now under General Gazan, was estimated at 15,000; and the

in Navarre in a very short time, while a respectable corps could easily reduce the country. I perceive all is lost in Navarre; no hope of success in the enterprize remains to me: I am therefore, about to abandon it; but I cannot conclude my letter without renewing my entreaty, that the infantry I have requested amount to 20,000 men, with the addition of 1000 horse. It would also be extremely useful, were a division of the Army of Portugal to occupy, besides, the province of Burgos. The 20,000 men required ought to be from this side of the Ebro, and entirely disposable.

I must also submit it to your Majesty's consideration, that we cannot sustain the numerous hospitals which we have, since the sick of the Armies of the South, the Centre, and of Portugal, were emptied into the hospitals of the Army of the North, without levying the contributions; and to accomplish that here, it is necessary to employ more troops than in other parts of Spain. Without them, nothing can be done; and thus the hospitals and forts will be in want of every thing.

I remain, &c.

The Baron CLAUSEL.

Campaign in Spain.

army of Arragon, under Marshal Suchet, about 22,000. The four first armies were all that the enemy could oppose in front to the advance of the Marquess; Marshal Suchet, and the commanders in Catalonia, being sufficiently occupied in maintaining that province. These commanders were Generals Decaen, La Marque, and Maurice Mathieu,—all officers of experience, but who having to maintain themselves against the Catalonian army and Guerillas on one flank, and against the British Expeditions on the other, could not spare a battalion to the operations on the Douro.

Upon a comparison of the allied and enemies force, two conclusions (and which will at first excite surprize) are instantaneously evident,—in the first place, that the Marquess Wellington, for the first time during his command in the Peninsula, had to begin the campaign with the most decided superiority of force, and secondly, that the army now immediately about him, and which he was leading to the Douro and Ebro, was actually nearly double of that which the enemy could by any possibility oppose to him. The allied army, when assembled on the Esla, was not short of 110,000 men; the French armies, which fought the battle of Vittoria, did not exceed 53,000. Let not this statement, however, mislead into an inference injurious to the just reputation of our army and its illustrious commander. For the merit of this commander may be said to consist chiefly in two points,—first, that by his careful formation, organisation, and even elementary drilling of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, he rendered them nearly as effective as his own battalions; and thereby, by his own genius and resources, created that superiority which he possessed, and secondly, that having thus obtained a superior force, he has known so well how to use it; and has exhibited himself the same master in offensive warfare, which every former campaign has exhibited him in defence.

With respect to the plan of the campaign, it was formed upon this relative state of the strength of the two armies. Under these circumstances, to speak summarily, the plan of the campaign had three points,—namely, 1st. By means of a direct and flank movement to pursue the enemy before them to the Pyrenees. 2d. To endeavour (by means of the flank movement) to overtake them; and to reap the fruits of the superiority of the allied force by bringing the enemy to battle. 3d. To destroy the magazines and depots, and to clear the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, and Arragon. The merit of the plan, however, will be best understood by giving the whole project in detail. Here, therefore, it follows:—

1. The allied army, including the Gallician army, and the corps of Longa, Murillo, and D'Espana, with the Portuguese, may be estimated at about 120,000. All this amount of force will be immediately with the Commander of the Forces, and will therefore accompany him in any direct operation upon the enemy.

Campaign in Spain.

2. In the immediate rear of the allied army, and which therefore may be considered as united in operation with it, is the Army of Reserve of Andalusia under General O'Donnel (Conde D'Abisbal). This army is reported to be nearly 20,000 effective, and is calculated to arrive at Burgos in the middle of June. This army, therefore, is of sufficient strength, and will be in sufficient time, to take the operations in the rear of the Spanish allied army; i. e. to masque or besiege any forts, which it may leave behind in its advance hereafter mentioned.

3. On the eastern flank of the allied army, in Valencia, is the Expeditionary army of Sir. J. Murray. This may amount to about 12,000 effective; and with this army is in union the Catalanian army about 10,000, so that the joint force in this quarter may be estimated at 22,000 effective. In the general plan of the campaign this army will be sufficient for two purposes; 1st, to keep Marshal Suchet in check, and to prevent him from making any movement towards the aid of the armies in the north; and 2dly, to make an assault and most probably to possess itself of Tarragona, and therein wait its union with the allied armies.

4. There is still a fourth Spanish force which may be taken into the computation of this strength of the allies; this is, the 3d and 4th Spanish armies under the Duke Del Parque and General Elio. This force may amount to about 12,000. Its general use will be to operate on the flank or rear of Marshal Suchet, and thereby to act in aid of General Murray.

5. The sum of the above is the amount of the force with which the Commander of the forces will be able to open the campaign, and upon which he can securely reckon. Its total may be roughly taken at about 200,000 men, of which 110,000 may be considered as enabled to act in front, and the remainder on the rear, flanks, or in diversion,

6. The force which the enemy has to oppose to this is as follows; The four armies of the North, Portugal, the Centre, and the South. This force will act in front, its present position being immediately across the line of the intended advance of the allies. The total of these four armies cannot be estimated at more than 55,000 men. In making even this computation, it is considered that the whole of these four armies will be enabled to assemble together; which is not probable, as General Clausel, with two or three divisions, is operating very remotely upon one of the flanks. If we take the enemy, therefore, as enabled to assemble 44 thousand men on any given point in their front, it will be probably very near the point of truth.

7. It may be considered, therefore, that the allied army, about to advance in front, is at least double the amount of the enemy; and therefore that its plan of campaign should be arranged accordingly.

8. Under this undoubted superiority, the objects and immediate ends of this plan are, 1st, to drive the enemy (at this time in front of them) before them to the Pyrenees and thence into France, 2dly, possibly by

Campaign in Spain.

flank movements to bring them to action, 3dly, to destroy their depots and magazines at Valladolid, Burgos, Miranda on the Ebro, Vittoria, Tolosa, and Irun, 4thly, thence to pass into Navarre and Catalonia and to direct the line of operation against Marshal Suchet. These, therefore, are the general ends of the campaign. The means are as follows :

11. The allied army to be divided into two, the one under Lieut. General W. T. Graham, the other under Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

12. Lieut. General Graham to operate upon the left of the allied army ; in the first place, to march directly northward within the Portuguese frontier to Miranda on the Douro, where he may cross that river, enter Spain, and establish himself on the Esla. The result of this movement will bring the Lieut. General upon the flank and rear of the enemy on both banks of the Douro.

13. In the mean time, Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, with the divisions under him, to direct his march to Salamanca, and thence, crossing the Tormes, to the Douro ; upon passing which, at Toro or Tordesillas, to unite with the other column under Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, upon the Esla. The result of these movements will necessarily be the hasty retreat of the French from the south of the Douro, as likewise the abandonment of the north bank, as they will find the allies upon their flanks and rear, and thereby threatening the communication with Burgos, Miranda, and Vittoria. The allies, by these operations, will obtain two undoubted advantages ; 1st. the clearing of the two banks of the Douro, and the evacuation of Madrid, Toro, Valladolid, &c. and the consequent hasty, and it may be presumed, somewhat confused retreat of the enemy. 2d. The allies will thus elude the necessity of forcing the line of the Douro, an operation which the enemy seem to expect, and for which they are prepared, and have moreover the nature of the country in their favour.

14. Upon the union of the two columns, the line of operation will be the pursuit of the enemy along the Burgos road, and thence to the Ebro, the forts of Burgos, Pancorvo, and Miranda to be masqued and passed ; the reduction of them being left to General O'Donnel's Army of Reserve, which will march up in the rear of the allies. There can be no resistance to the passage of the Ebro, which will be passed considerably to the left of Miranda on the Ebro.

15. The line of operation or pursuit will thence continue to Vittoria, the place of the enemy's depot, and therefore of considerable importance to them. This they will either maintain by a battle or abandon. In the former case there can be little apprehension of the event. It may be, therefore, presumed, that they will continue their retreat or flight towards the Pyrenees, in which case the allies will follow them as far as the mountains and the difficult ground of the passes will allow such pursuit.

Campaign in Spain.

17. The seat of the campaign will thence become the Spanish frontier Provinces,—Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, and (in the event of success in the necessary sieges of Pampeluna, and Sarragossa, or of sufficient force to masque them) Catalonia.

18. It is above mentioned, that the plan of the campaign will be assisted by the armies of Sir J. Murray, and those under Elio and the Duke del Parque. It is intended that these shall operate as follow.

16. Sir John Murray and these Generals may have about 27,000. It is imagined, that the city of Tarragona is not sufficiently strong to support an assault, or at least may be taken within a few days, and this would greatly assist the operation on the Pyrenean frontier. If Sir J. Murray, therefore, embark his army, and land in this quarter, it may effect three useful purposes. 1. It will necessarily occupy the whole attention of Marshal Suchet, and prevent him from any rapid movements (which might otherwise be expected from his character and ability) in aid of the French armies in the north ; 2. It might obtain an important place and position should it succeed in possessing itself of Tarragona.

19. It will be necessary to accompany this diversion by one or two Ships of War, which may assist this army in an operation very important to its success. Whatever force should advance to oppose it, must pass through Tortosa, and thence along the high road from Tortosa to Tarragona. But nearly midway between these towns on this road, is the Col de Balaguer, a most difficult pass, through which the high road proceeds. It is commanded by a fort, the possession of which most effectually cuts off all possibility of communication between Tortosa and Tarragona along this road ; and this is the only road for cannon. It will be necessary therefore to take this fort ; the acquisition of which it may be presumed will ensure the success of the attack on Tarragona.

20. Marshal Suchet, upon obtaining intelligence of the direction of the expedition, will follow it either with the whole, or with part of his force on the Xucar. Marshal Suchet's force consists of three divisions, which may amount to about 20,000 effective. It is improbable that he will totally abandon his very strong and advantageous position at Le Felipe behind the Xucar, and therefore it may be concluded that he will follow Sir John Murray with part of his army only. Let it be supposed he shall take with him half, or 10,000 ; from the garrisons of Barcelona, Tortosa, Lerida, &c. he may possibly draw 10,000 more. But as the possession of the Col de Balaguer by the English will have cut off his direct road, and as he must bring up any artillery by a very circuitous one, the collection of this force, with a due proportion of guns, will not be without considerable delay. It may be presumed, that during this delay Sir John Murray will obtain possession of Tarragona, in which case, by means of the Artillery which accompany him, he will be secure against any force which Marshal Suchet can bring against him. And should he not even succeed in thus anticipating the Marshal's arri-

Campaign in Spain.

val, it is presumed that he will have sufficient force to meet him, and more particularly having the Ships on his flank.

21. Marshal Suchet, according to the above presumption, will leave part of his force in his lines at St. Felipe. It is intended to attack this force by the armies of the Duke del Parque and General Elio. This attack will at least create a diversion, and thereby prevent the remainder from following to the aid of Suchet.

22. When the allied armies shall have reached Vittoria, or Tolosa, it is presumed that the line of direct operation, which the campaign will have thitherto pursued, will terminate; and that the objects of the remainder of the campaign will become the clearing of the Provinces of Biscay, of Navarre, and of Arragon, and possibly of that part of Catalonia between the Ebro and the Pyrenees. The main points in Biscay will be Sebastian, and Fontarabia; in Arragon, Saragossa; and in Catalonia, Tarragona, Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, and Tortosa.

23. Supposing the direct operation (as above stated) to terminate at Vittoria, this city will become the point from whence the new lines of operation will issue, and which will necessarily follow the main roads from that town to the objects in contemplation. Now the main roads which issue from Vittoria are three, namely, 1. The road from Vittoria to Bayonne, which is the continuation of the high Bayonne road. 2. From Vittoria to Pampeluna in Navarre. 3. From Vittoria to Saragossa, or rather from Pampeluna to Saragossa. 4. From Saragossa to Lerida, Barcelona, and Gerona, (the high Perpignan road from Perpignan in France to Saragossa.)

24. From Vittoria to Bayonne is about 100 English miles, the high route being as follows, namely, from Vittoria to Montdragon 20 miles; thence to Vergara 8; thence to Tolosa 12; thence to Ernani 22; thence to the Bidasoa and Irun, (the frontier river of France and Spain) 6; thence to St. Jean de Luz 15; and thence to Bayonne 15. Total 98 miles. At Ernani, this road throws out a branch to the left which is the road to St. Sebastian. This road is as follows: From Ernani to Renteria 12 miles; and thence to Sebastian 12; Total 24 miles.

The whole of this road (from Vittoria to Bayonne) is rough, mountainous, and extremely difficult, though not absolutely unpracticable to Artillery. But this character of it will be of little inconvenience to the allied armies, but an undoubted disadvantage to the enemy. It will be of no inconvenience to the allies, inasmuch as the towns, which may require a siege, are on the coast, and may receive Artillery from St. Ander or Passage. And it will be a disadvantage to the enemy under the following circumstance. Should the enemy fight a battle (as may be anticipated) about Vittoria in order to cover their Magazines, and should they (as may likewise be anticipated from the numerical superiority of the allies, and the undoubted gallantry of the troops) be defeated and routed, it will become nearly impossible for them to carry off theirartil-

Campaign in Spain.

lery, whence it may be presumed that a great proportion of it will fall into the hands of the allies.

The towns along this road have little strength beyond that of their position.

Vittoria must follow the fate of the battle, or of the retreat of the enemy.

Montdragon is an open town.

Tolosa has walls and gates ; but of no strength.

The bridge over the Bidasoa is protected only by a head (on the French side) of very indifferent strength.

Bayonne is regularly and strongly fortified, it is the work of Vauban ; it is unnecessary to say more of it.

The road from Ernani to St. Sebastian is mountainous. A small distance on the left of it is Fontarabia. This is a fortified town, and reputed one of the keys of Spain upon the Pyrenean frontier. It is situated in a small peninsula on the sea-coast, and upon the left bank of the Bidasoa. It is small but very well fortified both by art and position. It is protected on the land-side by the high mountains of the Serras de Jasquevel, and on the sea by a fortress of very considerable strength. It might probably support a regular siege of 21 days or a month.

St. Sebastian is likewise a fortified town, and (if not by some defects in its position) would be of great strength. It is situated between two arms of the sea, which form a peninsula of it. There is an eminence which serves it as a rampart on the sea-side. It is duly flanked with bastions and half-moons, and is further defended by a citadel, seated upon a lofty mountain. But the whole of its works are commanded by higher ground within cannon-shot ; and therefore it would be compelled to a speedy surrender.

25. Pampeluna (the capital of Navarre) is a very considerable town. It is partly situated on an eminence, and partly in a plain, on the banks of the small river Agra, which washes a portion of its walls. It is surrounded on all sides by a circle of mountains about eight miles distance. Its military character is very respectable. It is regularly fortified, and has two castles, one of which is in the town, and the other contiguous, though without the walls. This last place, which is the citadel, was built by Philip the 2d, and its situation on the rocks renders it very strong. It has five bastions covered with stone and good fosses ; and a deep marsh, of considerable extent, renders the approaches to it difficult towards the side on which it could be attacked.*

* This citadel has a handsome tower, several magazines, a square ornamented with trees, and an armory in the very centre of the fortress ; which is round, and opens by five grand and strait streets, which lead to the five bastions. In the year 1800, there was a hand-mill of most curious construction preserved in this fortress ; it was a large machine composed of several wheels, and could grind two thousand bushels per day.

Campaign in Spain.

It may be observed here, that there are three principal roads from France into Spain,—namely, one from Bayonne through Irun, Tolosa, and Vittoria,—a second from Perpignan to Junquera, Gerona, Barcelona, &c.—and the third from St. Jean pied de Port in France through Roncevalles to Pampeluna. This road is as follows:—i. e. from St. Jean pied de Port to Roncevalles 80 miles; thence to Zubieta 20 miles; thence to Pampeluna 16—Total 66 English miles from Pampeluna to St. Jean pied de Port, a town on the French side of the mountains. On the left of this road, near Roncevalles, is the beautiful valley of Bastan, one of the most fertile and delightful valleys in Spain, and abounding in every species of plenty.

26. The three memoirs from the French war-office (and particularly the one made in 1792 by General Servan), which accompany this projet, exhibit an accurate account of the topography on both sides of the Pyrenees.

NOTE.

The following account of this road, and of another equally likely to be the seat of military operation is from a French writer—"There are two main roads from Pampeluna into France,—the one from Pampeluna to St. Jean pied de Port; the other from Pampeluna to Bayonne.

From Pampeluna to St. Jean pied de Port is 66 miles,—namely, from Pampeluna to Zubieta (or Zubieta) 16; thence to Bourgetta 20; thence to Roncevalles 2, and thence through the mountains (ascending and descending) to St. Jean pied de Port 28—Total 66.

From Pampeluna to Zubieta the road passes over a gentle and not a toilsome ascent.—From Zubieta, which is a village, this ascent increases, and becomes extremely rough and fatiguing near the village of Borquette. From this village, it begins to ascend very lofty mountains, but which are extremely fertile and well wooded. Immediately after passing Bourgette, the road ascends a mountain, and upon descending the same enters upon the memorable plain of Roncevelles, or Playa de Andres Zaro, so far famed for the (fabulous) defeat of Charlemagne and the twelve Peers of France. The abbey of Roncevalles (or Roncevaux) is situated in this plain. On the further side of this plain, the road again ascends the mountains, descends again, and then reaches the foot of the tremendous mountain, Mount Altobiscar, which separates France and Spain. The ascent is laborious even for man and mule, and totally impossible for carriages. Upon reaching the summit, a steep road, or rather a ravine, descends into French Navarre, and St. Jean pied de Port.

The road from Pampeluna to Bayonne, which is the carriage road from France to Pampeluna, is first from Bayonne to the Bidasoa; thence to Elisonada, a village in the valley of Bastan, and thence to Pampeluna. This road is better than the other, because it winds in part round the mountains.

From Pampeluna to Madrid, the road is through Tudela, a handsome town on the Ebro. From Pampeluna to Tudela is 66 miles.

Spanish Frontier.

MEMOIRS FROM THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE.

THE FRONTIERS OF SPAIN.

Memoir sent from Perpignan to the Marquis de Louvois, by M. Trobat, containing the topography of Catalonia, the places it may prove advantageous to attack, and the means of acquiring possession of them.

MY LORD,—HIS Majesty's arms may act in Catalonia, 1st, either on the side next the sea, in Ampurdan, or, 2dly, next the mountains. In the first case, if they proceed from Roussillon, they may enter the district called Ampurdan through Pertus. 2d. If they act by the mountains they must pass through Conflant to the valley of Cerdagne, or through Vallespir (which is a dependance of Roussillon) to the valley of Campredon.

Ampurdan, which is seven leagues long and six wide, takes its length from the Pertus to Gerona, and its breadth from the sea-side to the mountains of Castel-Follit, is fruitful in wine, corn, and oil, and full of good towns and villages. Its form is almost square, being bounded on three sides by mountains, on the other by the Mediterranean sea. The country is in part an even plain; the other, which is however the greatest part, is intersected by rivulets, ravines, and lofty hills; which renders it very difficult to use carriages, though they are made use of in the country.

There are three rivers which pass quite through it, and empty themselves in the sea; the first called the Muga, is always fordable, and has over it two stone bridges; the other is the Fluvia, which is larger than the first, but in summer may always be forded, at the depth of a foot and a half; it has only one bridge, at a distance from the high road from Pertus to Gerona; and the third, called the Ter, larger than the other two, but still is fordable in some places, at the depth of three feet and a half; it has only one bridge, half a league from Gerona.

Cerdagne is a valley five leagues in length and two in breadth, surrounded on every side by large and lofty mountains. The country is fertile in rye, contains in summer abundant pasturage, and is filled with a great number of villages in proportion to its extent. It forms an oval plain, but is crossed by many hills and rivulets; it is intersected by two rivers, but as they are near their source, they are both fordable in every part.

Campredon is a small plain containing only a league in extent and five or six villages; it is only important on account of the castle of Campredon, which blocks the passage from Roussillon to the mountains of Aullot and Ripoll.

The places in this country in possession of the enemy are, in Ampurdan, Cadequiers, Roses, the castle of la Trinité, Palamos, and Gerona; and in Cerdagne, Puigcerda, which is the place of greatest importance. They have besides, the castle of Castel Follit, and some

Spanish Frontier.

towers on the sea side, and in the valley of Campredon, the castle of Campredon, which bears its name.

As we believe that an army of equal strength in troops and equipage, might act indifferently against any one of the above mentioned considerable places, and that it would require few more troops to make an attempt on one than on the other, your Lordship shall be informed of the nature of each of those places in particular, and of the utility and advantages each of them would afford to his majesty, that we may not fall short in any thing that he has done us the honour to command.

CADEQUIERS is a town on the sea side, four leagues from Collioure; the road is very rugged and full of defiles; the town is enclosed with an old wall with large turrets, demi-lunes at the gates, a good palisade round it, and in some places flanked by these turrets. Its fortifications are not reckoned good, but there are two circumstances that render it important; one is, that for two leagues round it there is neither water, nor forage for two hundred horses. The inhabitants gather oil, wine, and small fish; the other, that it is nearly impossible to bring up large cannon to it. It is generally garrisoned with a hundred and fifty or two hundred soldiers, and four hundred armed peasants, in whom the enemy place great confidence.

Within cannon shot of the town is a tower for the protection of a small harbour called Port-Ligar, at which place the artillery may be landed, without the town being able to prevent it. We do not consider it difficult to execute with galleys, though there are some guns in the tower.

The siege can only be made by detachment, and the cavalry with the body of the army should remain at the foot of the mountain, between the castle of Caramanza and Palau, where water and forage may be obtained as long as the enterprise should last; and yet all the roads will be covered, by which the enemy could bring succour with an army; but the place can only be invested by entering into Ampurdan, in as great force as for another enterprise. We do not believe that the place would hold out four days after the disembarkation of the artillery.

By its conquest his Majesty will only gain two villages that lay between Collioure and Cadequiers. The advantage derived from it would be that of the harbour, which is an excellent one, either for galleys or ships, and it is the only one which the Spaniards possess in Catalonia on this side Tarragona, and from it their galleys sail for Italy, in order to avoid the greater part of the Gulf of Lyon.

While the enemy possess Roses, it would be difficult to keep possession of Cadequiers long, unless its fortifications were very much altered, which would cost his majesty sixty thousand crowns to do effectually, while we have no other places in Catalonia. And for this reason, it is not an acquisition worthy of detaining the arms of his Majesty at the opening of a campaign, nor should be commenced at this place. The siege of it might be attempted at the close of the campaign, after having finished that of other places.

Spanish Frontier.

ROSES is a good town, with bastions, wide ditches, covered ways, and demi-lunes well palisaded and ditched. Its position is on the shore, in an even plain, at the foot of a large mountain that covers it to the north, and projects afterwards into the sea in the form of a half crescent. At the centre of this mountain, between its point and the town, is the castle of la Trinité, which guards the approach to Roses from the sea.

It is said to have an unwholesome air, on account of a marsh that is within a quarter of a league of the town; and the garrison is subject to great mortality. The enemy is accustomed in time of war to place in it only fifteen hundred foot soldiers, and two hundred and fifty horse at the most, it will notwithstanding require in case of invasion at least a thousand more. It is at a considerable distance in the country, and two leagues and a half from the high road from Pertus to Girona.

Its garrison has never prevented his majesty's armies from entering Catalonia, from leaving it, or from continuing in Ampurdan as long as it wished. The inconvenience it occasions is only to the convoys; for the security of which, an escort in proportion to what the enemy can send from the town should be provided. By its conquest no country would be gained capable of furnishing the troops with winter quarters. The utility derived from it would be to facilitate and augment the exaction of contributions in Ampurdan; to serve as a magazine of provisions and stores for the army during its stay in Ampurdan, without being under the necessity of fetching them from Pertus, or of forming entrepôts, as the magazines might be easily replenished by sea; to prevent the enemy from making a descent on Roussillon in order to attempt the siege of any place, not even that of Bellegarde; he not being able to form magazines or entrepôts, nor draw supplies from Girona without exposing himself to danger so long as Roses shall be in his Majesty's possession.

The siege might with propriety be made at the commencement of the campaign. Forage and grain will be found in the villages at the foot of this mountain; grass may be carried from Castello, which will not be long in coming, and provisions may be brought, sometimes by sea, and sometimes by land, by convoys which may pass by the Col de Bagnuls.

It is however well to examine, if the situation and the nature of this place may without much risk permit us to proceed further into the country, leaving it in the rear.

With regard to its situation, it is not only as we have said at a distance from the high road, but in a secluded position; and the mountain on one side, the sea and the morasses on the others, render sorties from the town so difficult, that it is easy to prevent them by small detachments as has been already proved.

The unhealthy situation of the town and of the castle of la Trinité would destroy, either during its siege or in a garrison, so many troops, that the army would be sensibly weakened at the end of the campaign;

Spanish Frontier.

which in that country is of great importance, there being no resources for its reinforcement, and the enemy being usually stronger towards the termination of a campaign, than at its commencement. The enemy will always be much stronger in succouring this place than any other, as they are able to withdraw their garrisons from other places for this purpose without fear, and to make use of the whole country, but which they could not do if any other place were attacked besides Roses. For they would not be sufficiently strong to spare a large body of troops to place in Roses, and still be in a state to attempt to relieve any other place which his majesty's army would be besieging; and if they should, they would do us no greater injury than they have done of late years, nor put us to any inconvenience except in convoys, against which we might provide either by sending them by sea, as we should be obliged to do if we besieged Roses, or by providing a good magazine near the camp, by means of which, together with the little assistance we might derive from the country, we might avoid the necessity of having to fetch them so often from Pertus. As it is of great importance to possess in that country some places to serve as winter quarters, his Majesty might procure them in the first campaign, by directing his arms against the places which would afford that advantage: and if after having effected the conquest of a place amongst those which are the farthest in the country (as Palamos or Girona) the army should remain in such a state as to be incapable of undertaking the siege of Roses (if indeed it should continue in the enemy's possession), it would not hinder the troops from being placed in winter quarters in great part of Ampurdan. It would only be necessary to employ some precautions in re-establishing with earth and fascines part of the walls of Castello, which have been levelled, to place therein a strong battalion; which might be done by labourers of the country, the army being in Ampurdan; and in the meantime Cadequiers might be besieged, in order to keep the garrison of Roses so confined by means of this post of Castello, and the harbour of Cadequiers, that so far from harrassing us it would itself undergo great hardships. For these causes we do not conceive that the army should stop at the opening of the campaign to lay siege to Roses, unless the weakness of its garrison, gave an assurance, that it might speedily be taken, without loss of men or of time, in order not to give time to the enemy for consideration, and for placing the other towns, Palamos, Girona, and Puicerda (which would be of greater use to his Majesty) in such a state as would render the conquest of them more difficult than it appears to be at present.

PALAMOS is a town containing five hundred houses of three small stories, three leagues from Girona, six from Roses, and eight from Pertus; situated on the sea shore in a plain, to the right of which is an elevation that forms part of the harbour, which can contain only four small galleys. The enemy has erected on this elevation a fort which communi-

Spanish Frontier.

cates with the town by a covered way, and has also fortified the town, in which there is usually a garrison of only three or four hundred men. This place has never been held in great estimation, nor judged capable of holding out, if even more strongly garrisoned, eight days against open trenches.

The adjacent country is rich and well cultivated, and artillery may be brought over land by Verges and Gualta without difficulty.

As to provisions, it would be difficult so far off to keep up a communication with Pertus, or to draw them from that quarter. They might be brought by sea as well as the stores, and the artillery might likewise come by the same means, if it were wished to avoid the trouble of bringing it by land.

The country round this place is very dry, and there would be much difficulty to procure water sufficient for an army, if the siege were not attempted at the beginning of spring, before the waters were dried up.

The conquest of this place would extremely embarrass the enemy; and would compel them to maintain a stronger garrison at Barcelona, as there is not between Palamos and Barcelona any other place but Ostalric, which is only a castle. It would place all the country under contribution, to the very gates of Barcelona, without their being able to prevent it; would not only be useful in laying siege to Girona, for the supplying of provisions and stores to the army, but even necessary, inasmuch as it would render it very difficult to succour Girona.

This place alone would not afford us, any more than Roses, the means of accommodating the troops with winter quarters, and we could only succour it by sea, when the army should have withdrawn itself into Rousillon; and for this reason, not having the intention of extending conquests in Catalonia, or of besieging Girona immediately afterwards, it would be quite useless to embark in the siege of it.

GIRONA is a large city, which, for the protection of all the country of Ampurdan, the enemy have been obliged to fortify with several forts on the heights that command the city, and have so multiplied them, that they require continually more than two thousand five hundred men to garrison them, and still the number is insufficient.

The city forms an amphitheatre, being partly situated on a plain and partly on the ascent of a hill. It has two rivers, one of them called the Oniar passes through the midst of it, and on leaving it joins with the Ter, which passes along the walls. The surrounding country is fertile in provisions and fruits of every kind, and abounds with cattle.

The city is inclosed by an old wall with turrets; and before the places where the wall was weak have been constructed demi-lunes, part of which are of stone and lime; and the others of earth and fascines.

The acquisition of this place and of Palamos, would almost equally divide Catalonia between his Majesty and his enemy; it would secure all the troops in winter quarters as well through Ampurdan as in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Spanish Frontier.

Between Girona and Barcelona there is no strong place or town capable of containing five hundred men in security, but the castle of Ostalric, which will not conveniently hold more than three hundred.

The enemy would thus not only be compelled to place a strong garrison in Barcelona, but also in several other places beyond the Liobregat. They would be deprived of the power of drawing the militias and other services from two-thirds of Catalonia, and they would have a difficulty in finding winter-quarters for their troops, only beyond the Liobregat; the town would render it easy to his Majesty to draw from the country considerable sums of money, corn, and other contributions, and of making use of the country itself by treating it with economy. This conquest might rouse the spirit of the Catalonians in Barcelona, and induce them to some resolution that would be in our favour, and being in this place, intrigues might be formed through the whole country.

This is the action of the greatest fame and profit that his Majesty, bearing his arms into Catalonia, can perform there. And we may say, that next to that of Barcelona, which would require an army infinitely stronger; there is only this attempt and that of Puicerda that is worthy of the dignity of a king; the former for the glory, the utility, and the influence it would give, and the latter from its solidity and the advantage we may derive from it.

For besieging Girona there are but two means; the first is that of which we have spoken above, which is to lay hold of Palamos suddenly at the opening of the campaign, and to place there all the provisions and stores which would be necessary to us for this siege. The other, to form, on entering Ampurdan, large magazines at Figueras, (while the army would be living on the country,) and afterwards to transport them to Bascara, three leagues from Girona, where there is an intrenchment that might be made complete. But the first is undoubtedly much the best and most certain method of taking the town, and concealing the design from the enemy; the preparations even for the embarkation of provisions might cause them to entertain apprehensions for other maritime towns; and we have no need to fear, that when we have taken Palamos, the enemy would strengthen the garrison of Girona; on the contrary they would diminish it to send part of it to Barcelona. As Girona is a place where the army must necessarily be separated, on account of the river Ter, though that river is fordable in certain places, it would, however, be of importance to carry there a bridge, which would be serviceable likewise at the siege of Palamos, and enable us to continue in Ampurdan with greater security; Palamos being beyond the Ter.

They who have made observations on this city, and the new fortifications that have been added to it, consider that it cannot hold out more than four days, by taking one of the forts; and what has already been done in open day and without artillery in the space of three hours, may be expected to be performed in three days with artillery.

Spanish Frontier.

This enterprize being completed, at the close of the campaign, Castel Folit and Cadequiers should be taken, which places cannot be succoured when we have possession of Girona.

The difficulties that may be opposed to these plans, besides that of provisions, and the leaving behind a place like Roses, are, the possibility of not being able to maintain them longer than while the army remains entirely in Catalonia; that it would withdraw great part of the troops to garrison this city, if a citadel were not to be erected, which is not thought difficult, and by this conquest his Majesty would engage himself in the continuance of an offensive war in Catalonia, and to send new reinforcements for the next campaign.

PUICERDA.—This is a town consisting of about eight hundred houses, seated in the midst of a plain called *Cerdagne*, on a small eminence. It has a wall and platform, surrounded with bastions, ditches, palisades, and covered ways. Our generals are agreed that it is a strong place, but that it might be made stronger, and that from the day that the artillery should come up, and the trenches be opened, it would not hold out ten days, unless it should have a very strong garrison. The strongest garrison the enemy has hitherto kept in it has not exceeded fifteen hundred or two thousand regular troops and three hundred horse; they have usually provided it well with provisions, military stores, and artillery.

The acquisition of it is the most solid, and the easiest to preserve, of any that his Majesty can make in the whole country; for it is not only contiguous to Conflant and Capsir, but likewise to the Pays de Foix and to Languedoc, on which Cerdagne borders. The enemy would not be able to bring up artillery for retaking it, having preferred to cause some to be cast there to the bringing it, even in time of peace. They cannot go to Puicerda but through a mountainous country, passing continually through defiles to within a league of this place, and we can always march there in order of battle from Capsir, which is within four leagues of it. It will cover Conflant, Languedoc, and the Pays de Foix, from an invasion of the enemy, and give his Majesty possession of Cerdagne, of which the enemy occupy at present the part that belongs to his Majesty. Having this town, and seizing the posts of Seu-d'Urgel and Bagos, his Majesty may fix part of his troops in winter-quarters in Cerdagne, and refresh therein his army during the hot weather, if it should need it; but by the taking of Puicerda, the pass of Pertus would be neither more nor less free for entering and leaving Ampurdan. This place facilitates the means of entering Catalonia by Seu-d'Urgel and the plain which bears its name, and by Ripol to the plain of Vic, but every where by roads through mountains, and by countries full of narrow defiles; it compels the enemy to garrison several places in Catalonia, which are not so at present, and does not engage his Majesty in greater efforts to maintain it than if it were not in his possession; part of the garrison of Villa Franca may be used at Puicerda.

Spanish Frontier.

In order to besiege it, we can bring artillery not only through Languedoc, and Querigut, but still more conveniently through two places in Conflant, one called la Tira de Pradel, and the other les Liantades, where the road is almost half made; but by either of these ways the cannon must be dragged up mountains of vast height.

As the country of Cerdagne is extremely cold, some have supposed, that to besiege this town, it would be necessary to wait until the season is advanced; but as during that time, if the army remain without attempting any thing, it would weaken itself, and put it in the power of the enemy to collect and to be able to post themselves in Cerdagne, and by that means frustrate all his Majesty's plans, we judge it most important not to defer the execution of them, and to make use of the vigour which the troops possess, on coming out of winter quarters.

The difficulty of meeting with forage there need not be an embarrassment; for though in that district the season is more backward than in the others, there is corn, the rye is very forward, and pasturage excellent; and as this country produces abundance of grass, there will be found in it plenty of fodder. To prevent all inconvenience, oats may be carried from Villa-Franca and given to the cavalry, if the rye should be so small that it could not be cut; and with oats and pasturage the cavalry would be supported, particularly in a season when the grass springs up rapidly.

Provisions and stores may be sent from Perpignan to Villa Franca, which might serve as an entrepot, without the trouble of forming magazines before hand at Querigut, having a good supply of provisions. It is more easy to use in that country beasts of burden than carriages; for though artillery may be dragged up, it requires great strength and the assistance of men, and that is for once; but the continuance of bringing up carriages would be a very great inconvenience.

The army to execute this enterprise, and to cause apprehensions in the other places of Ampurdan, should enter by the Pertus into Ampurdan, leaving a strong detachment in Roussillon, to invest the town. But if by any information it should be learnt that this place is in a favourable state, it might be invested and besieged without losing time or entering Ampurdan.

The enemy usually at the end of a campaign place their infantry in the frontier towns, and it remains there until they reassemble their army. If on this account the garrison of Puicerda should be found at the beginning of the campaign extremely strong, the whole army and equipage should enter Ampurdan, and make a pretence of aiming at Girona or Roses, to compel the enemy to withdraw part of the garrison from Puicerda, as they are accustomed to do every year.

It would also be of importance that the squadrons of galleys and ships should shew themselves, some days before the entrance of the troops into Roussillon, on the coasts of Catalonia. This naval armament, and the reports of the march of the land force, might oblige them to direct all their attention to the preservation of their maritime towns.

Spanish Frontier.

The entrance of part of the army into Ampurdan would in any case be of service; it would render the invasion of Roussillon by the enemy more difficult, on account of the frontier country which it would have exhausted.

There is no doubt that when the army shall be occupied in besieging this place; the enemy will be able to enter Roussillon as well as when his Majesty's army enters Ampurdan, they may enter by Conflant (which however they have never yet done); but they could not in so short a time make any considerable enterprise; particularly after that part of their country has been previously exhausted. They might exhaust us of some forage in Roussillon, but the capture of this town would well recompence us for the loss; and to provide for every exigency, we should not forget to leave a strong garrison in Bellegarde, at Bains and Espolla; part of our cavalry at Bula, and part at Liaguna, which is below Villa Franca, to keep it ready either for drawing to the army, or for being sent into Roussillon, should the enemy attempt to go there. We should leave, likewise, in Roussillon an experienced officer who knows how to make use, if there be occasion, of what he can draw from the garrisons, of the cavalry that will be left at Bula, and of the militia of Roussillon, to advance to Boulou, and there oppose the enemy, not forgetting likewise to bring up fresh troops to enter Ampurdan.

To relieve Puicerda the enemy have only three passages by which they can come; namely, the passes of Toses, Iau, and Barida. If when the army should enter Cerdagne, the enemy should not yet be collected, an attempt might be made to seize Bagos and Seu d'Urgel by surprize or by sending a detachment; and that done, the enemy would have only one passage, which it would not be difficult to guard. Whichever of these passes they should chuse, they can only assemble their army beyond the mountains that separate Cerdagne from Catalonia, and not nearer this district than three leagues, and must march through continued defiles to a small village of this district.

The army would be able to march from Ampurdan to Puicerda, without having to return into Roussillon, passing by Castel-Follit and Aulot, and sending the baggage into Roussillon through Pertus; but if the enemy should assemble near Bagnuls, it would not be able to keep that road, but must return through Pertus.

To render the capture of Puicerda still more easy, it would be advisable to order the general who commands the army to give directions to the governor of Foix, that he may assemble a part of the militia of that district, and secure the pass of l'Avet-Courronné, which is a road whereby provisions may be conveniently sent to the army; and similar directions to his Majesty's lieutenant of the province of Languedoc, that he remain at Limoux or Querigut during the siege.

The town being taken, if Seu d'Urgel should not have been previously seized, it would be necessary to do it, this being to us a very important post, as is also that of Bagos. This being performed, there are

Spanish Frontier.

but two plans to be proposed ; the one is to carry the war through the mountain, descend at Ripol, and lay siege to Campredon ; the other, to follow the same road, and without staying to besiege Campredon, that the enemy may not be at liberty to enter Rousillon, to descend into Ampurdan by Aulot and Castel Follit.

A third may be proposed, namely, to march to the plain of Vique ; but that is very difficult, and the other will depend on the place where the enemy should be assembled ; and if the execution of it should be frustrated, we should fall back into Rousillon and enter Ampurdan through Pertus.

It is proper that your lordship should be informed, that in carrying on war in the mountains it is essentially necessary to conciliate the inhabitants as much as possible, that we may not be under the necessity of using large escorts in proceeding through that country. For this purpose they must always be flattered with the hope of our extending our conquests in Catalonia, and when any thing is required of them, they should be reasoned with, and made to understand that it is for the king's service, and for their material benefit.

The country of Catalonia supports exactions with cheerfulness, when all these reasons are explained ; but they cannot bear that individuals should enrich themselves at their expence ; and on that account, they must be treated with disinterestedness, and it must not be allowed that the commandants of places, or advanced posts, make any exaction, under pretext of their garrisons, or by their orders. If any thing be wanted, it must be obtained through the commissary, or those appointed by the king for that purpose.

CAMPREDON.—This is a castle which the enemy has placed in a good state of defence ; it stands in the centre of a small plain beyond the Pyrenees, on the side of Vallespir. Its circumvallation is small, but it is perfectly surrounded by mountains. The enemy usually keep in it a garrison two or three hundred strong. When Puicerda is ours, it would be of importance to us, not only for the protection of Vallespir and Conflant, but to secure us Puicerda, which is very near to it. It would not be a siege of difficulty, the artillery being brought up, which might be done with some trouble, by making large windings.

CASTEL FOLLIT.—This is a small castle, but is very strong, it having only one point to guard. Its siege would be difficult with regard to artillery and provisions, so long as we possess no other place more considerable in Ampurdan, to which it belongs. And if during the stay of the army in Ampurdan, it were wished to be employed in any thing of no great importance, I should prefer the taking of Cadequiers to that of Castel Follit. This conquest would be less difficult and more serviceable to his Majesty on account of its harbour, and Cadequiers might be more easily maintained than the other place, while we have no other places in Catalonia of greater importance.

Spanish Frontier.

SECOND MEMOIR.

Memoir on the Frontiers of France and Spain, from Bayonne and Andaye to the Valley of Aran. By the Marquess de Versailles.

IN the month of November 1718, the Marshal de Berwick, destined to the command of his Majesty's forces in Spain, proceeded to Bourdeaux, and at his arrival charged the Marquess de Versailles, quartermaster-general, to proceed to Bayonne and visit the frontier, that is, to examine the roads that lead from that place into Biscay, and to reconnoitre the passes between Fontarabia and Saint Sebastian, by which the operations of the campaign were to commence.

In obedience to the orders of that general, M. de Versailles went to Bayonne, and advanced towards St. Jean de Luz and Andaye, turning to the left, to follow the mountains as far as the borders of Cerdagne and Rousillon.

M. Champier, commandant of the castle of Bayonne, observed, that in opening the campaign by this frontier, no horses would be wanted for the artillery, but a number of mules, as it might be computed, that whether the army should enter by Biscay or Navarre, the horses would perish for want of forage, while the mules would render the same service subsisting only on straw and corn.

He likewise observed, that in Biscay and Guipuscoa there were no fruits of the earth but apples and chesnuts, therefore commencing by the siege of Fontarabia, and next by that of Saint Sebastian, it was necessary to have magazines of oats or barley, for the army would scarcely find in these two provinces any thing but a little rye-straw.

He further remarked, that the defiles of the mountains of Navarre, which join Biscay, are so narrow and difficult that it is impossible to take artillery over them; therefore, beginning with the siege of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, the French army must of necessity fall back to St. Jean de Luz, to take the road of St. Jean Pié de Port, and from thence march to Pampelona. For if the army should enter Spain through the pass of Orbaiceda, it would run the risk of falling short of provisions, by being so far off; while by establishing magazines at St. Jean Pié de Port, and securing the post of the abbey of Roncesvalles, the army would be furnished with every thing without trouble, provisions, grain, forage, or artillery, which could be drawn from Languedoc, Rousillon, Guienne, and from between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

M. de Versailles, after following the sea-shore from Bayonne to Andaye, and ascending along the Bidassoa to Bera, or Vera, the first village in Spain, followed the mountains that divide the two kingdoms; and making observations with exactness on all the roads whereby Guipuscoa and Upper Navarre might be entered, between the port of Behobie and the valley of Soule above Mauleon, he found that there were only three roads fit for the march of an army.

The first, leaving Bayonne, conducts to St. Jean de Luz, Orogne, the port of Behobie, Irun, the first village in Spain; from thence to Fonta-

Spanish Frontier.

rabia, or to Port du Passage and St. Sebastian, or leaving these two places to the right, to Ernani, Tolosa, Villa-Franca, Villa-Real, Mondragon, Vittoria, &c. ; carriages cannot be drawn along it without difficulty.

The second, from Bayonne to Ainhoa, Urdache, the first village in Spain, Maya, Ilisonde, Lans, and Pampelona. Troops may march along it, but no carriage can possibly be drawn over it ; it is scarcely good enough for horses.

The third, from Bayonne to Mendionde, Elette, and St. Jean Pié de Port. This road may be used for carriages after it has been well repaired.

From St. Jean to Pampelona there are two roads that join at Roncesvalles. One to the right, by Arnegui and Val-Carlos, the first villages in Spain. It is used by the muleteers because the mountain is not so uneven as that in the high road mentioned next ; it is very narrow, laying on the declivity of a steep hill, and passes over many rocks. In case of need, troops might be marched over it.

The other road from St. Jean, by the priory of Orisson, leaving Chateau Pignon to the left, to Roncesvalles ; thence to Bourget, Cubiri, and Pampelona. The mountains of Orisson and Altobisca are very uneven.

From St. Jean Pié de Port to the valley of Soule there is not any road across the mountains which can be used, unless it be that which leads from St. Michael to Orbaicet, the first Spanish village ; it is properly only a foot-path through which the militia of Navarre once passed to relieve Jacca.

From this valley of Soule there are two roads, one conducts by Larraun to the valley of Salazar : the other by port St. Engrace leads into the valley of Roncal, they are bad, particularly the latter. The Muleteers use them when there is no snow.

The district of Labour is very dry and barren, and that of Guipuscoa is still more so, particularly near St. Sebastian and Fontarabia ; it produces scarcely any grass, and very little corn.

Navarre, both upper and lower, is not more fertile, and the country is still worse beyond Ainhoa and St. Jean Pié de Port, than it is on this side of these two passes.

Along the river Bidassoa there are no places for the establishment of considerable posts in security. At Behobie, which is the great thoroughfare and the post-road from Bayonne to St. Sebastian, the inn and the custom-house are the only buildings that could be placed in a state of defence. There are also two barges, called Gabares, one on our side, and the other on the Spanish side, and a ford above the island de la Conference, which is passed at low water. At some distance above is a small church called l'Hopital, firmly constructed, which being placed in a state of defence would make a small post better than the preceding one. At this place there is also a ferry, and two fords, rather difficult ; one of them above the church, near the house of the prior, and the other about a thousand paces lower ; after passing them there is no beaten road, but a

Spanish Frontier.

passage through the fields to Irun. The cavalry could pass there; if it were in open day, it might receive a few cannon shot from Fontarabia.

Andaye is an open village. To place troops in it with safety, the greater part of this village must be surrounded with a ditch and palisaded, that is the houses seated on the heights, not inclosing those which are lower and dispersed.

Three leagues above Behobie, at the village of Bera, is a stone bridge, which might in some circumstances be used for the passage of the infantry, proceeding from Ascaigne to Bera by one of the three roads noticed, and from Bera, leaving Lezaca to the left, crossing the mountains to Oyarzun. This road is extremely mountainous, narrow, and stony, and often passes over naked rocks very steep, in which are irregular steps.

The Marshal de Berwick, being at Bayonne, took an excursion along the Bidassoa, passing by St. Jean de Luz, Andaye, the Pas de Behobie, St. Jean Pie de Port, Mauleon, and Oleron. He found that all the maps in his possession were incorrect, and he found himself, that the passage of the Bidassoa was easy, and the road on the other side sufficiently open to above Saint-Sebastian and Le Passage, and, that Fontarabia might easily be masqued. This general, having thus acquainted himself with the country, gave a statement to the Regent, as well of its situation, as of the designs he had formed for the prevention of every enterprise the Spaniards could attempt; observing, that between Bayonne and Oleron, the country was so barren that it was impossible for an army to subsist in it unless magazines were previously formed; and we are covered by the towns of Bayonne, St. Jean Pie de Port, and Navarreins, besides the rivers Adour and Gave, which are not easy to pass. Therefore it was only between Oleron and the valley of Azin that he should direct his principal attention. His object was not to dispute the passage of the mountains, nor the entrance of the valleys, but to extend his troops over the plains, in order that his right and left might move with more facility.

There are to our right two great openings for coming from Spain into France; that from Irun to St. Jean de Luz, and that from Pamplona to St. Jean Pie de Port; but our territory on that side being totally destitute of subsistence, and as the enemy's approach could be seen at a great distance; the detached corps of the army would have sufficient opportunity to post itself behind the Gave d'Oleron, and prevent his crossing either that river or the Adour.

If the enemy came from Jacca to Oleron, as he could in this case cross the Gave d'Oleron near its sources, our troops might place themselves behind the Gave de Pau, and defend it from Lourdes to the Adour. This river has good banks, and is fordable in very few places.

If the enemy should advance through the vallies of Azin and Ossean, which may be found easiest to pass in our centre, our whole force may unite in the plain, either near Bagneres or la Barle, to oppose them.

Spanish Frontier.

If they wished in like manner to penetrate through the defiles that open towards Comminge, Couserans, or the Pays de Foix, our troops marched there with the same readiness, and had the advantages of being quickly joined by a detachment from the main army, especially since as we observed the enemy was seen at a distance, and there was all the time requisite for manœuvring, or placing themselves. Such was the disposition and the plan of the Marshal de Berwick, in February, 1719.

M. de Bombelles, who was at Oleron, observed it was necessary to provide for the safety of the vallies of Aspe, Barreton, and Ossean, pointing out, that these places might be so easily attained by different ways, that if the enemy came upon them with any force, they would require at least four thousand men to defend them.

M. de Versailles after leaving the Marshal de Berwick at Ortez, passing by Pau and Nai, arrived at Lourdes, from whence he proceeded to the vallies of Azun, Cantares, Gabarnie, and Heas. At the fort of the ports, or passes, he was stopped by the snows, and it was not possible for him to penetrate to the summit of the mountains, where are the bounds that separate the two kingdoms. These four passes are not easy; they are scarcely passable for loaded mules. The last is the most difficult, and the last but one is the best. M. de Prechac was charged with the protection of these districts.

From thence he proceeded to the valley of Campan, from which there is not any direct road into Spain; there are only two routes at its extremity, namely, Tour Malet to the right, leading to Bareges, to Lux, and from thence to Gabarnie or Heas. By the other road of communication, taking the left, we pass near the marble quarries of Epialet, into that valley of Aure to Ancisan, to Areou, and Sarrancolin. In following this last road, M. de Versailles descended into this valley of Aure, and arrived at the castle of Tramesaignes, situated at the angle of the two branches that form the river Neste; from thence turning to the right he advanced to Aragnuet, and passed beyond the hospital called Plan-d'Aragnuet, where he was stopped by the snows at the entrance of the pass. Turning back from thence to the castle of Tramesaignes, he followed the other road to the left, ascending along the other branch of the Neste to another hospital which is at the entrance of the pass of Plan. The snows would not allow him to advance further. These two roads are much better than those of the valleys of Lavedan, the first conduct to Bielsa: by it M. d'Arennes, during the war for the succession to the throne of Spain, brought back into France a body of troops. The second leads to the village of Plan. Carriages cannot be drawn further than Tramesaignes.

Leaving the valley of Aure by Sarrancolin and Heche, he proceeded by Montrejeau and St. Bernard, to the small valley of Bagnères-de-Luchon, from thence, passing by the small demolished castle of Castelvieu, near to which there are two routes. Following that to the right he ar-

Spanish Fronteir.

rived at the Hospital of Bagneres, at the foot of the pass, but was there prevented from going further by the snow. This road leads to the castle of Venasque, and is tolerable for persons on foot and on horseback.

From the foot of Castelvieu, taking the road to the left, which leads to Castel-Leon, a castle in possession of the Spaniards, he ascended through some snow to the height of the pass of Postillon, a road very stony and mountainous, and very little travelled except by some muleteers. It is said notwithstanding, that adjutant general de Nestier, about the year 1650, caused to be drawn through it a piece of cannon to Castel Leon, where he left it, having been forced by some Spanish troops to raise the siege of that castle.

M. de Versailles next proceeded to St. Beat, and ascending along the right bank of the Garonne, to the forge newly constructed above this last village of France, he advanced as far as the bridge of Bordes. By this road carriages may be drawn as far as Fos and to the end of the valley of Aran.

The Chevalier de Pezeux found that the magazines of provisions that we established at Bordeaux were too far distant, and that it was much better to place them at Agen, a large town inclosed with walls, on the other side the Garonne, without fearing any tumult on the part of the inhabitants. Leading out forces in this direction, our provisions might be transported from Agen to Nerac in boats, and from Nerac to the mountain of Marsan by carts, each of which would carry nine or ten quintals, and from the mountain of Marsan to Bayonne they might be embarked on the river Adour. This plan being arranged, it was found that eight days would be gained by the magazine being formed at Agen instead of Bordeaux. If the forces were led to the direction of Roussillon, two thirds of the way would be already passed, towards the canal of Toulouse.

If the enemy's country should be entered on that side, whatever position their army should assume, no embarrassment would arise; for if he should form a strongly intrenched camp near Pampelona to contain fifteen thousand troops, and supposing our army to be at the outlet of the mountains, we should not dare to advance before them either to the right or left, through the difficulty we should find in bringing up our convoys of provisions, which would most probably be attacked, whenever our army should advance.

There would be therefore nothing more advisable, than to place ourselves in a condition to besiege Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, and seize all the small posts that guard the enemy's passage, and even to lay siege to Pampelona; without which we should be much embarrassed in this campaign, which would open on the Bayonne side, and commence by the passage of the Bidassoa, which is fordable in many places. We might always penetrate beyond that river, to pass between the mountains and Irun, and attack the castle of Behobie which cannot hold out against artillery; we might also collect all the barges on the river of Andaye

Spanish Frontier.

(the Bidassoa) as far as Biriato or even as far Bera, and construct a bridge near the mouth of the rivulet of Biriato, where the passage is least obstructed by the mountains.

Observations on the Memoir of the Marquis de Versailles.

As the frontier of France and Spain presents an extent of more than a hundred leagues, every point of which could not possibly be attacked at once, it being necessary to provide for the preservation of those which we have to defend, and many means being deficient, the Marshal de Berwick found some difficulties in arranging his plans. The great extent of country in which he must act on the defensive alarmed that general, particularly for the centre, which was entirely destitute of places of defence, when any enterprise was in agitation at the right or left extremities. The Marshal could not, as he had wished, begin the war by the siege of Pampelona, the conquest of which place would lay open the road to Madrid, and lead the army into a country abounding in provisions; besides this operation, being nearer the centre of the country, would correspond better than any other with the defence to be made at the same time in other directions. But as the preparations for so important a siege required more time and money than could be spared for it, it was necessarily relinquished, the execution of this project being reserved to the second campaign; and it was resolved to besiege Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, after which the army was to pass into Catalonia to lay siege to Urgel and Roses. During these different expeditions, Navarre was to be covered, the Bearn and the rest of the frontier. The Marshal destined to this object fifteen batalions and twenty troops, which he spread along the Pyrenees, arranging them so as mutually to support each other, and to unite in case of need in some advantageous posts, to give time for the army to come up, if the enemy should succeed in passing the mountains with a superior force.

The Marshal de Berwick, for the better security of the parts of this defensive operation, caused the castle of Castel-Leon, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees on the French side, to be attacked in May 1719. It held out until the twelfth of June. Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and Urgel were taken, and the only object of the war being to compel the king of Spain to dismiss his minister Cardinal Alberoni, he discharged him on the 5th of December; and his disgrace was productive of a peace.

THIRD MEMOIR.

Memoir on the Pyrenean Frontier. By the Marshal De Mailli d' Haucourt.

The frontier of the Pyrenees, considered from Bayonne on the Ocean, to Colioure on the Mediterranean, presents a front of more than a hundred leagues. The chain of mountains, of which it consists, follows equally in its base and elevation: but its steepness is not equal in what forms the declivity on the side of France and Spain. That of France is diminished

Spanish Frontier.

at the two extremities, on the Bayonne side and that of Roussillon, which form as it were two entrances into Spain, and consequently give two openings against that country, except in the part of Ampurdan adjoining Roussillon, where the respective frontier is equally accessible on each side.

All the centre of this frontier, from the part near to St. Jean Pie de Port, opposite to Jacca in Spain, to Mount Louis in Roussillon, opposite to Puicerda, is incapable of being attacked on either side, through the steepness of the mountains, particularly on the Spanish side, and it is therefore on these principles that the two powers have shaped their defence, and have only directed their attention to the two points forming the left and right of the frontier, that is those of Bearn and Roussillon. It is therefore to these two points that the attack and defence are reciprocally directed.

The post of defence on the right, relative to France, is established at the town of Bayonne, having before it the forts of Andaye and Socoa, and at its left St. Jean Pie de Port, and Navarreins. That of Spain opposite to this point consists of the towns of Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Jacca, Pampelona, and of three forts before this place, which are lately erected.

From this point passing to the left of the frontier, in Roussillon, the centre being as we have just observed incapable of attack on either side, France has for its barriers the towns of Mont Louis, Ville Franche, Pratz de Mollo, Fort des Baines, Bellegarde, Port Vendre, Colioure, Fort St. Elme, and Port Vendre; in a second line, Perpignan and Salces.

Spain has in this part, Seu d' Urgel, Belvera, and Puicerda opposite to Mont Louis, Figueras, parallel with Bellegarde, and Roses with Colioure, on the sea side; having in the rear of these places Girona, Ostalric, Cadequiers, Mataro, on the coast, and lastly Barcelona.

After this review of the extent and mutual defence of the frontiers, it is plain that the respective war can only be carried on the two points of right and left. This is what we are about to present, establishing first the principles of a defensive war on the part of France, and afterwards of an offensive one against Spain.

Supposing Spain to be in a state to make an attack on the frontier of France, she would have two points to make choice of; that of Bayonne and that of Roussillon. In the direction of the first of them there would be three passages; that of Fontarabia, opening direct upon Bayonne, crossing the Bidassoa; that of Pampelona, upon St. Jean Pie de Port, through Roncesvalles; and that of Jacca, upon Navarreins, through Oleron, the two last inclining afterwards to Bayonne.

If she should carry the war into Roussillon, she would have two points of attack, one on Mont Louis, passing through Puicerda, and the other on Colioure and Bellegarde, advancing from Roses and Figueras.

Spanish Frontier.

(the Bidassoa) as far as Biriarte or even as far Bera, and construct a bridge near the mouth of the rivulet of Biriarte, where the passage is least obstructed by the mountains.

Observations on the Memoir of the Marquis de Versailles.

As the frontier of France and Spain presents an extent of more than a hundred leagues, every point of which could not possibly be attacked at once, it being necessary to provide for the preservation of those which we have to defend, and many means being deficient, the Marshal de Berwick found some difficulties in arranging his plans. The great extent of country in which he must act on the defensive alarmed that general, particularly for the centre, which was entirely destitute of places of defence, when any enterprise was in agitation at the right or left extremities. The Marshal could not, as he had wished, begin the war by the siege of Pampelona, the conquest of which place would lay open the road to Madrid, and lead the army into a country abounding in provisions; besides this operation, being nearer the centre of the country, would correspond better than any other with the defence to be made at the same time in other directions. But as the preparations for so important a siege required more time and money than could be spared for it, it was necessarily relinquished, the execution of this project being reserved to the second campaign; and it was resolved to besiege Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, after which the army was to pass into Catalonia to lay siege to Urgel and Roses. During these different expeditions, Navarre was to be covered, the Bearn and the rest of the frontier. The Marshal destined to this object fifteen batallions and twenty troops, which he spread along the Pyrenees, arranging them so as mutually to support each other, and to unite in case of need in some advantageous posts, to give time for the army to come up, if the enemy should succeed in passing the mountains with a superior force.

The Marshal de Berwick, for the better security of the parts of this defensive operation, caused the castle of Castel-Leon, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees on the French side, to be attacked in May 1719. It held out until the twelfth of June. Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and Urgel were taken, and the only object of the war being to compel the king of Spain to dismiss his minister Cardinal Alberoni, he discharged him on the 5th of December; and his disgrace was productive of a peace.

THIRD MEMOIR.

Memoir on the Pyrenean Frontier. By the Marshal De Mailli d' Haucourt.

The frontier of the Pyrenees, considered from Bayonne on the Ocean, to Colioure on the Mediterranean, presents a front of more than a hundred leagues. The chain of mountains, of which it consists, follows equally in its base and elevation; but its steepness is not equal in what forms the declivity on the side of France and Spain. That of France is diminished

Spanish Frontier.

at the two extremities, on the Bayonne side and that of Roussillon, which form as it were two entrances into Spain, and consequently give two openings against that country, except in the part of Ampurdan adjoining Roussillon, where the respective frontier is equally accessible on each side.

All the centre of this frontier, from the part near to St. Jean Pie de Port, opposite to Jacca in Spain, to Mount Louis in Roussillon, opposite to Puicerda, is incapable of being attacked on either side, through the steepness of the mountains, particularly on the Spanish side, and it is therefore on these principles that the two powers have shaped their defence, and have only directed their attention to the two points forming the left and right of the frontier, that is those of Bearn and Roussillon. It is therefore to these two points that the attack and defence are reciprocally directed.

The post of defence on the right, relative to France, is established at the town of Bayonne, having before it the forts of Andaye and Socoa, and at its left St. Jean Pie de Port, and Navarreins. That of Spain opposite to this point consists of the towns of Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Jacca, Pampelona, and of three forts before this place, which are lately erected.

From this point passing to the left of the frontier, in Roussillon, the centre being as we have just observed incapable of attack on either side, France has for its barriers the towns of Mont Louis, Ville Franche, Pratz de Mollo, Fort des Baines, Bellegarde, Port Vendre, Colioure, Fort St. Elme, and Port Vendre; in a second line, Perpignan and Salces.

Spain has in this part, Seu d' Urgel, Belvera, and Puicerda opposite to Mont Louis, Figueras, parallel with Bellegarde, and Roses with Colioure, on the sea side; having in the rear of these places Girona, Ostalric, Cadequiers, Mataro, on the coast, and lastly Barcelona.

After this review of the extent and mutual defence of the frontiers, it is plain that the respective war can only be carried on the two points of right and left. This is what we are about to present, establishing first the principles of a defensive war on the part of France, and afterwards of an offensive one against Spain.

Supposing Spain to be in a state to make an attack on the frontier of France, she would have two points to make choice of; that of Bayonne and that of Roussillon. In the direction of the first of them there would be three passages; that of Fontarabia, opening direct upon Bayonne, crossing the Bidassoa; that of Pampelona, upon St. Jean Pie de Port, through Roncesvalles; and that of Jacca, upon Navarreins, through Oleron, the two last inclining afterwards to Bayonne.

If she should carry the war into Roussillon, she would have two points of attack, one on Mont Louis, passing through Puicerda, and the other on Colioure and Bellegarde, advancing from Roses and Figueras.

Spanish Frontier.

If she had sufficient force, she might make her attack on both the points of Bayonne and Rousillon at the same time ; but this is what cannot be supposed, and we may even conclude that were she in a state to declare war against France, she would only act in the direction of Rousillon, and would remain on the defensive on the side of Fontarabia, not being able to act on the offensive in this quarter against Bayonne, unless she had forces superior to what she possesses. The single object of the capture of Bayonne would require an army of a hundred thousand, exclusive of a fleet in proportion to keep possession of the sea ; an object of very great importance and difficulty, as in this quarter vessels cannot continue near the coast in any weather ; and this is what caused the failure of the attempt of Spain in 1674, when, after the Spaniards had crossed the Bidassoa, and taken the forts of Andaye and Socoa, Admiral Van Tromp came to anchor near the shore to join them ; but being unable to keep his anchorage, his fleet was compelled to put off, and the Spaniards were obliged by his retreat to repass the river, and to abandon their enterprise.

Defensive operations on the Bayonne side.—Let us, however, suppose Spain to be in the condition to determine on an attempt in this quarter ; this being the case, we conceive that it would be expedient to march a body of fifty thousand men under Bayonne, twenty thousand of which should be detached to the left, as we shall explain, and the thirty thousand forming the army should take the position of Bourdagai, on this side of the Bidassoa, which of itself is not worth defending, occupying Andaye in force, and thus covering St. Jean de Luz. It should occupy the right bank of the Bidassoa by several detached posts, one at the hospital de St. Jacques, opposite to the village of Irun on the other side ; one at the pass of Behobie, opposite to the Isle des Faisans ; one higher up, at the ford of Biniatou, near the church of that place ; and lastly, one at the pass of Berra, at the foot of the mountain de la Rune.

This first position being formed, that of the left should be provided for, which regards the openings from Pampelona and St. Jean Pie de Port, and from Jacca to Navarriens.

For the occupation of the first point, the first position should be that which presents itself below the town of St. Jean Pie de Port ; that is a little behind the fort, with the left above the wood, the river Nive being in the front.

In the front Orisson should be maintained at the top of the mountain of Altobiscar, as well as the two summits of the defiles of the right and left towards Roncesvalles. This position would require a corps about six thousand strong.

With regard to the passages from Jacca to Navarreins, though it is more difficult than the other, yet it should be held by a corps of about four thousand, which would be placed best at Oleron, in advance of Navarreins a little to the left, occupying the two passages from Jacca, and the

Spanish Frontier.

heights on the left bank of the Gave de Mauleon, to defend its passage, and obstruct the enemy, who might be able to take the corps encamped under St. Jean Pie de Port in the rear.

These two corps, forming ten thousand men, should be joined with the army by posts of communication, along the Gave d' Oleron and de Pau, which would protect the depots of the provisions that might be procured in the greatest abundance from the vicinity of Navarreins.

Lastly, an intermediate corps should be fixed between that at St. Jean Pie de Port and Bayonne, as the enemy might advance from Pampelona through the valleys of Lans and Bastan upon Ainhoa and Espelette, leaving the Bidassoa to their left, and St. Jean Pie de Port to the right; which movement, though the enemy could certainly bring with them no artillery, must of necessity cause the left of the army, and the detachment at St. Jean Pie de Port, to abandon their posts, and would consequently enable the Spaniards to pass the Bidassoa.

In this general position, if the enemy be in force, he will endeavour to penetrate to three points at the same time; and as his only object must be the siege of Bayonne, in order to lay hold of an establishment, we should regard all these movements as relative to it, and manage the defence accordingly.

Under this supposition, if the enemy at once turn his whole efforts on the three points, namely, directly on that of Bayonne, and on St. Jean-Pie-de-Port and Navarreins, in this case the corps posted at Bourdagail to the right, being obliged to fall back, will take a position on the heights of Bidart, the right towards the sea, the left on the heath, opposite the church of Arbonne, which it will occupy as well as the houses, walls, and gardens of the village of Bidart. And if it should in the end be forced to abandon this position, it would repass the small river and fix itself in the camp which, from its position under Bayonne, may be considered as an intrenched one, at the front of the Spanish gate, the right upon the Adour, and the left at the Nive, under Saint Michael, occupying the heights. The centre and the right wing are covered by a morass, on which is a causeway, which must be cut through, and the mill of Douzac will be occupied, which stands on the rivulet that crosses the morass, on which three redoubts will be constructed. This position is about three hundred toises from the town, and occupies the centre of the real point of attack; but as the enemy by crossing the Nive and placing himself between that river and the Adour might turn our left, and commence an attack on the citadel, the consequences of which might be more than can be appreciated; at the same time, as the army shall come to fix itself in the intrenched camp, the intermediate corps that has been placed between St. Jean-Pie-de-Port and Bayonne must pass the Nive in his rear and assume the same position, the right to the Nive, the left to the Adour, thus covering the heights in front of the citadel, being joined to

Spanish Frontier.

the left of the army by a bridge of boats on the Nive which would of necessity compel the enemy to relinquish the siege of Bayonne.

If at the same time the enemy should have advanced in force against St. Jean-Pie-de-Port and Navarreins, in this case the corps at St. Jean-Pie-de-Port should fall back to occupy the camp of Elette in the heath, the right supporting itself on the mountain of Baigoura, and the left on the village and a small rivulet. This position forms a protection to Bayonne to the right and Navarreins to the left.

Should the enemy advance forward, leaving St. Jean-Pie-de-Port in his rear, or after having taken possession of it, in this case we should assume the position of Nabas, placing the river in the front; and should we be driven from it, we should encamp in the plain of Navarreins, the left at the town, and the right at the small village of Camelong, occupying the vineyards on the heights.

Lastly, should the enemy advance from Jacca against the corps encamped at Oleron, this corps should fall back on Pau, to continue there for the protection of the level country, and if that of Navarreins were forced to abandon its position, it should move to the right, covered by the Gave de Navarreins, to the camp of Sauveterre, where it would keep in awe the enemy's corps that had marched on St. Jean-Pie-de-Port and Navarreins, and lastly it would recross the Gave de Pau to encamp at Peirhorade, from whence, crossing the Adour, it would form a junction with the troops of the Bayonne camp, which, if they should have been forced to abandon that place to its own strength, would have repassed the river, and after the junction of these two corps there would be a sufficient force to march against the enemy.

Such is in general the plan of defence of the right of the Pyrenean frontier. Let us now pass to that of the left in Roussillon,

Defensive operations on the Roussillon side.

The frontier of France and Spain on the Roussillon side should be principally considered, in the defence from Bellegarde to Colioure, and above as far as Mont-Louis being very difficult of access by the situation of the mountains; and it is what we are about to present in its extent.

If we suppose Spain to determine on making an attack on this part of the frontier, which appears more probable than on that of Bayonne, the principal aim would undoubtedly be the capture of Colioure. This place would indeed be the most interesting to her, on all considerations, since it would afford her at once a point of establishment and communication by sea, and this single place would render the conquest of Roussillon easy to her, without the necessity of undertaking all the sieges; and this will appear evident, if it be considered that the enemy, being master of Colioure, will be able to bring troops by sea to the coast of Roussillon, and descend towards Canet at the mouth of the Tec, to march direct upon Perpignan, which he would not be long in taking, and it

Spanish Frontier.

would be equally easy to him from this point to blockade the towns of Roussillon, and to stop the roads by which succours could arrive. However it might be, without assigning to the enemy such extensive views, it is certain that every thing must decide them on the taking of Colioure and Port Vendre which is united with it, and that this would be the first object of their attention.

This being supposed, the enemy assembled under the fort of Figueras, which has been lately constructed, would pass forward through the defiles of Bagnuls and Abrets, leaving Bellegarde to the left, which he might easily block up by seizing the heights that surround it. These defiles are not capable of any defence, the chain of mountains being covered with earth and woods, and accessible in every part, so that no defensive position could be taken amongst them.

None can therefore be taken but behind the frontier, and we believe that no better can be found than that behind the river Tec, the right being placed towards Ortaffa and Villanova, and the left before Elna at the mouth of the river; at the same time, our right should occupy the posts of Boulou and Ceret, which should be united by a separate corps to the Fort des Bains and to Pratz de Mollo; in the mountains in front should be placed the peasantry, and the inhabitants of the country, to harass and disquiet the enemy in the rear of their position, which they would most probably take at the foot of the mountains in the neighbourhood of Montesquien, Castel, &c; and as the enemy might at the same time wish to cause some alarm on the right of the frontier of Roussillon, that is, in Mont-Louis, it would be necessary to have a corps encamped in the vicinity of Livia, at the opening from Puicerda, and this corps, should it be compelled to retreat, would take the position of the defile of la Perche, if forced from thence under Mont-Louis.

But whatever attempts the enemy should wish to make in this quarter, no serious event should be apprehended, since independently of the difficulties he would meet with in drawing his artillery across the mountains that form his frontier, should he ever take Mont Louis he would find new obstacles opposite to Ville Franche, and, besides, the taking of these two places would not open to him any of the passes leading into Languedoc or Roussillon, the former might be blocked up at the defiles of the valley of Carol in the Pays de Foix, and by that of Capair in Puivalador, and those towards Roussillon afford a number of successive positions in the defiles of Conflant.

In this general enumeration of the different defensive positions to be taken on the frontier of Roussillon, we supposed the army encamped behind the Tec, having in its rear a communication with Perpignan, and having consequently abandoned Colioure to its own strength.

In this state, and while the enemy is besieging this place, the only resource to compel him to raise the siege would be by the means of a superior force, which would enable us to cross the Tec at Boulou, to force

Spanish Frontier.

heights of Pertus before Bellegarde, on which the enemy no doubt would have fixed a strong corps, following up from this point to the heights of Abrets, and taking the enemy in his rear, which he will not expect, and however little delay he should make to retreat, he might be intercepted at the defiles at Bagnols and Ampurdan, while at the same time the army encamped on the Tec would pass it in pursuit of him.

If on the other hand the enemy should have taken Colioure, the position which the army would take on the Tec would become of greater importance, and nothing should be neglected for its supporting itself there, observing to cover the left flank by the sea with redoubts, batteries, and epaulments, which would put it out of the power of the enemy to land there, and finally to multiply the means of defence; to confine the enemy between the foot of the mountain and the Tec, which is scarcely a league in extent, until we should be in a state to drive him from, and to retake Colioure.

We shall conclude with the reflection, that if Spain sent a sufficient force to make this conquest, she could not have retained sufficient for the defence of the quarter of Fontarabia and Pampelona, and that it would consequently be easy to form a diversion in this part which would quickly compel her to abandon her enterprise, as likewise if she intended an attack on Bayonne, a diversion in Catalonia would soon cause her to relinquish it.

After having made these statements on the defence of the Pyrenean frontier, we shall shew the offensive points it possesses for carrying the war into Spain.

These points are relative with those of defence, and reduce themselves consequently to those of the right from Bayonne on Fontarabia, from St. Jean Pie de Port upon Pampelona, from Navarreins upon Jacca, and to those of the left from Roussillon upon Ampurdan and Catalonia.

Offensive operations on the Bayonne side.

For the establishment of defensive operations on the whole of this frontier, an object of which France is capable, it would require two armies whose movements should mutually combine.

That of the right should assemble near Bayonne, a corps should be detached from it to encamp under St. Jean Pie de Port, and a second should march to Oleron, before Navarreins to the left.

The army of the left should assemble in Roussillon and encamp behind the Tec; a corps should be drawn from it to march to Mont Louis and encamp on the Legra, in the plain of Puicerda, in advance of and opposite to the passes of Belver, of Seu d'Urgel, and of Ciutat. These two positions being taken at the right and left of the frontier of the Pyrenees, the army of the right near Bayonne will advance by the causeway to St. Jean de Luz, whence it will proceed in three columns to the Bidassoa, the right column to Andaye, the second to the pass of Behobie,

Spanish Frontier.

and the third to Beru, where it will leave a corps for the protection of the magazines formed at St. Jean de Luz.

The army after passing the Bidassoa will descend along the left bank of that river, at the same time seizing the heights on its left, and will arrive in two marches at Fontarabia which it will invest, occupying the heights that lead to St. Sebastian and those of Port du Passage, of which it will acquire possession, as they have no defence by land.

The attack on Fontarabia must be directed from the same point as that of the siege it sustained in 1718, that is, from the side next the mountain, the front towards the mouth of the Bidassoa in the sea; but with regard to this subject, from the observations that have been made in reconnoitring this place, on the side next the mouth of the river it is thought it might easily be taken by escalade; the sea being close to this side, but not ten feet in depth, seems to have occasioned an assurance of its safety, so that the single wall that surrounds it is quite neglected. We should therefore conceive it possible, while the army is on its march to invest the town, which would occupy the attention of the enemy, to embark troops the same night at Andaye with all that would be requisite, before the enemy could think of it.

Let us however return to the combinations of the march of the left corps. While the army is divided to march towards the Bidassoa, the corps of St. Jean Pie de Port should advance in two columns, the right passing through the villages of Huart, Arnegui, where it crosses the river in Val-Carlos, and the village of Lussarde which belongs to Spain, following the high road, and leaving the mountain of Ibagnette to the left, and thence proceed to the chapel of that name at the foot of the mountain, which rises above Roncesvalles. The left column would march to Orisson by the ascent of the same name, and from thence follow the track of the mountain, leaving that of Ibagnette to the right, and that of Altobisca to the left, and through the woods south of it, where it would join the right column at the entrance of Roncesvalles; and they would encamp together in the plain. The object of this position will be to alarm the enemy for Pampelona, while the sieges of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian are carrying on, it being occupied in the direction of Jacca, which seems to have become of interest to Spain, three forts having lately been constructed before that place. The corps encamped at Oleron will cross the plain of that name, whence it will enter in a single column the valley of Aspe, through the defile of Floxens, and leaving the village of Accours to the left, it will pass through the defile of Pene and Pont d'Esquet, thence through the villages of Cette and Portalet, the heights of which it must previously occupy with some detachments, this being a defile only passable singly, and will advance to Urdos the last French village, from whence it will attain the summits, which it will follow until it arrive at a platform, on which is a chapel called Sainte-Christini-l-Espagnole, where it will take its position, fixing in its front and at the

Spanish Frontier.

wings different posts on the summits and at the entrance of the defiles that descend into the valley of Canfran.

After these three positions of the army of the right of the Pyrenees, let us proceed to that of the left, which is that of Rousillon, which must act at the same time.

Offensive operations on the Rousillon side.

The army of Rousillon encamped on the Tec, having to the right a corps in Mont Louis encamped on the Segra, before Puicerda, will direct its movements by those of the army of the right; it will be in motion at the same time, and the army of the Tec passing under Bellegarde, will enter, through Jonquiere, the plain of Ampurdan. To render its march more light and expeditious it will advance in two columns, the first passing the defile of Pertus under Bellegarde will consist of a third of the infantry, all the cavalry, and the artillery; the left column will pass through the defile of Baguuls, and be composed of the remainder of the infantry. The army will take with it a part of its stores, and a sufficient battering train for the siege of Roses. This observation is presented to prevent falling into the same error with Marshal de Berwick, who having advanced to Roses to besiege it, and left his artillery at Port-Vendre to be sent to him before Roses by sea, and invested Roses in an injudicious manner by fixing his camp too near the torrents, had the mortification to see his fleet off Roses, not able to land under the fire of the town, and at the same time suffered by floods that ravaged his camp, and was obliged to raise the siege, and return into Rousillon, from whence his army was not able to move the rest of the campaign. We think, therefore, that the army should be followed by a sufficient battering train, and that all the surplus of the artillery and ammunition for the rest of the campaign, should be deposited at Port-Vendre, to pass to Roses after the siege. This is in every point of view the place of greatest importance for carrying the war into Catalonia, and should be considered in the same light as Colioure to the Spaniards, each of them serving as a magazine and a place of communication. It is, therefore, to this point that the operations should be directed, and they will not be expensive at this time, the place being almost abandoned; but we must observe that this abandonment proceeds from the confidence that Spain seems to have placed in the fort of Figueras, which has lately been constructed. The object of this fort should in effect be to obstruct the entrance of Ampurdan and consequently the advance upon Roses; but it falls wide of fulfilling these intentions, being too far from the foot of the mountains, for its fire to defend, not only their passes, but even the plain between the fort and the mountains, so that an army might easily march by it in four columns. It is in this form that we propose to march to Roses; but at the same time we observe, that it is necessary to cover our right wing, by masquing the fort with a

Spanish Frontier.

corps fixed under the town of Figueras, in an excellent position that has been reconnoitred for this very purpose. It will be equally necessary to masque it on the side of the gate of Secours, at the other extremity of the fort, by some corps appointed to that object.

This fort at the most cannot contain more than three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry; but we compute that to blockade it during the operations we are about to mention, it would require a body of ten thousand men to be left there.

After this disposition, the army would march to Roses, the attack of which should be directed from the side nearest to France, at the foot of the small eminence which they have neglected to include in the fortifications, and this town being taken, and the ammunition and provisions received by sea from Port-Vendre, the army would advance to the right upon Girona in two marches, and commence the siege of it, which would at the most be a fortnight's object; and after having taken a position reconnoitred on the Ter, with the town and the river in front, the siege of Figueras will be formed, covered by the army at Girona. In proposing this enterprize, it is necessary to make some remarks on this fort, and on the form of its attack.

It is seated on a platform below the town of that name, occupying its extent, which may be six hundred toises in length, and four hundred in breadth. This fortress is formed of four bastions on the right flank, and a cavalier between the two at the left flank, it is covered by two crown-works at the two extremities of the plain, by a horn-work with two counter-guards on the left side, and two demi-lunes on the right, the whole surrounded by a covered way. All these works, the general plan of which is by M. de Sarmenie, have been constructed with as much care as expence; but it may be observed, that a part of them, as the demi-lunes, are in general rather small, and the ditches adjoining the demi-lunes, rather narrow. The ramparts are casemated in two stories; the ground story, which is on a level with the ditch, and receives the light from it, is intended for magazines and stables; the upper story forms the barracks and some magazines. All the works as well as the demi-lunes are likewise casemated, as well for the lodging of the soldiers intended for their defence, as for magazines, for stores, and ammunition. The interior of the fort contains all the requisite buildings, such as an arsenal, an hospital, a church, a bake-house, a residence for the governor, &c. all likewise casemated, and the vaults are formed into cisterns, the water of which is in part derived from a fountain, which has been conducted from the mountain into the fort. There are no mines except in the side of the horn-work, on the left of the fort, and they extend under the glacis. Such is in general the description of this fort, it will contain, as we have said, three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry, and the capture of it is computed to require at the most six weeks.

Spanish Frontier.

This fort, in situation may be compared to Charlemont, being nearly of the same extent, both fixed on a steep ascent, having in the same manner different points incapable of attack, and others which may be attacked; but what would form a stronger comparison is that these points in both are in the same direction.

The side next to the town of Figueras is the least steep, but it is covered with a crown-work, fixed on the rock, and the declivity of the glacis is continued to the town. The second crown-work is similarly situated at the right flank of the fort which corresponds with this. All this side, which is only covered by two demi-lunes, is scarped by the steepest declivity of the glacis, for more than three hundred toises, and is fixed on the rock; but it is not so with the position of the crown-work that covers the end of the platform.

That work, in the first place, is the least perfect, the demi-lunes are small, the ditch narrow, and the works are so elevated (a fault which reigns in all the works), that they are seen to the bottom. The ground however is good, the glacis being on ground to the bottom.

But the principal remains to be noticed; after the establishment of the fortress, it was observed, that on this side there was a sort of platform, at the distance of six hundred toises from the works, which commanded them, and it is only a year since they have begun to level it below the works; but if we may judge from the labour that has been done, and what they purpose to do, this fault is far from being corrected. It is true, that the fire will be more distant, but what remains of the continuation of this platform, will considerably inconvenience the works, and will not only render the opening of the trench in this part easy, but will support the attack by constructing batteries there. This would therefore be the point that seems most susceptible of being attacked; but as this point presents too narrow a front, it will be necessary to extend it, and this would be easily done by forming a second and uniting it to the first. This attack would seem to direct itself on the horn-work on the left side of the fort; this is fixed on a bank of earth which continues to the foot of the glacis, and has been obliged to be formed at great expence, to extend it to a stream of water below a mountain. This attack would direct itself on that work, and by a continued line of good redoubts, it would communicate with that of the horn-work. The mountain above this second attack is certainly further off than the platform of the first, but the establishment of a battery of cannon and mortars would greatly inconvenience the covered way as well as the inside of the fort, and it is without doubt to prevent such an inconvenience that they have raised a cavalier on this part; but that too would be overlooked, and its elevation would only render it more exposed to the fire from the mountain.

(General Servan's Memoir, made in 1792, in our next.)

ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR,

IN FIVE PARTS.

1. FIELD FORTIFICATION. 2. PERMANENT FORTIFICATION. 3. WAR OF SIEGES, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PLACES. 4. ARTILLERY. 5. MILITARY PLAN DRAWING.

THE PRACTICE OF FORTIFICATION,

FOR THE USE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES OF H. I. AND R. M.
NAPOLEON,

BY ST. PAUL, CHIEF OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Translated for the use of the Officers of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards,

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

PERMANENT FORTIFICATION.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE ON FIRST PRINCIPLES.

SECTION SECOND.

1. IN the former Section of this Introductory Discourse have been given the definitions of the terms used in permanent fortification. In this second Section, we are about to give a few of those first principles of Field Fortification, to which there is a perpetual reference in the subsequent pages. It has been the practice of former Writers on the Art of War, in treating upon the subject of the two species of Fortification, to begin with Field Fortification, and thence pass to Permanent Fortification. According to the order of simplicity this method is certainly preferable; but in the present work from other reasons, this method is reversed, and the Student is made to begin with permanent Fortification. It becomes necessary, therefore, to pave his way by drawing up a brief Tablet of Field Practice. We should thus unite the advantage of beginning at once with that species which is most dignified and that which is most simple.

2. Fortification is the art of putting a town, place, or mere field-position, into such a state of defence, as shall enable a less numerous body of soldiers to defend it against a greater body.

3. Fortification is therefore divided into two species, namely; 1st. Permanent Fortification, which respects the construction of permanent works, such as stone forts and regular systems; and 2d. Field Fortification, which teaches the art of constructing Parapets, Redoubts, Têtes-de-Ponts, Intrenchments, Field Batteries, &c.

4. The following is a kind of explanatory bill of the first principles of Field Fortification in order to enable the reader to begin with the study of the permanent; but as a bare catalogue would probably tire the reader, and it would certainly tire me in writing it out, I shall so far depart from the mere nature of a list, as to endeavour by connecting its terms to form it into a system, or in other words to render it a Manual.

5. The first of all Field Works is the *Parapet*, which is both a work in itself, and is a common part of all other works, a Parapet is a breast-work from six to seven feet high, and from ten to eleven in thickness, having for its purpose the covering of Soldiers from Musquetry and Cannon.

6. The Parapet is usually said to consist of four parts, namely; 1st. The Breast-

Elements of the Art of War.

work or Embankment; 2d. The Banquette, or Platform on which the soldiers stand, in order to fire over; 3d. The Ditch in front of the Breast-work; and 4th. The Barbettes and Embrasures, i. e. the plats or openings from which the Cannon are to be fired.

7. To consider these, therefore, briefly, in their order. The Breast-work * "is a raised bank of earth, or other materials raised to a proper height to cover the men, but leaving them the power, by means of a mound or raised bank within, to fire over it. The Breast-work is, therefore, usually made six feet in height, and the raised bank, termed the Banquette, two feet, so that the men stand about two feet six above the Parapet.

8. "There are chiefly three circumstances to be considered with respect to the Breast-work, its height, its thickness, and the steepness of its outer and inner slope, technically called its Talus."

9. The ordinary height of the Breast-work is six feet, and this therefore is the general rule when the Parapet is on the level ground.

10. If there be any hills near the work, that is, within 800 paces, the Breast-work should on that side be raised to such a height, that one of your soldiers, standing at the foot of the Banquette within the work, shall not be able to see the Hill. The best rule to effect this is by your eye.

11. On the other hand, if the Parapet itself be on a hill, four feet three inches will be of a sufficient height. In this case, your eye likewise is the best means of discovering what height will cover you from an Enemy below. It is absurd to embarrass a science with rules in cases where every one's own common sense will suggest the sufficient means.

12. The thickness of a Breast-work or Parapet should be from 10 to 11 feet. This density will bear a cannonade from heavy artillery. A twelve pounder, even in light and sandy soil, will not penetrate more than six feet; and in thick and cloggy mould not four.

13. Breast-works thrown up merely for form, or as a defence against Cavalry, may be only four feet thick at top; but works erected at a short distance from fortresses as a cover against heavy Artillery, should have a thickness at top of 16 feet in strong soil, and of 18 in light soil.

14. Breast-works of wood do not require a thickness of more than 4 feet to resist 12 pounders; and against Musquetry, 6 inches of deal, and 5 inches of oak, will be sufficient. Wood however is never advisable by reason of the danger of its splinters.

15. Masonry, i. e. brick or stone, 2 feet thick will resist 12 pounders for a short time; when four feet thick, it affords a safe cover.

16. There are three Slopes or Talus in Breast-works, namely, the interior Slope, the exterior Slope, and the superior Slope, (i. e. the Slope from the summit so as to give the fire of the Soldiers the command of the ground beneath, which it is evident they would not have, if the top of the Parapet were flat). The only rule in practice with respect to these Talus is this, 1st, make the inner Talus (the Slope of the Parapet inside) as steep as the earth will bear without falling, 2d, with respect to the inner Talus, allow, in drawing out the lines of the Parapet, three feet additional breadth for the Slope, and 3dly, with respect to the superior slope, it is always directed according to the outer edge of the Ditch; that is to say, it is made such that a levelled Musquet would be in a line with the outer edge

* Note. I have given these two definitions from a former Chronicle in which I had inserted them, as I can express them more briefly.

Elements of the Art of War.

17. The Banquette "is a raised Plat or Mound, of about two feet six inches in height, and four or five broad, so as to enable the Soldiers to fire over the Parapet. It is unnecessary to say more of it."

18. It is sufficient to observe of the Ditch, that its breadth should be the same as that of the Parapet, i. e. 10 or 11 feet; and its depth the same as its breadth. To form its Slopes, i. e. shelving sides from its top to its bottom, you must divide a line drawn across its breadth into three equal parts: dig the middle division perpendicularly down, and then slope off the two side divisions down to it. The breadth at the bottom of the Ditch will then be about three or four feet; if you chuse it to remain so, you must drive stakes or palisades in it, if not, you must dig it till you bring it to a point.

19. When guns are not to act against particular points; or when the Enemy can attack in any direction, in these cases the Guns must be fixed *en barbette*, that is to say, over the Breast-work. For this purpose a mound of earth is raised behind the Breast-work.

20. With respect to the height of these Mounds, it is ascertained thus. The Guns are in general three feet high, when the Parapet, therefore, is six feet high, the mound must of course be three, and when the Parapet is seven feet high, must be four.

21. The breadth of the mound, on which the gun is placed, should be 14 feet for a three pounder; 15 feet for a six pounder; and 16 for a twelve pounder; and it will be necessary even upon a mound of this breadth, that a fascine should be fastened with pickets a foot or two behind the trail to prevent the gun running off the mound when it recoils.

22. If several guns be placed upon the same mound, they should never be less than 12 feet apart, 16 is the proper space.

23. If the gun is to be directed against a certain point you must use an embrasure in the Breast-work, instead of the Barbette, and which you must line on the interior side with sods, fascines or gabions. Although the men are better covered, yet they cannot fire so quickly through an embrasure, as the gun must be ran up again into the embrasure after each shot in consequence of the recoil.

24. The dimensions of the several parts of an embrasure should be as follows: The interior width should be 18 inches for three, 6, and 12, pounders, and two feet for 24 pounders. The exterior width should be seven feet, and the height of the embrasure (technically termed its *sole*) should be the height of the gun, i. e. three feet three inches.

25. What is said above respects the measures of the Parapet and its posts; we shall now say a word with respect to its construction, and in the first place as to the materials. The principal of these are the fascines, and the pickets. The fascines are made on a fascine bench, which is formed of several crosses composed by two stakes of nine feet long, driven into the earth so as to cross each other at two feet above the ground: The fascines should be from nine to ten inches thick, and from six to eighteen feet long. At each end of the fascine bench, a picket is driven into the ground, about half a foot from the extreme crosses, to regulate the length of the fascine.

26. The workmen are distributed at the fascine bench as follows. Four men regulate the length of the fascine. These pickets must not reach quite so high as the fascines, that the projecting part of the brushwood may not be bent by them.

The crosses for a good fascine bench must be formed of straight stakes 2 inches thick; they must be in an exact line, and of an equal height. In constructing the fascine bench, a mason's level or a measuring rod should be made use of, which being laid occasionally on the crosses, any irregularity may be perceived and remedied.

Elements of the Art of War.

Four men are allowed to every fascine bench; 1 of whom writhes the twigs, and the other 3 place the brushwood upon the bench and bind the fascine; which is performed in the following manner: 2 men draw the brushwood close together by means of a choke, which is a rope or chain with a stick at each end; the third man then binds it firmly together with a twig. Fascines may also be made without using the choke, by merely binding the brushwood as tightly as possible; this is generally the case in the field, where expedition is required. An instrument should be prepared, with three pieces of wood, forming three sides of a square, each 10 inches, for the purpose of finding if the fascines are of the proper thickness, after 2 or 3 twigs have been bound: if the fascine fits into the instrument, it has the proper thickness. If you are not provided with this instrument, a rope of 30 inches in length may be passed round the fascine, which will prove whether it has the proper thickness; if the rope hangs loose, more brushwood must be added, or the fascine must not be drawn quite so tight: however, it is better that it should be bound as closely as possible, as the brushwood is apt to loosen when it becomes dry.

When the fascines have been bound, the brushwood, that projects over the pickets, at the ends of the bench, should be sawed off.

If more than 4 men are placed at a bench, they will be in each other's way. When lighter and more pliable fascines are required, 2 men should lop the small branches off the brushwood, and 2 or 4 more should be employed in cutting and carrying it.

27. To every fascine bench either from 4 to 6, or from 8 to 10 workmen are allowed: the tools are, 1 hatchet, 1 fascine knife, a choke, a saw, a gauge and measuring rod, in the first instance; but in the second, 2 more hatchets must be added; and in the third instance, 4 to 6 hatchets besides those above mentioned.

28. Good fascines should be equally thick, round, and straight, and show no ragged branches.

Fascines used for lining embrasures, should be made of strong brushwood; if they are thin and leafy, they are soon destroyed by the gunpowder.

29. The Number of Fascines that may be made at each Bench in a Day, is as follows:—In general 200, and with very good workmen, from 3 to 400 feet of fascines may be completed at each bench in a day.

30. Pickets.—A picket 1 inch and a half thick, must be allowed for every 4 feet of fascine. These pickets are driven through the fascines, when they are used for the revetement of slopes. One half of the pickets should be 6 feet, and the other half from 2 to 4 feet in length; in addition to this, an understake 6 feet long will be required to form 6 to 10 feet of fascine.

31. The Number of Fascines required, may be found by multiplying the number necessary for the height of the breastwork, above the banquette, by its length in feet. Thus, if the height of the breastwork above the banquette is 4 feet, and the length 200 feet, 5 fascines must be placed one above the other for the height; then 5 multiplied by 200 gives 1000 feet, the length of the fascine required.

32. Workmen and Time.—A fieldwork of a weak profile may be constructed in eight hours, if 4 workmen are allowed to every pace of the centre length of the ditch; half the number being provided with intrenching tools, so that one half will be constantly at work, and will be relieved every two hours. A fieldwork of a strong profile requires double the time for its construction.* It is, however, to be understood, that the interior slope is revetted to the height of 2 or 2 1/2 feet above

* One man may excavate 200 cubic feet of earth in a day, and also throw it up 2 or 3 feet on one side; but as, in the construction of a fieldwork, the man who excavates the earth, can seldom throw it at once to the spot where it should lay, 2 men must be allowed to 200 cubic feet, or, generally, 1 man to 100 cubic feet of earth.

Elements of the Art of War.

the banquette with fascines ready prepared, or with inferior hurdles, the materials for which are to be brought in waggons by other people.

The revetement with sods, if merely for the interior slope and the banquette, requires half a day more, and if for the exterior slope also, nearly a whole day ; particularly if the sods must be procured at a distance.

33. *Intrenching Tools.*—One spade must be provided for each workman (as some will soon be lost or destroyed), 1 pickaxe must be allowed to from 4 to 8 men, for the purpose of loosening the earth when hard ; 1 large mallet to every 20 men, with some hatchets, laths, nails, and tracing lines, or ropes of twisted straw, some stakes and pickets, and at least 1 measuring rod. It is often difficult in war to procure intrenching tools fit for use ; therefore, when a work is undertaken, particular attention must be paid to them. They are either furnished from the park of artillery, or taken from the country people, and sometimes those with the guns are made use of. It is of consequence that grindstones should be provided, for sharpening the shovels, &c. When a fieldwork is to be constructed very accurately, masons' levels with lines and plummets will be requisite.

34. *Of tracing the Breastwork.*—The breastwork is traced by means of a cord, chain, gun-match or straw-band. The length having been determined and marked by stakes, the cord is stretched along the line from stake to stake, and the ground notched on both sides with a spade ; perpendiculars are then raised, by the eye, upon this line, on which the breadth of the breastwork, and the breadth of the ditch are marked. The cord is stretched from the extreme points of these perpendiculars, and the ground being notched again as before, the principal lines will be determined.

35. *Division, Placing, and Instruction of the Workmen.*—The ditch should be divided into parts of 6 or 12 paces each, and the workmen formed in as many squads as there are of these divisions : each squad will be under the command of a non-commissioned officer, and will be stationed to one of the divisions of the ditch : without this arrangement, confusion would soon take place.—If there are more than 2 workmen to each pace, the squad should be subdivided, and the men work alternately. Before the work is commenced, the non-commissioned officers should be assembled and instructed in the manner in which it is to be performed ; the tracing of the upper breadth of the ditch should be pointed out to them, and they should likewise be made acquainted with the breadth at bottom, and the depth ; being acquainted with this, they will be able to proceed by themselves ; and if the breadth of the bottom is stated to them at less than is really intended, or, if the excavation is begun about a foot from the interior line of the ditch, any errors can be easily corrected afterwards, by removing the superfluous earth. In order to guide the workmen ; profiles of laths should be formed at several points on the line of the work.

36. *Actual Construction of the Breastwork.*—When the breastwork is the height of the banquette, it will be necessary to commence the interior revetement, either with sods or fascines. The sods should be cut about 3 inches thick, 1 foot and a half long and 1 foot broad ; they should be laid in the same manner as bricks in a wall (so that the parts where the sods join, are not immediately over each other) and each sod should be fastened with a picket 1 foot and a quarter long. If there is not time sufficient to allow of the slope being revetted with sods, and that fascines are to be used, you begin by fastening the first fascine to the ground, in a small trench which is dug to receive it, with pickets 2 feet and a half long, at intervals of 4 feet : the second is then laid upon it, in such manner that the bands are placed exactly over those of the lower one, and the knots always turned within, towards the earth : this should also be picketted at intervals of 4 feet. The same method is to be pursued with the remainder, taking care, however, that the ends do not come exactly

Elements of the Art of War.

over each other, but that every fascine rests upon 2 in the row beneath. When the revetement is thus carried to the height of 3 feet, the fascines (unless the soil is very stiff) should be anchored, that is, each fascine is fastened with twigs to stakes driven into the breastwork, at 6 feet from the fascines, and at intervals of 6 feet from each other. The earth forming the breastwork, should, from time to time, be trodden or beat together.

37. Method of tracing Fieldworks.—A Redoubt is traced in the following manner:—one side is first laid down, upon which the 2 perpendiculars, marking the breadth, are then raised by the eye, and made equal to the base. The two extremities are then found.

38. A Flèche is traced in the following manner:—a cord is divided into three equal parts, and each part being stretched out, a triangle will be formed; each angle of which will contain 60 degrees: the two legs should then be prolonged to the length intended to be given to the faces of the flèche.*

39. When there is nothing but a common ditch in front, and no other obstacle exists against an attack, the bravest troops will be lost in a fieldwork; therefore *Impediments* should be prepared, within reach of the fire, and if possible, near the work. These are, 1st Palisades, 2d Fraises, 3d Trous-de-loup, 4th Abbatis, 5th Thorn-bushes and Harrows, 6th Fougasses, 7th Shells, 8th Inundations.

40. Palisades are strong stakes of wood, having one end pointed, and fixed in the ground, so as to prevent the enemy passing the ditch without leaping over them. They answer this purpose, when placed obliquely and immediately in front of the ditch, the points being turned towards the enemy, and elevated about three feet and a half above the ground, the troops can then fire over them, though they still cover the enemy in some measure, and he may destroy them with his guns. When the palisades are placed in the ditch, it is impossible for the enemy to leap over them, they afford him no cover against the fire from the work, and he cannot destroy them with his cannon.

41. Fraises. These serve to prevent the enemy from climbing up the breastwork, they are not so much to be depended on as palisades, as they may be pulled down, under cover from our fire.

42. Trous-de-loup, are placed in front of the ditch, and present a formidable obstacle to the enemy, particularly if a small stake, pointed at the top, is driven in the middle of each; but if it is sandy ground they are easily passed. They are in 2 or 3 rows, near each other, in front of the ditch; the second row is disposed in such a manner that each troupe-de-loup covers the space between 2 in the first row; and the same disposition is observed with the third.

43 Abbatis. When a fieldwork is situated in, or immediately in front of a wood, all the trees round it should be cut down, by which a natural abbatiss is formed. If a work is placed near a wood, trees may be drawn by horses to the edge of the ditch.

44. Thorn-bushes and Harrows. When there is not sufficient time to construct trous-de-loup or abbatiss, thorn-bushes placed on the edge of the ditch are very useful, particularly if iron harrows or planks, with large iron nails driven into them, are placed underneath; indeed when there are no palisades, these are almost indispensable.

45. Fougasses and Shells. When a box is buried in the ground at a certain distance from a field-work, and a small channel or trough, provided with a saucisson, is carried from it under ground into the work, and the earth afterwards levelled over it; the enemy, when he arrives at the spot may be blown up, by setting fire to the

* If the salient angle of the flèche is to be cut off, that a gun may be placed there, 10 feet should be taken on each face from their vertical angle towards the base.

List of Honorary Distinctions &c. of Regiments.

saucisson, and thus inflaming the powder in the box, that is, by springing the mine.

The space, in which the box of powder is lodged, is called the *chamber*; the hole which is dug for the purpose of placing the box under the earth, is called the *well*; the cavity formed for springing the mine, is called the *funnel*, and the depth is the *line of least resistance*.

46. Shells are sometimes used instead of mines, and when 2 or 3, filled with powder, are buried near together, at the depth of 5 or 6 feet, they will produce the same effect. They are of great advantage in the ditch, when placed singly at the distance of 10 feet from each other, particularly at the angles. They must also have their troughs and saucissons.

The well should be about 4 feet square.

The hole, through which the saucisson passes into the chamber, should be one-seventh of the depth of the chamber.

The following charges are to be made use of: When the line of least resistance is

Feet.	lb.	oz.
3 - - - - -	2	8
4 - - - - -	6	0
5 - - - - -	11	11
6 - - - - -	20	3
7 - - - - -	32	2
8 - - - - -	48	0
9 - - - - -	63	5
10 - - - - -	93	12
11 - - - - -	124	0
12 - - - - -	162	0

47. Inundations. When there is a brook or river, which is fordable in front or on the flank of a field-work, the water should be stopped below, by shutting the flood-gates at a mill, until it has risen to such a height as to become impassable. Or if there is no mill near, it may be effected by means of timber, thrown into the river behind a bridge, or fastened to trees; then a quantity of more timber, straw and brushwood, being immediately heaped up behind it, a dam will be formed.

If there is sufficient time, a dam may also be formed across a brook or river, and a sluice constructed in it, by which means the depth of water may be increased at pleasure.

LIST OF HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND FACINGS AND LACE OF REGIMENTS;

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX OF OFFICERS REWARDED WITH MEDALS
AND FOREIGN OR BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Continued from our last.)

FORTY-FIFTH, (or the Nottinghamshire) regt. Foot.

46th (or South Devonshire) do.

Permitted to bear the word "DOMINICA" on their colours and appointments in commemoration of the Defence of the Island, 22d February, 1805.

47th (or Lancashire) regt. foot.

48th (or Northamptonshire) do.

49th (or Hertfordshire) do.

Facings green - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings white - Lace silver

Facings buff - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace gold

List of Honorary Distinctions, &c. of Regiments.

50th (or West Kent) regt. foot

The 1st Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," and the words "VIMIERA," and "CORUNNA" in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801, and the Battles of 21st Aug. 1808, and 16th January, 1809.

51st (or 2d. Yorksh. W. R.) do.

(Light Infantry.)

52d (or Oxfordshire) do.

(Light Infantry.)

53d (or Shropshire) do.

54th (or West Norfolk) do.

Permitted to bear a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

55th (or Westmorland) do.

56th (or West Essex) do.

57th (or West Middlesex) do.

58th (or Rutlandshire) do.

Permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "MAIDA," in commemoration of the Action of the 4th July, 1806: the 1st Bn. also to bear a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," for the Campaign of 1801.

59th (or 2d Nottinghamshire) do.

2d Bn. permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "CORUNNA," in commemoration of the action of 16th Jan. 1809.

60th (or Royal American) do.

61st (or South Gloucestershire) do.

The 1st Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, a "SPHINX" with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801. The Flank companies of the 1st Bn. and such other Officers and Men as were serving in Calabria, to bear also the word "MAIDA" on their appointments, for the action of 4th July, 1806.

62d (or Wiltshire) do.

63d (or West Suffolk) do.

64th (or 2d Staffordshire) do.

65th (or 2d Yorkshire N. R.) do.

66th (or Berkshire) do.

67th (or South Hampshire) do.

68th (or Durham) do. L. In.

69th (or South Lincolnshire) do.

70th (or Glasgow Lowland) do.

71st (Highland) do. L. Infantry,

72nd (Highland) do.

73rd (Highland) do.

74th (Highland) do.

Permitted to bear the "ELEPHANT," with the word "ASSAYE," superscribed on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the battle of 23d Sept. 1803.

Facings black - Lace silver

Facings green - Lace gold

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings red - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace silver

Facings dark green - L. gold

Facings purple - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace gold

Facings black - Lace gold

Facings white - Lace gold

Facings blue - Lace silver

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings deep green - L. silv.

Facings black - Lace gold

Facings white - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings deep green - L. silv.

Facings green - Lace gold

Facings black - Lace gold

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver.

Facings green - Lace gold.

Facings white - Lace gold.

(To be continued.)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA,

IN THE YEARS 1812—13;

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents
by a British Officer.*

(Continued from our last.)

SIR ROBERT WILSON, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; and Lord Tryconnel joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he was received with the most marked attention. The Emperor was also pleased to grant Major-General Dornberg permission to serve as a volunteer in the army under Count Wittgenstein.—So that there was one British officer with each of the Russian armies.

The enemy continued his retreat upon Smolensko in the beginning of November, having in consequence of the movements made by Prince Kutusoff, been compelled to abandon the intention he originally entertained of penetrating into the southern provinces. Generals Count Platoff with the cossacks, and Count Orloff Denizoff were incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, twenty-two pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could be saved.—Count Orloff Denizoff likewise met with resistance which he every where overpowered, and had taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition waggons, with prisoners, and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the road, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear division of the French appeared to have every character of continued flight.

On the 3d of November, Gen. Miloradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear-guard, which was composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust, and Ney; these divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Eresma by the light cavalry under General Platoff:—in this attack, the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its Colonel, General Tchoglokov, and by Major-General Parkovitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair, was at least six thousand, with two thousand five hundred prisoners, among whom were General Peltier, of the artillery, and Colonel Morat, aide-de-camp to Marshal Davoust.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of one thousand men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramuse, Secretary to the Duke of Bassano, was taken, with all the Chancery.

In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry well mounted. The prisoners amounted to one general, sixty staff and other officers, and two thousand rank and file. The officers who capitulated stated the object of their march by that route, was to open another communication in the direction of Kalouga; they were not aware of the retreat of their army.

Since this affair, three general officers, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners, have been taken near Smolensko.

On the 14th instant, General Count Wittgenstein was attacked by Marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him to the other side of the Dwina. The enemy was repulsed, with the loss of two or three thousand men, and was pursued the next morning in his retreat towards Senno, when six hundred prisoners were taken.

Nothing material occurred at this post till the 18th, when Count Wittgenstein was joined by Colonel Chernichef, aide-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by Admiral Tchichagoff, with a small corps of light cavalry, to discover and ascertain General Count Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Colonel had the singular good fortune to rescue Major-General Baron Winzingerode and his Aide-de-camp, Captain Narishkin, between Vilna and Minsk; they were proceeding towards the frontier under an escort of *gens d'armes*, and had marched from Verrea, where they were presented to Bonaparte, with the French guards under the charge of Junot.

Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers—one coming from, and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence, it was ascertained that Bonaparte was at Smolensko on the 13th inst.

Admiral Tchichagoff intended, according to his route, to arrive at Minsk on the 17th inst. Colonel Chernichef arrived yesterday, accompanied by the prisoners he had released, and bringing with him the intercepted dispatches.—Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps.

The expedition of Colonel Chernichef was a continued and extraordinary exertion, he having marched seven hundred wersts in five days, and swam across several rivers. General Sacken was left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the Austrian contingent. General Bartel advanced to and occupied Mohiloff.

The following report was made by Count Platoff to Field-Marshal Kutusoff, of his operations against the corps of Beauharnois, Viceroys of Italy, from whom a dispatch to Marshal Berthier was intercepted, representing his army to be in a most miserable state, that they lose four hundred horses daily, and he has no expectation of saving any part of his artillery.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

Dated from the Village of Montorowo, Nov. 8.—"I have the happiness to congratulate your Excellency on a signal victory over the enemy.

After I had sent off my dispatch of yesterday to your Excellency, I pursued my march, according to your directions on the right side of the great Smolensko road, that leads from Dorogobusch to Smolensko, to come in front of the enemy's columns, and prevent them from foraging and setting fire to the villages. I have informed your Excellency that I continued my march upon Solowiewo, but expected to meet the enemy on the Dochowschtschina road. I yesterday came up with the corps of the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene, on his retreat from Dorogobusch to Duchowschtschina, attacked it, and by the aid of Providence, divided it into two parts.

One part withdrew itself upon Duchowschtschina, and the other turned Dorogobusch in the utmost disorder, and distributed itself in different places; but to-day, they united themselves by different roads with that part which had gone upon Duchowschtschina.

To-day I again attacked the enemy, notwithstanding the continual rainy weather, and as soon as I found him, completely defeated him.

In these two actions the enemy lost a great number of killed, among which were some Generals, as appears from the insignia and decorations brought to me. The prisoners amount to 3000, among whom are chiefs of regiments, staff, and upper officers.—The Cossacks took but few prisoners—having cut the greater part to pieces.

Sixty-two pieces of cannon taken, and probably more, for I have not yet had time to enumerate them accurately;—standards have also been taken, which, on account of haste, have not yet been brought to me.

With respect to the killed and wounded on our side, I have no account, but thanks to God they are not very many.

The regiments are following, with me, the remains of the enemy's defeated corps, which has retired in the utmost disorder upon Duchowschtschina.

On my right side, near the town of Duchowschtschina, is Major-Gen. Howaiski, with his brigade. He has taken the Chief of the General Staff and all the armies, General Saneon, and about 500 privates.

I have sent five regiments, under the command of Major-General Grekow, in pursuit of the enemy along the Smolensko road, and am myself hastening, with the rest of the regiments, completely to annihilate the remainder of this corps of the enemy.

I shall conclude my Report by observing, that every thing proceeds excellently, and it is only necessary to pursue the enemy."

"PLATOFF."

After the defeat of the enemy near Viasma, the army advanced in the direction of Krasnoi, by the shortest road, in order to cut off the retreat, if not of the whole French army, at least of the rear. This was successfully carried into execution on the 17th and 18th of November. The van, commanded by General Miloradovitch, had continued its march by Dorogobusch, as far as the ferry of Solovievo, but within a short distance of that place it took the direction of Liotovo, in order to form a junction with the grand army. Napoleon, not having expected this movement, could not ward off the blow.

General Platoff having been reinforced by two regiments of chasseurs, continued his march upon the roads of Smolensk and Domhovo, and greatly facilitated the combined movements of the vanguard of Miloradovitch, who, on the 27th, obtained advantages over the French guards, that retired from Keritno towards Krasnoi. On that day the vanguard encountered the enemy again, who was routed by General Doctoroff's

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

cavalry. In this affair the enemy lost some colours and cannon, and many prisoners, among whom was a General.

On the 17th, the army went to meet the enemy. The 5th, 6th, and 8th corps of the army, the division of cuirassiers, eight regiments of Cossacks, the Nigin Dragoons, the Marropol Hussars, and the 19th of chasseurs, were ordered, notwithstanding the numerous defiles and the greatest difficulties, to turn the enemy, by marching towards the village of Dobrovo, which is on the high road leading to Orcka. The vanguard of General Miloradovitch, composed of the 2d and 7th corps of infantry, and of a corps of cavalry, had taken a covered position near the village of Merlino, with a view of awaiting the arrival of Davoust's corps at Krasnoi, while Prince Galitzin was advancing towards the same place, with the third corps and two divisions of cuirassiers. The enemy was astonished to see the troops advance from all directions; he made, indeed, some dispositions for an engagement, but the well directed fire of the artillery, and the impetuosity of whole columns rushing upon him with levelled bayonets, overthrew and put him to flight. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of this decisive combat: but seeing the bad situation of affairs, he rode off at full speed to Liadi, abandoning the corps of Marshal Davoust to the mercy of the conqueror.

The remainder of this corps, which was almost totally destroyed, endeavoured to save itself by flight, and ran, with the greatest disorder, into a forest on the banks of the Dnieper, imagining that it would be safe there; but the light troops pursued it every where, and destroyed it entirely. Two generals, 58 officers, 9,179 prisoners, 70 pieces of cannon, three pair of colours, and the baton of Marshal Davoust, were the trophies of this memorable day.

From some papers that were intercepted on the 17th of November, Marshal Kutusoff learnt the dispositions that had been made for the continuation of the enemy's retreat, and took his measures accordingly. In order to cut off Marshal Ney's corps, composing the rear of the French army, the Field Marshal reinforced General Milorodovitch, and ordered him to occupy the villages of Chirokorenje and Tchernish, and to await there the arrival of Marshal Ney. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th the Cossacks discovered the enemy. Owing to a thick fog, it was impossible at first to distinguish the number of his columns, which advanced upon the Russian batteries with great firmness and resolution.

At the distance of 250 paces, they were received with grape shot from forty pieces of cannon. The moment was terrible and decisive. But far from being dismayed at the sight of inevitable destruction, they only grew more enraged, and with the utmost fury rushed upon the batteries, which, continuing to be well served, carried death and destruction into the enemy's ranks, and rendered all his attempts fruitless. General Parkowitch, seeing other columns of the enemy arrive to succour the first, threw himself upon them with his brigade, and being reinforced

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

by two other regiments, charged them sword in hand with so much impetuosity, that he destroyed whatever he met. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The enemy, abandoning standards and cannon, fled into the adjoining forests. The number of prisoners was very considerable.

At five o'clock P. M. other French columns advanced with a full determination to conquer or die. A battery of 24 guns, advantageously placed, arrested their first ardour. At the very moment when the cavalry had turned and attacked them in the rear, the enemy came to a resolution of sending a flag of truce to General Miloradovitch to beg for quarter.

At midnight, the enemy, to the number of 12,000 men, laid down their arms; all their artillery, consisting of 27 pieces of cannon, their baggage, and their military chest, fell into the hands of the conqueror. Upwards of 100 Officers were made prisoners. Marshal Ney received a wound, and saved himself by flight to the other side of the Dnieper.—The Cossacks are in pursuit of him. The prisoners say that four Generals who commanded were killed. The field of battle is covered with dead bodies. The loss in the van, under General Miloradovitch, amounts only to 500 killed and wounded.

The enemy, after blowing up some fortifications, evacuated Smolensko on the 17th and 18th. General Platoff, leaving only a regiment of Chasseurs and 100 Cossacks, set off himself at the head of 15 pulks from the Don, with artillery; and of one regiment of Chasseurs, to the right bank of the Dnieper; in order to pursue the enemy by the way of Katané, towards Dubrowno.

General Platoff, in carrying on his operations, upon the right Bank of the Dnieper, was in communication with General Kutusoff, the Aide-Camp; and if the enemy should attempt to march upon Senno, the junction of these two Generals would become very fatal to him.

The Grand Army is at Krasnoi, and the van, which is at Dubrowno, will regulate its march by the movements of the enemy's army, and will endeavour not to lose sight of it.

General Platoff, in a private letter addressed to Marshal Kutusoff announces that the enemy has left near Smolensk, 112 pieces of cannon, in an extent of 17 versts.

In the mean time the Russians were equally successful in another quarter. On the 21st of November, General Count Lambert defeated the whole corps of Dombrowski, at Borizoff, taking six canuon, two colours and 3000 prisoners.

The attempt to blow up the Cathedral of Smolensko had failed, the match being extinguished before it reached the mine.

Prince Kutusoff with the main army crossed the Dnieper or Borys-thenes on the 25th and 26th of November, about the same time Mahi-

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

Ioff was retaken by the Russians, who found there considerable magazines and provisions for ten days.

General Count Wittgenstein was at Borissov on the 28th November, after having gained considerable advantages over Marshal Oudinot's and Victor's corps, in three several actions; in one of which 7000 men were forced to lay down their arms—among whom were the French Generals Parthonneau, Camus, and Blemou, 3 Colonels, 15 Lieutenant-Colonels, and upwards of 200 Officers of inferior rank. Their artillery and baggage were likewise taken.

The Russian Army of Reserve, which was assembled at Nischo Novogorod, under General Count Tolstoy, received orders to march forward, and direct its route towards the south-east part of Poland.

After the battle of Krasnoi in which Marshal Davoust's corps was annihilated, Bonaparte, alarmed for his personal safety, abandoned his army which had already suffered in the most dreadful manner while employed in the furtherance of his ambitious projects. The 29th French Bulletin admits indeed much of the misery and distress which his troops have endured but not a twentieth part is made known through the medium of this extraordinary document, which is subjoined at full length, only observing that the falsehood of its statements form a remarkable contrast with the plain unexaggerated details of the Russian Commanders.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

"*Molodetschno, Dec. 3.*—To the 6th November the weather was fine, and the movement of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th; from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, and numbers of men died in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensko we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses.

"The Russian army from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line.

"On the 9th, the Emperor was informed at Smolensko of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresina, before the enemy; on the 13th he quitted Smolensko; on the 16th he slept at Krasnoi.

"The cold which began the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point.

"The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses, perished every night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses.

"In a few days more 30,000 horses perished—our cavalry were on foot—our artillery and baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions.

"This army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th: almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports. Without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery, we could not risk a battle; and firmly await it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns.

"This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation miserable. Those men, whom nature had not sufficiently steeled to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted.

"The enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only made noise, and is not capable of penetrating through a company of voltigeurs, rendered themselves formidable by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake: they were overthrown by the Viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

"The Duke of ELCHINGEN, with 3,000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensko. He was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity with which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole day of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him at night, made a movement on the right, passed the Borysthenes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy.

"On the 19th, the army passed the Borysthenes at Orcka, and the Russian army being fatigued and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts.

"The army of Volhynia had inclined on the 16th upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisow with 3,000 men. On the 23d he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position.

"The enemy then passed the Beresina, marching upon Bobo; the division Lambert formed the advanced guard.

"The second corps commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Taeherein, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina.

"On the 24th, the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert, four leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 500 baggage waggons of the army of Volhynia, and overthrew the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina.

"General Berkeim, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, the enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina; this river is forty toises wide, and had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 300 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debouches, where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass.

"On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor, after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzanea, and caused, in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and led him, fighting, two hours. The enemy retired upon the *fête-du-pont* of Borisow. General Legrand, an officer of the first-rate merit, was badly, but not dangerously wounded. During the whole of the 26th and 27th, the army passed.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

"The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the rear-guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Portannaux's division formed the rear-guard of this corps.

"On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzeanea.

"Portannaux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division, which formed the rear-guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route.

"Its researches were in vain; some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have been able to learn is, that the first brigade set out at five o'clock, missed its way at six, went to the right in place of proceeding to the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction; that during the night, and benumbed with cold, it rallied at seeing the enemy's fires which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake must have caused us a loss of 2,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. Reports state, that the General of Division was not with its column, and had marched alone.

"All the army having passed on the morning of the 28th, the Duke of Belluno guarded the tête-de-pont upon the left bank; the Duke of Reggio, and behind him all the army, was upon the right bank of the Borisow, having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated: they planned an attack on the 28th, at break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked. Half an hour afterwards the Duke of Belluno was on the left bank. The Duke of Elchingen immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Treviso, the Duke of Elchingen. The battle became warm. The enemy wishing to turn our right, General Doumère, commanding the 5th division of cuirassiers, which made part of the 2d corps that remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of cavalry, by the 4th and 5th regiments of cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods, to pierce the centre of the enemy, who was defeated and put to the route, with the enemy's cavalry which came to the assistance of its infantry. Six thousand prisoners, two standards, and six pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

"On his side the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the enemy, defeated him, took from 5 to 600 prisoners, and did not suffer him to advance within the reach of the cannon of the bridge. Gen. Fournier made a fine charge of cavalry.

"In the battle of Beresina, the army of Volhynia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous. He received a ball in his side.

"The next day (the 29th) we remained on the field of battle. We had to make our choice between two routes—that to Minsk, and that to Wilna. The road to Minsk led through the middle of a forest and uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself.

"On the contrary, the road to Wilna led through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient of ammunition, and horribly fatigued by 50 days' march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines.

"On the 30th, the head-quarters were at Plechnitsi; on the 1st December, at Slaike; and on the 3d, at Molodetschu, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna.

"All the wounded Officers and soldiers, and whatever else could be of embarrassment, with the baggage, &c. were sent off to Wilna.

(To be Continued.)

*Campaign in Germany.***French Official Bulletins.****CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.***(Continued from our last Number.)***TENTH BULLETIN.**

Paris, May 15.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army, dated the 10th, at night :

On the 9th, Colonel Lasalle, Director of the bridge equipage, began to replace rafts for a bridge, which was forming at the village of Prielnitz. There was also a go-and-come (*un va et vient*), formed at the same time. Three hundred Voltigeurs were passed over to the right bank, under the protection of 20 pieces of cannon placed on an eminence. At ten in the morning the enemy advanced to drive back these Voltigeurs into the river: he thought that a battery of twelve pieces would be sufficient to silence our guns. The cannonade began, and the guns of the enemy were dismounted; three battalions whom he had pushed forwards were destroyed by our grape-shot. The Emperor hastened to the spot. General Dulauloi took a station with General Devaux, and eighteen pieces of flying artillery, on the left of the village of Prielnitz, a position which commands the whole plain on the right bank; General Drouet advanced with 16 pieces of artillery to the right. The enemy brought forward 40 pieces of cannon. We had established a battery to the amount of 80. In the mean time a hollow was traced on the right bank of the river, in the form of a *tête-de-pont*, in which our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves. After having had from 12 to 15 pieces of their cannon dismounted, and from fifteen to eighteen hundred men killed or wounded, the enemy discovered the folly of his enterprize, and at three in the afternoon marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, some of our anchors were unmoored, and the bridge will not be finished till to night. This day (the 10th) the Emperor has marched the division Charpentier into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and now, to-night, the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing over to the right bank of the river. The enemy appears to be retreating to the Oder. The Prince of Moskwa is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston at Torgau; General Reynier has resumed the command of the 7th corps, composed of the Saxon contingent, and the division Durutte. The 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th corps will pass by the bridge of Dresden to-morrow, at break of day. The young and old Guard is around Dresden. The second division of the Guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived this day at Altenbourg. The king of Saxony, who has directed his course towards Prague, in order to be near his capital, and repair to Dresden in the course of to-morrow. The Emperor has sent an escort of 500 of his guard to receive and accompany him. Two thousand of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, as well as a great quantity of baggage, patrols, light troops, and Cossacks. They appear to have taken refuge in Bohemia.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 17.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts with regard to the situation of the Armies, on the evening of the 11th May :—

The Viceroy had advanced with the 11th corps to Beschoffswerder; General Bertrand, with the 4th corps, to Königsbruck; the Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, to Reichonbach; the Duke of Reggio, to Dresden; the young and old guard, to Dresden. The Prince of Moskwa entered Torgau on the morning of the

Campaign in Germany.

11th, and took a position on the right bank, one march from that fortress. General Lauriston arrived the same day at Torgou with his corps, at three in the afternoon. The Duke of Belluno, with the 2d corps, has marched upon Wittenburg; as well as General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry. The cavalry corps, commanded by Gen. Latour-Maubourg, on the 11th, crossed by the bridge of Dresden, at three in the afternoon. The King of Saxony slept at Sedlitz. All the Saxon cavalry must rejoin on the 13th at Dresden. General Reynier has resumed the command of the 7th corps at Torgau: that corps is composed of two Saxon divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. His Majesty spent the whole day on the bridge to see his troops defile. The Colonel of Engineers, Bernard, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, has exerted great activity in repairing the bridge of Dresden. General Rogulat, Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers of the Army, has traced out the works which are to cover the new town, and to serve as a *tête-de-pont*. We have intercepted a courier from the Count de Stackelberg, Ex-ambassador from Russia at Vienna, to the Count de Nesselrode, Secretary of State, accompanying the Russian Emperor at Dresden. We have also intercepted a number of estafettes from Berlin and Prague.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account with regard to the situation of the army on the evening of the 12th of May:—

On the 12th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Imperial Guards were drawn up in battalion on the road from Pirna to Gross-Garten. The Emperor reviewed them. The King of Saxony, who slept the night before at Sedlitz, arrived at mid-day. The two Sovereigns alighted from horseback, embraced each other, and then entered Dresden, at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population. It formed a very fine sight. At three o'clock the Emperor reviewed the division of cavalry of General Fresia, consisting of 3,000 horse from Italy. His Majesty was extremely satisfied with this cavalry: the good condition of which is owing to the cares and activity of Fontanelli, the Minister of War for Italy, who spared no pains to put it in a good state. The Emperor has given orders to the Viceroy to repair to Milan, there to fulfil a special mission. His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the conduct of that Prince during the whole campaign: that conduct has acquired for the Viceroy a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 19.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information respecting the situation of the armies on the morning of the 13th:—

The fortress of Spandau has capitulated; this event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered that General Bruny, the Commandant of Artillery, and Armand, the Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of Defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried before a Marshal's Commission, presided by the Vice-Constable.

His Majesty has likewise ordered, that the capitulation of Thorn should be the subject of inquiry. If the garrison of Spandau has surrendered without a siege, a strong fortress surrounded by marshes, and subscribed to a capitulation which must be the subject of an inquiry and a judgment, the conduct observed by the garrison of Wittenberg has been very different. General Lapoype has perfectly well conducted himself, and supported the honour of our arms in the defence of that important point, which is besides but an indifferent fortress, having but one inclosure half destroyed, and which could only owe its resistance to the courage of its defenders.

Campaign in Germany.

Baron de Montaran, an equerry to the Emperor, on the 6th of May, lost his way two days' journey from Dresden; he fell into the hands of a patrol of light cavalry, consisting of 30 men, and was taken by the enemy.

A new courier sent from Vienna, by M. de Stackelberg to M. de Nesselrode, at Dresden, has just been intercepted. What is remarkable is, that the dispatches are dated the 8th, in the evening, and they notwithstanding contain congratulations from M. de Stackelberg to the Emperor Alexander, upon the brilliant victory he has gained, and upon the retreat of the French beyond the Saale.

The Grand Duchess Catharine received, at Toplitz, a letter from her brother, the Emperor Alexander, which informed her of this great victory on the 2d. The Grand Duchess, with reason, allowed all the persons taking the waters of Toplitz to read this letter. However, the following day she learned the Emperor Alexander had returned to Dresden, and that she herself must proceed to Prague. All this has appeared extremely ridiculous in Bohemia. We have seen in it the name of a Sovereign compromised, without any motive which policy could justify. All this can only be explained as a Russian custom, resulting from the necessity there is in Russia of imposing upon an ignorant populace, and the facility with which they can be made to believe any thing.

They would have found it necessary to have adopted a different conduct in such a civilized country as Germany.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 20.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence relative to the situation of the army on the morning of the 14th of May:—

The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and the Maine form only one.

The Duke of Belluno was, on the evening of the 13th, near Wittenberg. The Prince of Moskwa had left Torgau, to proceed to Lukau. Count Lauriston was marching from Torgau on Donbrilugk. Count Bertrand was at Königsbruck.

The Duke of Tarentum, with the 11th corps, was encamped between Bischofswerder and Bautzen; he on the 11th and 12th briskly pursued the enemy. General Miloradovitch, with a rear-guard, consisting of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, endeavoured on the 12th to retain the positions of Fischbach, Capellenberg, and Bischofswerder, which brought on three successive battles, in which our troops behaved with the utmost intrepidity. The division of Charpentier distinguished itself in the attack on the right; the enemy was turned in his positions, and dislodged at all points: one of his columns was cut off. We have taken 500 prisoners, and he had upwards of 1,500 men killed or wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps fired 2,000 cannon-shot in this engagement. The remains of the Prussian army under the command of the King of Prussia, who passed at Meritzon, took the road to Bautzen by Königsbruck, to join the Russian army.

Yesterday at noon, the Duke of Reggio's corps passed the bridge of Dresden.

The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry, and the fine curiassiers under General Latour Maubourg. It is said, that the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Potsdam and Berlin, and to lay all Prussia waste. They began by setting the example themselves; in their *gaité de cœur* they burnt the little town of Bischofswerder.

The King of Saxony dined with the Emperor on the 13th.

The second division of the young Guards, commanded by General Barrois, is expected to arrive to-morrow at Dresden.

Campaign in Germany.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—I am satisfied with you. You have fulfilled my expectations. You have supplied every thing by your good will, and by your valour. On the memorable 2d of May, you defeated and routed the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. You have added new lustre to the glory of my eagles. You have displayed all that the French blood is capable of. The battle of Lutzen will be placed above those of Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, and the Moskwa. In the last campaign, the enemy found no refuge against our arms, but by following the ferocious course of his barbarous ancestors. Armies of Tartars laid waste his fields,—his cities,—sacred Moscow itself. They are now arrived in our regions, preceded by all the bad subjects and deserters of Germany, France, and Italy, for the purpose of preaching up revolt, anarchy, civil war, and murder. They became the apostles of every crime. They wished to light up a moral conflagration between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the usage of the despotic governments, to place deserts between us and them. The madmen! they little knew the attachment of the Germans to their Sovereigns,—their wisdom, their orderly disposition, and their good sense. They little knew the power and bravery of the French.

In a single battle you have counteracted all those paracidal plots. We will drive back these Tartars into their frightful regions, which they ought never to have left. There let them remain, amidst their frozen deserts,—the abode of slavery, of barbarism, and of corruption, where man is debased to an equality with the brute. You have deserved well of civilized Europe. Soldiers!—Italy, France, and Germany, return you thanks.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From our Imperial Camp at Lutzen, May 3, 1813.

(A.)—Paris, May 14.—In the name of the Emperor :

The Empress-Queen, and Regent to M. the Bishop of ———

M. Bishop of ———, the victory gained on the fields of Lutzen, by his Majesty the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign, can only be considered as a special act of the Divine protection. We desire, that on receiving this letter, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung, and return thanks to the God of armies, and that you will thereto add such prayers as you shall judge most suitable for drawing down the Divine protection on our arms, and especially for the preservation of the sacred person of the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign. May God preserve him from all danger! His safety is as necessary to the happiness of the Empire as to the welfare of Europe, and to religion, which he has raised up, and which he is called to re-establish. He is the most sincere and faithful protector of it. This letter having no other object, we pray God, M. Bishop, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial Palace at St. Cloud, this 11th May, 1813.

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

By the Empress Regent,

The Duc de CADORE, Secretary of State.

(B.)—Cardinal Maury's orders issued for singing a solemn *Te Deum* in the cathedral, and all the churches in the city and diocese of Paris, conformably to the pious intentions of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent.

At the moment when the Emperor on his throne received the last address of the Legislative Body, he spoke these remarkable words, "I am shortly going to put myself at the head of my troops, and to confound the fallacious promises our enemies have made themselves."

The campaign is scarcely opened, and we already see the oracle fulfilled.

Campaign in Germany.

Our enemies, emboldened by the defection of the most versatile of our allies, who already expiates the blindness of his folly, entertained no doubt of the full success of their new coalition against France. Thus, whilst their frozen climate suspended the course of our victories, the Russians considered the fugitive protection of the elements as a periodical and lasting triumph. They believed, when they put themselves into the pay of England, that the Emperor would never return to re-organize his army. They flattered themselves to drive us out of Germany, and even to carry the seat of war into our ancient territories, should we refuse to submit to such laws as their arrogance should please to dictate to us from the banks of the Rhine; nor did they awaken from this dream of glory until the moment of their disenchantment on the plains of Lutzen.

Four months of prodigies on the one side, and of illusions on the other, have sufficed to enable France to meet them, by showing herself to astonished Germany, more powerful than ever. The winter's rest has repaired every thing. A noble emulation of devotion and voluntary sacrifices has relieved the finances, without reducing us to make use of any ruinous expedient. God, who enjoys the presumption and temerity of mortals; God, according to the expression of the Prophet, blew on the ambitious chimeras of our enemies, and they immediately vanished. See them now, humiliated and already vanquished, these imaginary conquerors, who so lightly reckoned on our dishonour!

The glorious victory, for which we are this day going to render to the All-powerful the most solemn acts of thanksgiving, announces triumphs, still more decisive in our favour. *We shall drive these Tartars back to their frightful climate, which can no longer save them.*

Powers who are enemies to France! ye had numbered our legions, ye had calculated of how many arms they are composed; but ye had forgotten at the same time to appreciate the extraordinary genius of their Chief, whose sublime combinations know how to balance their actions, to concert the whole, to supply their means, and double their force. You still believe this great man to be far from his army; while his history, as well as your dreams, should have taught you, that in his marches, his post is always at the head of his victorious phalanxes. You hastened by three days the moment of a triumph which he had secretly prepared in his mind; but by eluding his combinations, you made no alteration in his dispositions, excepting solely of the manner to conquer you. The inferiority of our eavalry, which the Emperor wished to spare, and for which he gave as a supplement his thundering artillery, showed at once his intentions, by one of those sudden illuminations, of which Bossuet speaks: "It is an Egyptian battle," said he to his troops; "a good infantry, supported by artillery, ought to be sufficient of itself."

One stands transported with admiration before the extraordinary man who has raised our Empire to such a prodigious degree of power and glory. He is the soul of his Government as well as of his army. One cannot conceive how a mortal could possibly surmount so many difficulties, be sufficient for the performance of so many duties, unite so much activity to so much foresight, such wisdom to such impetuosity, such vast extent of conception to so much vigilance in the details. It is religion only, which by joining all the interests of the Sovereign with the subject, of the rich and the poor, assures the true pomp of national annals, and gives an expression to the common joy, both august and sacred, and which the universal enthusiasm renders still more touching and magnificent. Without her, nothing is solemn—nothing is truly popular. The world has its amusements, but Christianity alone has real festivals. Men are never in a perfect communion of sentiments and interests but in the Temple. It is in assembling before the Altars, that we feel ourselves happy in being Christians—that we feel ourselves proud of being Frenchmen,

Campaign in Germany.

and that every one believes himself associated in the glory of the army. God, being here in the midst of us, is actually *felt to be near us*, and appears to declare for us.

The Festival, which assembles us together in the first of our temples, all resplendent with our Monarch's benefactions and his victories, acquires a still greater interest, and a greater lustre, by the presence of the august Sovereign, who comes to preside at this pious ceremony, in showing herself apparelled in all the glory of her Consort.

All! what a touching sight, to view in our sanctuary, the reverend Spouse of our Sovereign, the Mother of the Heir to the Throne, the Regent of the Empire, rendering solemn thanks to God, for the glory of the great man whose triumphs she is come to proclaim, in declaring to the French, that his preservation is as necessary to the Empire, as for the welfare of Europe, and to the religion which he has again raised, which he is called to strengthen and re-establish, and of which he is the most sincere protector.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 24.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies, on the 16th, in the evening:—

On the 15th, the Emperor and King of Saxony reviewed four regiments of Saxon cavalry (one of hussars, one of lancers, and two of cuirassiers), which form part of General Latour Maubourg's corps. Their Majesties afterwards visited the field of battle, at the *tête-de-pont* Prielnitz.

The Duke of Tarentum put himself in motion on the 15th, at five in the morning, to march opposite Bautzin. He met, at the debouch from —, the enemy's rear-guard; some charges of cavalry were attempted against our cavalry, but unsuccessfully; the enemy, however, wishing to maintain himself in this position, a fire of musketry took place, and he was driven from the post. We had 250 men killed or wounded in this rear-guard affair; the enemy's loss is estimated at from 7 to 800 men, of whom 200 are prisoners.

The second division of the young guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived at Dresden yesterday.

All the army has passed the Elbe. Independently of the grand bridge at Dresden, two bridges of boats have been established, the one above, the other below the town.

The Berlin Gazette of the 8th, contains the regulation for the *Landsturm*. Folly cannot be carried further; but it may be foreseen, that the inhabitants of Prussia have too much good sense, and are too much attached to the real principles of propriety, to imitate barbarians, who hold nothing sacred.

At the battle of Lutzen, a regiment composed of the *Elite* of the Prussian nobility, and who were called Prussian Cossacks, were entirely destroyed; only fifteen men belonging to it remained, which has covered all their families with mourning. These Cossacks really feigned Cossacks of the Don: tender, delicate, young men, had lances in their hands which they could scarcely support, and were dressed like real Cossacks. What would Frederick say, if he saw his Great Nephew at this day, seek models of uniform and appearance from them? The Cossacks are ill clothed, they are mounted upon small horses, almost without saddles and harness, because they are irregular militia, which the inhabitants of the Don furnish, and which are established at their expence. To go there to seek for a model for the Nobility of Prussia, is to shew to what point the spirit of folly and incompetency is carried which directs the affairs of that kingdom.

Campaign in Germany.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

PROPOSED MEETING OF A CONGRESS.

Paris, May 23.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies on the 18th of May :—

“ The emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th the Duke of Treviso left it with General Latour Moubourg's corps of cavalry, and General Dumontier's infantry division of the young guards.

“ On the 16th the division of the young guards, commanded by General Barois, also left Dresden.

“ The Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Tarentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in line opposite to Bautzen.

“ The Prince of the Moskwa and General Lauriston had reached Hoyers Verda.

“ The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and General Regnier, were marching upon Berlin. What was foreseen has happened : at the approach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulation respecting the land-sturm. A proclamation has announced to the inhabitants of Berlin that they were covered by Bulow's corps : but that at all events, should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation. When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repel them with indignation. The Schlegels, the Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright Germans into poisoners and assassins ; but posterity will remark, that they have not been able to seduce a single individual, a single authority beyond the line of duty and of probity.

“ Count Bugba arrived on the 16th at Dresden ; he was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return for Vienna.

“ The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress the Plenipotentiaries of France, those of the United States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the allied Princes ; and on the opposite side, those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass. In this Congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe ; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

“ If England, from that feeling of egotism, upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three-fourths of the globe, the Emperor, nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Belligerent powers, to settle the peace of the Continent. His Majesty offers, even to stipulate at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

“ These principles are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

“ The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The Congress might still be opened, and Deputies of the United

Campaign in Germany.

States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights, and their interests."

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 26.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received intelligence from the army, dated from Hochkirchen, the 21st, at five in the evening—it also states, that in consequence of the advantages gained the preceding day, a second battle took place on the 21st, in which the most complete success crowned the Emperor's arms. Our loss in the two days has not been considerable. The Emperor was in perfect health.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 29.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the events which have passed at the army during the days of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, and of the position of the army on the 23d:—

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia attributed the loss of the battle of Lutzen to the fault their Generals had committed in the direction of the combined forces, and, particularly to the difficulties attached to an offensive movement of from 150 to 180,000 men. They resolved upon taking the position of Bautzen and Hochkirch, already celebrated in the history of the seven years war; to unite all there reinforcements which they expected from the Vistula, and other points in their rear, to add to that position every thing for which art could furnish the means and there run the chance of a fresh battle, of which all the probabilities appear to be in their favour.

The Duke of Tarente, commanding the 11th corps, left Bischofswerda on the 15th, on the evening of which day, he found himself within cannon-shot of Bautzen, where he found all the enemy. He took a position.

From this moment the French army marched upon the camp at Bautzen.

The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th; he slept at Harla, and on the 19th, at ten in the morning, arrived before Bautzen. He employed all the day in reconnoitring the enemy's positions. We learned that the Russian corps of Barclay de Tolly, Langeron, and Sass, and Kleist's Prussian corps, had rejoined the combined army, and that its force might be estimated at from 150 to 160,000 men.

On the 19th, in the evening, the enemy's position was as follows:—his left was supported by mountains, covered with woods, and perpendicular to the course of the Sprie, nearly a league from Bautzen. Bautzen contained his centre—this town had been intrenched and covered by redoubts. The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Sprie, from the side of the village of Nemsehet; all his front was covered by the Sprie; this very strong position was but a first position.

We distinctly perceived, at 3000 toises distance in the rear, the ground newly dug up, and works which marked their second position. The left was still supported by the same mountains at 2000 toises in the rear of those of the first position, and considerably in advance of the village of Hochkirch. The centre leaned upon three intrenched villages, where so many works had been erected, that they might have been considered as strong places. A marshy and difficult ground covered three-quarters of the centre. Lastly, their right leaned in rear of the first position, upon villages and a rising ground, likewise intrenched.

The enemy's front, either in the first or second position, extended a league and a half. After this reconnoissance, it was easy to conceive how, notwithstanding a lost battle, like that of Lutzen, and eight days retreating, the enemy could still have hopes in the chances of fortune. According to the expression of a Russian Officer, who was

Campaign in Germany.

asked what they intended to do—"We neither wish to advance nor retire." "You are masters of the first point," replied a French Officer, "and the event, in a few days, will prove whether you are masters of the other." The head-quarters of the two Sovereigns were in the village of Natchen.

On the 19th the position of the French army was as follows:—Upon the right was the Duke of Reggio, leaning upon the mountains to the left of the Sprie, and separated from the left of the enemy by the valley. The Duke of Tarento was before Bautzen on horseback, upon the Dresden road. The Duke of Ragusa was upon the left of Bautzen, opposite the village of Niemenschütz.—General Bertrand was upon the left of the Duke of Ragusa, leaning upon a windmill and a wood, and appearing to intend debouching from Jaselets upon the enemy's right.

The Prince of Moskwa, General Lauriston, and General Regnier, were at Hoyerswerda, out of the line, and in the rear of our left.

The enemy having learnt that a considerable corps was to arrive by the road of Hoyerswerda, was doubtful that it was the Emperor's intention to turn their position by the right, to alter the field of battle, and to cause all his intrenchments to fall, which had been erected with so much pains, and the objects of such great trouble. Not being yet informed of Gen. Lauriston's arrival, he did not suppose that this column could consist of more than 16 or 20,000 men. On the 19th, he therefore detached against them, at four o'clock in the morning, General York with 12,000 Prussians, and General Barclay de Tolly with 18,000 Russians.

The Russians posted themselves at the village of Klix, and the Prussians at the village of Weissig.

Count Bertrand had, in the mean time, sent General Perin, with the Italian division, to Koenigswerda, to keep up our communication with the detached corps. Being arrived there at noon, General Perin made bad dispositions. He did not cause the neighbouring forest to be properly reconnoitred, he placed his posts badly, and at four o'clock he was assailed by a *hourra!* which threw some battalions into disorder. He lost 600 men, among whom was Gen. Balathier of the Italian brigade wounded, two cannon, and three caissons; but the division having taken to their arms, kept themselves to the wood, and faced against the enemy.

The Count De Valmy having arrived with the cavalry, put himself at the head of the Italian division, and retook the village of Koenigswartha. At this very moment, the corps under Count Lauriston, which marched at the head of the Prince of Moskwa, to turn the enemy's position, and had departed from Hoyerswerda, arrived on Weissig. The battle commenced, and the corps of General York would have been destroyed, had it not been for the circumstance of the troops having to pass a defile by which means they could come up only in succession.

After a battle of three hours, the village of Weissig was carried, and D'York's corps being overthrown, was driven to the other bank of the Sprie.

The battle of Weissig was, in itself, an important event. A detailed report will shortly make known the particulars concerning it.

On the 19th, Count Lauriston therefore remained in the position of Weissig; the Prince of Moskwa at Markersdorff; and Count Regnier at the distance of a league in the rear. The right of the enemy's position was evidently in disorder. On the 20th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor went to the heights in the rear of Bautzen. He gave orders to the Duke of Reggio to pass the Sprie and attack the mountains which supported the enemy's left; to the Duke of Tarento, to throw a bridge, *en chevaux*, over the Sprie, between Bautzen and the mountains; to the Duke of Ragusa, to throw another bridge, *en chevaux*, across the Sprie, in the turn which that river takes to the left, at half a league from Bautzen; to the Duke of Dalmatia, to whom his Majesty had given the command in chief of the centre,

Campaign in Germany.

to pass the Sprie and disturb the enemy's right; and finally, to the Prince of Moskwa, under whose orders were the third corps, General Lauriston and General Regnier, to push forward on Klin, to pass the Sprie, and turn the enemy's right, and to carry his head-quarters from Wristchen to Weissenberg.

At noon the cannonade commenced. The Duke of Tarento had no occasion to throw his bridge of Chevalets across the river, as he found a stone bridge before him, over which he forced his passage. The Duke of Ragusa threw his bridge across, and the whole of his corps passed over to the other bank of the Sprie.—After six hours brisk cannonade, and several charges by the enemy without success, General Compans caused Bautzen to be occupied; Gen. Bonnet occupied the village of Nudkayn, and by a running charge took a plain, which rendered himself master of the whole centre of the enemy's position. The Duke of Reggio got possession of the heights, and at seven o'clock in the evening, the enemy was driven back on his second position. General Bertrand passed one of the arms of the Sprie, but the enemy kept the heights which supported his right, and by this means maintained himself between the Prince of Moskwa's corps and our army.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Emperor entered Bautzen, and was received by the inhabitants, and the constituted authorities, with sentiments due from allies who were happy in finding themselves delivered from Stein, from Kotzebue, and the Cossacks. This day, which were it single, might be called the battle of Bautzen, was merely the prelude to the battle of Wurtschen. However, the enemy began to comprehend the possibility of being forced in his position. His hopes were no longer the same; and he must from this moment have had the presage of his defeat. Already were all his dispositions changed. The fate of the battle was no longer to be decided behind his intrenchments.—His immense works and 300 redoubts became useless. The right of his position which was opposed to the four corps became his centre, and he was obliged to offer his right, which formed a good part of his army, to oppose the Prince of Moskwa, in a place which he had not studied, and which he believed beyond his position.

On the 21st, at five in the morning, the Emperor marched towards the heights, three quarters of a league in advance of Bautzen.

The Duke of Reggio sustained a lively fire of musketry towards the heights, which defended the enemy's left. The Russians, who felt the importance of this position, had placed a strong part of their army, in order that their left should not be turned. The Emperor ordered the Dukes of Reggio and Tarento to keep up this combat, to prevent the enemy's left from disengaging itself, and to hide from him the real attack, the result of which could not be felt before noon or one o'clock. At eleven o'clock the Duke of Ragusa advanced 1,000 toises from his position, and engaged in a dreadful cannonade before all the enemy's redoubts and intrenchments.

The guard and the reserve of the army, concealed by rising ground, had easy debouches to advance by the left or right, according as the vicissitudes of the day might require. The enemy was thus held in uncertainty respecting the real point of attack.

During this time the Prince of Moskwa overthrew the enemy, at the village of Klix, passed the Sprie and led fighting what he had before him to the village of Prulitz. At ten o'clock he carried the village, but the enemy's reserve having advanced to cover the head-quarters, Prince Moskwa was driven back, and lost the village of Prulitz. The Duke of Dalmatia began to *debouch* an hour after noon. The enemy, who comprehending all the danger with which he was threatened by the direction the battle had taken, knew that the only means of advantageously supporting the battle against the Prince of Moskwa, was to prevent us from

Campaign in Germany.

debouching. He endeavoured to oppose the Duke of Dalmatia's attack. The moment for deciding the battle had then arrived. The Emperor, by a movement to the left, in 20 minutes, marched with the guards, Gen. Latour Maubourg's four divisions, and a great quantity of artillery upon the right flank of the enemy's position, which had become the centre of the Russian army. Morand's and the Wittemberg division carried the rising ground which the enemy had made his point d'appui.

Gen. Devaux established a battery, the fire of which he directed upon the masses which attempted to take the position. Generals Dulaulay and Drouet, with 60 pieces of reserve, advanced. Lastly, the Duke of Treviso, with the divisions Dumontier, Drouet, and Barrois, of the young guard, took the road to the Inn of Klein Baschwitz, crossing the road from Wristchen to Bautzen.

The enemy was obliged to uncover his right, to prepare for this new attack. The Prince of Moskwa took advantage of it by advancing in front; he took the village of Prelsig, and having come up with the enemy's army, marched on to Wurtchen.

It was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest incertitude of success, that a heavy firing was heard along a line of three leagues, and announced to the Emperor that the battle was won.

The enemy finding that his right was turned, began to retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight. At seven o'clock in the evening the Prince of Moskwa and General Lauriston arrived at Wurtchen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make an inverse movement to that which the Guard had made, occupied all the intrenched villages, and all the redoubts, which the enemy were obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirch, and thus took the whole of the enemy's left in flank, which then fell into an unavoidable route. The Duke of Tarento, on his side, briskly pushed the left wing, and did it considerable mischief.

The Emperor slept on the road in the midst of his Guards, at the Inn of Little Baschwitz. Then the enemy being forced from all his positions, left the field of battle in our power, covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousands of prisoners.

On the 22d, at four o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself in motion. The enemy had fled the whole night, by all the roads, and in every direction. We had not found his first posts until past Weissenberg; he did not offer to make any resistance, until he had gained the heights in the rear of Ruckeback. The enemy had not seen our cavalry.

Gen. Lefebure Desnouelles, at the head of 1500 horse of the Polish lancers, and the Red lancers of the Guards, charged and overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plain of Reitenbach.

The enemy believing that these were alone, caused a division of their cavalry to advance, and several divisions were successively engaged. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon Cuirassiers, arrived to their assistance, and several charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished to find 15 or 16,000 cavalry before him, whilst he believed us to be unsupplied with any, retired in disorder.

The Red Lancers of the guards are for a great part composed of the volunteers of Paris and its neighbourhood. General Lefebure Desnouelles, and General Colbert, their Colonel, bestow the greatest eulogium on them. In this affair of cavalry General Bruyere, of the light cavalry, and an officer of the highest distinction, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball.

General Regnier, with the Saxon corps, gained the heights behind Reitenbach, and pursued the enemy as far as the village of Hottendorf. Night overtook us at a league from Goerlitz, although the day had been extremely long. We finding our-

Campaign in Germany.

selves now at the distance of eight leagues from the field of battle, and that the troops had undergone so much fatigue, (the French army was to have slept at Goerlitz, but the enemy having placed a corps of their rear guard on the heights in front, and as it would have required half an hour more day-light to turn his left,) the Emperor ordered the army to take a position.

In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wirtemberg General Franguement, and General Lorenaz, were wounded. Our loss on these days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 men, killed and wounded.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the day of the 22d, the Great Marshal Duke De Frioul, being on a small eminence, along with the Duke De Treviso and General Kirgener, all three with their feet on the ground, and at a sufficient distance from the fire, one of the last balls fired by the enemy struck down close to the Duke of Treviso, tore the lower part of the Great Marshal, and killed General Kirgener on the spot.

The Duke of Frioul immediately felt that he was mortally wounded, and expired twelve hours after. As soon as the posts were placed, and that the army had taken its bivouacques, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly master of himself, and shewing the greatest *sang froid*.—The Duke offered his hand to the Emperor who pressed it to his lips. "My whole life," said he to him, "has been consecrated to your service, nor do I regret its loss, but for the use it still might have been of to you!" "Duroc!" cried the Emperor, "there is a life to come, it is there you are going to wait for me, and where we shall one day meet again!" "Yes, Sire! but that will not be these thirty years, when you *will have triumphed over your enemies, and realised all the hopes of your country. I have lived an honest man—I have nothing to reproach myself with. I leave a daughter behind me—your Majesty will fulfil the place of a father to her.* The Emperor, grasping the right hand of the great Marshal, remained for a quarter of an hour, with his head reclined on his right hand, in deep silence. The great Marshal was the first who broke this silence—*Ah, Sire,*" cried he, "*go away, this sight gives you pain.*" The Emperor, supporting himself on the Duke of Dalmatia and the great Master of the Horse, quitted the Duke of Frioul without being able to say more than these words—"Farewell then, my friend!"—His Majesty returned to his tent, nor would he receive any person the whole of that night.

On the 23d, at nine o'clock in the morning, General Regnier entered Goerlitz. Bridges were thrown over the Niess, and the army crossed that river.

On the 23d, in the evening the Duke of Belluno was near Botzenburg. Count Lauriston had his head-quarters at Hochkirch: Count Regnier before Trothen-dorf, on the road of Lauban; and Count Bertrand in the rear of the same village; the Duke of Tarento at Schoenberg, and the Emperor was at Goetlitz.

A flag of truce sent by the enemy, brought several letters, from which it is believed that he wishes to negotiate for an armistice.

The enemy's army has retired by the road of Banzlau and Lauban, into Silesia. All Saxony is delivered from her enemies, and by to-morrow, the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia. The enemy has burnt a great quantity of his baggage, blown up a number of parks, and distributed through the villages a great many wounded. Those whom he was able to take away in carriages had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants state their numbers at upwards of 18,000, and more than 10,000 remain in our power. The town of Goerlitz, which contains 8 or 10,000 inhabitants, has received the French as their liberators.

The city of Dresden and the Saxon ministry have shewn the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never had a greater abundance of every thing. Although great quantities of ammunition have been consumed, yet the workmen of

Campaign in Germany.

Torgau and Dresden, and the convoys which arrive through the attention of Gen. Sobur, keep our artillery well provided. We have received intelligence from Glogaw, Custrin, and Stettin, that these places are in good condition. This recital of the battle of Wurtchen can only be considered as a sketch. The General Etat-Major will collect the reports, which will point out such officers, soldiers, and corps as have distinguished themselves. In the small combat of the 22d, at Reitenbach, we ascertained that our young cavalry is superior to that of the enemy in equal numbers. We could not take any colours, as the enemy always carries them off the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon, the enemy having blown up his parks and caissons; and besides, the Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve till it is of sufficient numbers, and wishes to spare it.

(A.) PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BAUTZEN.

Berlin, May 25.—The following letter, from an eye-witness, of the battle of the 20th and 21st instant, has been imparted to us, till further official details:—

“ On the 20th, at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen; but his efforts, although they were directed against single points, with a great superiority of force, were of no effect; and the united army remained in their position during the night from the 20th to the 21st. On that day, at four *a. m.* the battle commenced on our left wing with great spirit; but the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint. General Miloradovitch, under whom General Emanuel commanded the light troops, had the command of the left wing, under the Duke of Wurttemberg.—Some while afterwards the battle commenced with still greater impetuosity towards the centre, where the artillery in particular had great effect, and all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. General Lauriston's corps now appeared, and endeavoured to turn our right wing, but was detained by General Barclay de Tolly, who was posted at Gottamilde to observe the enemy, till General Kleist's corps, and Klux and Roeder's brigades, fell on the rear of the enemy, and by a close cartridge fire, caused great destruction, and forced him to retreat. But by detaching these brigades, General Blucher's position at the heights of Kreckwitz was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with great superiority, before it could receive any support. General Blucher therefore found himself obliged to fall back upon a position a small distance in his rear, in order to join General Yorck, who formed his reserve.

“ Meanwhile, to counteract this disadvantage, our left wing moved considerably forward, and took some cannon and prisoners from the enemy. The intended purpose was thereby attained, and the enemy was deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The Allied Army took up a position in the greatest order, and ready for battle, near Weissenberg, at a small distance from the field of battle. We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, except a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artillery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wurtembergers, who were to have stormed a battery at Kreckwitz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops. We cannot yet state the amount of the loss on our side, or that of the enemy; but the enemy's loss has been in the proportion of three to one more than our's, as the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the valour of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all his attacks. Our reserves of the centre and the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian troops and their artillery, were not engaged, and their strength must be reserved for more important services. Since the report we gave from the head-quarters at Wurtchen,

Campaign in Germany.

of the 18th of May, we have received the following farther intelligence from thence :—" On the 18th, General Howaiski again took prisoners another company of the Dutch lancers of the guards, 94 men strong; and in a reconnoissance with General Miloradovitch in the afternoon, we took 132 prisoners, and caused the enemy a loss of 100 men in killed and wounded. Deserters are likewise daily coming in from the enemy, and the loss he suffers by this petty warfare is very considerable.

(B.)—PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WURCHAU.

This moment we have received the following intelligence from our grand army :—

" *Wurchau, near Bautzen, May 20.*—The accounts respecting the enemy for some days past coincided in reporting that Lauriston's corps, about 12,000 strong, was in motion against our right flank, by making a large circle by the Luckau and Hoyerswerda road, and that it was followed at the distance of a day's march by Marshal Ney, with a force of 18,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against Gen. Lauriston, engage, and defeat him before supports could reach him. General Barclay de Tolly received directions for this purpose, and he accordingly, in the afternoon of the 19th, made a brisk movement forward to Konigswartha, whilst General Yorck marched through Weissig to join Gen. Barclay's corps. The Russians fell in with the enemy at Konigswartha, and after a severe battle forced the town with the bayonet, took 10 cannons, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile Gen. Yorck had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared, that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops, though much inferior in numbers, sustained this glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible to attain the proposed end of driving Gen. Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field.

" This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Generals Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the 10 pieces of artillery taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a General of Division and a General of Brigade, and the total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men."

Berlin, May 22.—An official report from Gerbersdorf, between Goetzen and Dahme, dated the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, states as follows :—" The enemy had taken his position between Luckau and Dahme, and pushed his patrols to Dahmsdorff. The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg; but the arrival of the Russian corps, and the approach of Bulow and Borstel's corps, have frustrated their designs. Two days ago, the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme; and to-day he suddenly broke up, directing his march towards Upper Lusatia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patrols being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the Grand Army. The corps of Generals Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian General Harpe, which are collected near to Boreuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position before Wittenberg.

" Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and, indeed, it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. That the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was at first dreaded, that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assemblage of the Landsturm of the circles

Campaign in Germany.

of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

Berlin, May 24—The following Proclamation has appeared here:—

In the present high state of expectation in the public for intelligence from the Army, we have to communicate to them the following extract from an official statement just received:—

"*Wurchen, 21st May, half-past 3 o'clock, morning*.—Yesterday forenoon about 12 o'clock, the enemy attacked Gen. Kleist on the heights, in front of Kreckwitz. The battle soon became general along the whole first line of the army, from Bautzen to the defiles of Lower Gurka. It continued in this manner until night, without the enemy having been able to succeed in forcing us from our positions, although he at first attempted, by superiority of force, to drive back our right, and afterwards our left wing. General Kleist's weak detachment fought the whole day in the van of the army, against an enemy far superior in numbers, until night had come on, when a column of Blücher's corps advanced to cover it. The battle will be recommenced to-day: half of the troops were not in the fire yesterday. Both our troops and the Russians are full of courage, and burning with impatience to beat the enemy. So soon as we receive farther particulars of these victorious events, we shall communicate them to the public without delay.—Berlin, the 23d of May, 1813.—Royal Military Government, appointed for the country between the Elbe and the Oder.
(Signed) "L'ESTOCQ. SACK."

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 4—The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 27th in the evening:—

On the 26th instant, General Count Lauriston's head-quarters were in Hanau. A battalion of General Maison was unexpectedly charged at 5 in the evening by 3,000 horse, and obliged to fall back upon a village. It lost two cannon, and three caissons, which were under its guard. The division took to arms; the enemy endeavoured to charge the 153d regiment, but he was driven from the field of battle, which he left covered with his dead. Among the killed was the Colonel, and about a dozen officers of the body guard, the decorations of which they wore.

On the 27th the Emperor's head-quarters were at Leignitz, where the young and old guards were, and Generals Lauriston and Regnier's corps. The Prince of Moskwa's corps was at Hanau; that of the Duke of Belluno manœuvred upon Glogau. The Duke of Tarentum was at Goldberg. The Duke of Ragusa and Count Bertrand were upon the road from Goldberg to Leignitz.

It appears that all the enemy's army has taken the road of Jauer and Schweidnitz.

A good number of wounded have been collected. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded.

Leignitz is a very pretty town. The authorities had left it by express orders, which has caused much discontent among the inhabitants and peasantry of the Circle. Count Daru has, in consequence, been charged to form new Magistrates.

All the people who belonged to the Court, and all the nobility who evacuated Berlin, retired to Breslaw; now they are evacuating Breslaw, and a part retiring into Bohemia.

The intercepted letters speak of nothing but the consternation of the enemy, and of the enormous losses he experienced at the Battle of Wurchen.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated the 29th, in the morning:—

Campaign in Germany.

The Duke of Belluno was marching upon Glogau; General Sebastiani met, near Sprottau, an enemy's convoy, charged it, took 22 pieces of cannon, 60 caissons, and 500 prisoners.

The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the evening of the 28th, at Jauer, driving the enemy's rear-guard, whose position he had turned, upon that point. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand had arrived on the heights above that town.

On the 29th, at break of day, the Prince of Moskwa, with Count Lauriston and General Reynier's corps, had marched upon Neumark: thus our advanced guard is within seven leagues of Breslaw.

On the 29th, at ten in the morning, Count Schouvaloff, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and General Kleist, a Prussian General of Division, presented themselves at the advanced posts. The Duke of Vicenze went to negotiate (*parlementer*) with them. It is believed that this interview is relative to the negotiation of an armistice.

We have accounts from our fortresses all of which are in the best situation.

The works which defended the field of battle of Wurtchen are very considerable, the enemy had therefore, the greatest confidence in these intrenchments. An idea of them may be formed, when it is known that they were the labour of 10,000 workmen during three months, for the Russians have been labouring on this position, which they considered unattackable, since the month of February.

It appears that General Wittgenstein has given up the command of the combined army: it is General Barclay de Tolly who commands it.

The army is here in the finest country possible. Silesia is a continued garden, in which the army finds the greatest abundance of every thing.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

PARIS, JUNE 4.—A letter dated the 30th of May, announces that Hamburgh is in our power.

Letters from Copenhagen state, that the Prince Royal has set out for Norway, in order to put himself at the head of the army destined to defend that country in case of attack.

LEIPZIG, MAY 28.—Marshal the Duke of Reggio's corps has been detached from the grand army, to march directly upon Berlin, so that it is probable we shall learn almost at the same time, that the French armies occupy Berlin and Breslaw, the two principal towns of the Prussian monarchy. The Prussians, who had a moment's enthusiasm, are now discouraged by defeats, which no future advantages can balance.

The Polish and Saxon troops which are returning from the environs of Cracow, have already passed the circle of Znaim, in Moravia: they will quickly join the conquerors, who still advance, in consequence of which they will be spared part of that journey they would otherwise have had to make.

Several Saxon regiments are forming; it is to be presumed, that our corps d'armee will be more numerous in this campaign than the preceding one.

[This paper contains a long uninteresting dispatch from General Baron Foy, relative to the taking of Gastro Urdeale, the main facts of which are already before the public.]

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, JUNE 1.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the Armies, on the evening of the 25th —

The Prince of Moskwa having under his orders Generals Lauriston and Regnier's corps, forced on the 24th the passage of the Neiss; and on the 25th in the morn-

Campaign in Germany.

ing, that of the Queiss, and had arrived at Buntzlau. General Lauriston had his head-quarters half-way between Buntzlau and Hanau. The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 25th, at Buntzlau.—The Duke of Belluno's were at Wehrau, on the Queiss.

General Bertrand, on the 24th, entered Lauban, and on the 25th pursued the enemy. The Duke of Tarentum, after having passed the Queiss, had a combat with the enemy's rear-guard. The enemy, encumbered with waggons loaded with sick and baggage, wished to make a stand. The Duke of Tarentum had his three divisions engaged. The battle was lively. The enemy suffered much. The Duke of Tarentum had, on the 25th, his head-quarters at Slicklight. The Duke of Ragusa was at Ottendorf. The Duke of Reggio had left Bautzen, marching upon Berlin by the Luckau road.

Our advanced posts were but one march from Glogau.

It was at Buntzlau that the Russian General Kutusoff died, six weeks ago. Our armies have not found in this country any enthusiasm. The Landwehr and Land-sturm only exist in the journals, at least in this country; and the inhabitants are very far from adhering to the advice of the Russians, of burning their houses and desolating their country. General Durosnel has remained in quality of Governor of Dresden. He commands all the troops and French garrisons in Saxony. Several French corps are marching upon Berlin; where it appears they are removing, and have for some days expected to see the army arrive.

In the name of the Emperor.

THE EMPRESS QUEEN AND REGENT, TO THE BISHOP OF—.

"M. Bishop of —. The victory of Wurtchen, in Lusace, where his Majesty the Emperor, our very dear and well-beloved husband commanding in person his armies, has defeated the Russian and Prussian armies, commanded by their Sovereigns, notwithstanding their intrenchments, with which they were covered; the happiness which he has had of re-establishing in his capital, his Ally the King of Saxony, and of delivering all his kingdom; the thanksgivings which Germany renders to the God of Arms for being delivered, by the assistance which he has given to its august protector, from the spirit of anarchy, with which the enemy had enveloped the cause, a spirit so contrary to the spirit of our religion, and to the precepts of God, induces me to write you this letter, in order that as soon as you shall have received it, you may concert with those whom it is proper, to call our people to the churches, and to address God with the prayers you think most fit, in these great circumstances. This letter having no other end, we pray God may have you in his holy keeping.

"Given in our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 30th of May, 1813.

"MARIA LOUISA."

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, JUNE 9.—Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 2d of June:—

The head-quarters of the Emperor were still at Neumarkt; those of the Prince of Moskwa at Lissa. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand were between Janer and Striegau; the Duke of Ragusa at the village of Eisendorf; the 3d corps, at the village of Tetersdorf; the Duke of Belluno between Glogau and Leignitz.

Count Bubna had arrived at Leignitz, and had conferences with the Duke of Bassano.

General Lauriston entered Breslau at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of June.

Campaign in Germany.

A Prussian corps from 6 to 7000 men, which covered that town, by defending the passage of the Lobe, were driven to the village of Neukirchen.

The Burgomaster and four Deputies from the town of Breslau, were presented to the Emperor at Neumarkt, the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty told them, that they might assure the inhabitants he pardoned every thing they might have done, to second the spirit of anarchy which the Steins and the Scharnhorsts wished to excite. The town is perfectly tranquil, and all the inhabitants remain in it.

Breslau offers very great resources.

The Duke of Vicenza, and the Russian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Count Schouvaloff and General Kleist, exchanged their full powers, and neutralized the village of Peicherwitz. Forty infantry, and 20 cavalry, furnished by the French Army, and the same number of men furnished by the Allied army, respectively occupy the two entrances of the village.

On the 2d, in the morning, the Plenipotentiaries had a conference to fix the line, which, during the Armistice, should determine the position of the two armies. In the mean time, orders have been given from both head-quarters, that no hostilities should take place. Thus, since the 1st of June, at 2 in the afternoon, there have been no hostilities committed on either side.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the Armies on the 3d of June :—

The suspension of arms still continues. The respective Plenipotentiaries continue their negotiations for the Armistice. General Lauriston has seized, upon the Oder, more than 60 vessels, laden with meal, wine, and warlike ammunition, destined for the Army which besieged Glogau : all these provisions have been forwarded to that fortress.

Our advanced posts are half way to Breig.

General Hogendorf has been named Governor of Breslau. The greatest order reigns in that town. The inhabitants appear very much discontented, and even indignant, at the dispositions made relative to the Landsturm ; they attribute these dispositions to General Scharnhorst, who passes for an anarchical jacobin. He was wounded at the battle of Lutzen.

The Prussian Princesses, who hastily withdrew from Berlin, to take refuge at Breslau, have left the latter town, to seek shelter still farther.

The Duke of Bassano has gone to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kass, Minister from Denmark.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the evening of the 4th :—

The Armistice was signed on the 4th, at two in the afternoon : the following are the articles :—

His Majesty the Emperor set out on the 5th, at break of day, to proceed to Leignitz. It is thought, that while the Armistice lasts, his Majesty will spend part of his time at Glogau, and the greater part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his States. Glogau is provisioned for a year.

ARMISTICE.

To-day, June 4, (23d May), the Plenipotentiaries, named by the Belligerent Powers,—the Duke of Vicenza, Grand Ecuyer of France, General of Division, &c. &c. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by his Majesty the Emperor of the French,

Campaign in Germany.

&c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c. &c. :—Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant-General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. and Lieut.-General Kleist, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Excellency the General of Infantry, Barclay de Tolly, General-in-Chief of the Combined Armies; after having each exchanged their full powers, at Gebersdorff, the 1st June (30th May), and signed a suspension of arms for 36 hours, at the village of Pleiwitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, to continue the negotiations for an Armistice, proper to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops, no matter on what point they are, have agreed upon the articles following :—

Art. 1.—Hostilities shall cease upon all points upon the notification of the present Armistice.

2. The Armistice shall last to the 8th (30th) of July inclusive. Hostilities shall not commence without giving six days notice.

3. Hostilities shall not consequently re-commence till six days after the denunciation of the Armistice at the respective head-quarters.

4. The line of demarkation between the Belligerent armies is fixed as follows :—
In Silesia—The line of demarkation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Dittersback, Gaffendorff, Landshut; follow the Bober to Roderstadt; pass from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striegau, follow the Strieganerasser to Gauth, and join the Oder by passing through Bettlern, Olfaschin, and Althoff. The combined army shall be at liberty to occupy the towas of Landshut, Rudelstadt, Bolkenhayn, Striegau, and Gauth, as well as their suburbs. The line of the French army, also setting out from the frontier which touches Bohemia, shall pass through Serffershauf, Alt Ramnitz, follow the course of the small river which falls into the Bober, not far from Bertelsdorf; afterwards from the Bober to Lahn. From thence to Neukiek upon the Katzbach, by the most direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder.

The towns of Parchwitz, Leignitz, Goldberg, and Lahn, no matter on what side the river they are situated, may, as well as their suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

All the territory between the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by the Landsturm. This disposition consequently applies to the town of Breslau.

From the mouth of the Katzbach, the line of demarkation shall follow the course of the Oder to the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, and join the Elbe in passing the Oder, not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontiers of Prussia, so that all Saxony, the country of Dessau, and the small States surrounding the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered as neutral, and shall not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe, to its mouth, fixes and determines the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned.

The French army shall remain in possession of the Isles; of every thing which it occupied in the 32d military division on the 27th May (8th June), at midnight.

If Hamburg is only besieged, that town shall be treated like other besieged towns. All the articles of the present Armistice, which are relative to them, are applicable to it.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the epoch of the 27th of May, (June 8,) at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division, that of the

Campaign in Germany.

demarkation of the Armistice, with the military alterations which the respective Commandants shall judge necessary. These alterations shall be made in concert with an Officer of the Staff of each army, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

5. The fortresses of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamose, Stettin, and Custrin, shall be re-victualled every five days, according to the force of their garrisons, through the care of the Commanders of the blockading troops.

A Commissary, appointed by the Commandant of each place, shall be with one of the besieging troops, to see that the stipulated provisions are exactly supplied.

6. During the time of the Armistice, every fortress shall have beyond its walls an extent of a French league. This ground shall be neutral. Magdeburgh will, consequently, have its frontier a league upon the right bank of the Elbe.

7. A French officer shall be sent into each of the besieged places, to inform the Commandant of the conclusion of the Armistice, and of its re-victualling. A Russian or Prussian officer shall accompany him during the journey, both going and coming.

8. Commissaries named on both sides in each place, shall fix the price of the provisions furnished. This account settled at the end of every month, by the Commissioners charged with maintaining the Armistice, shall be paid at the headquarters, by the Paymaster-General of the army.

9. Officers of the Staff shall be appointed on either side, to regulate, in concert, the general line of demarkation, respecting points which shall not be determined by running water, and respecting which there may arise any difficulty.

10. All the movements of the troops shall be so regulated that each army shall occupy its new line on the 12th of June (31st May.)

All the corps, or parts of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall return into Prussia.

11. Officers of the French and Combined Armies shall be dispatched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, and make the Armistice known.

The respective Commanders-in-Chief shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

12. On both sides two Commissioners, General Officers, shall be appointed to watch over the stipulations of the present Armistice. They shall remain in the line of neutrality at Neumarkt, to decide upon such disputes as may occur.

These Commissioners shall proceed there within 24 hours, in order to expedite Officers and orders that may be sent in consequence of the present Armistice. Done, &c.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 12.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 6th of June:—

The Emperor's head-quarters were on the 6th at Leignitz. The Prince of Moskwa was still at Breslau. The Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of Russia for the execution of the Treaty, are Count Schouwalof, Lieutenant-General, Aide-de-camp-General to the Emperor, and M. de Koutowsof, the Emperor's Aide-de-camp-General. Those named on the part of France are the General of Division Count Dumoutier, commanding a division of the Guard, and the General of Brigade Flahault, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. These Commissioners are at Neumarkt. The Duke of Treviso, with the young Guard, had his head-quarters at Glogau. The old Guard is returning to Dresden, where it is supposed the Emperor is going to establish his head-quarters. The different corps d'armee are marching to form camps in the different positions of Coldberg, Loewenberg, Buntzlau, Leignitz, Spoleau, Logau, &c. The Polish corps of Prince Poniatowski, which crossed Bohemia, is expected at Zettau on the 10th of June.—(*Montieur, June 13.*)

Campaign in Germany.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 13.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 7th:—

His Majesty's head-quarters were at Buntzlau. All the corps d'armee were in march for their cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats which descended from Breslau to Glogau, laden with artillery, tools, meal, and articles of every description, taken from the enemy. Hamburg was retaken on the 30th, by main force. The Prince of Eckmuhl especially praises the conduct of General Vandamme. Hamburg was lost the last campaign by the pusillanimity of General St. Cyr; it was owing to the vigour displayed by General Vandamme, upon his arrival in the 32d military division, that the preservation of Bremen was owing, and the present retaking of Hamburg. Several hundred prisoners were made. Two or 300 pieces were found in the town, 80 of which were on the ramparts. Works had been constructed to place the town in a state of defence. Denmark acted with us; the Prince of Eckmuhl intended to march upon Lubeck. Thus the 32d military division, and all the territory of the Empire, is delivered from the enemy. Orders have been given to make Hamburg a strong place: it is surrounded by a bastioned rampart, having a large fosse full of water, and can in part be covered by inundations. The works are so constructed, that at all times the communication with Haarbours can be maintained by the Isles. The Emperor has ordered another fortress to be constructed upon the Elbe, at the mouth of the Havel. Konigstein, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdebourg, the fortress of the Havel, and Hamburg, will complete the defence of the line of the Elbe. The Dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick, Princes of the House of England, arrived in time at Hamburg to give more eclat to the success of the French. Their journey was reduced to this,—they arrived and saved themselves. The last battalions of the Prince of Eckmuhl's five divisions, which are composed of the 72 battalions, and at their full complement, have set out from Wessel. Since the commencement of the campaign, the French army has delivered Saxony, conquered the half of Silesia, re-occupied the 32d division, confounded the hopes of our enemies.—(*Moniteur*, June 14.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 15.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the Armies on the 10th of June:—

"The Emperor arrived at four o'clock in the morning of the 10th at Dresden. The horse guards arrived there at noon. The foot guards were expected the following day, the 11th. The Emperor arrived there at the moment when he was least expected; he thus rendered useless the preparations made for his reception. At noon the King of Saxony went to see the Emperor, who lodges in the suburbs, in the fine house of Marcolini, where there is a grand suite of apartments on the ground floor, and an handsome park; the King's Palace, which the Emperor formerly inhabited, having no garden. At seven in the evening, the Emperor received M. De Kass, Minister of the Interior and of Justice, from the King of Denmark. A Danish brigade, the auxiliary division, placed under the Prince of Eckmuhl's orders, on the 2d June, took possession of Lubeck. The Prince of Moskwa, on the 10th, was at Breslau; the Duke of Treviso, at Glogau; the Duke of Belluno, at Grossen; the Duke of Reggio, upon the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, on the Berlin side. The armistice had every where been published. The troops were making preparations to place their barracks, and encamp in their respective positions, from Glogau and Leignitz, to the frontiers of Bohemia and Goerlitz."

General Orderly Book.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD AT BASSETTERRE, GUADALOUPE, FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT THOMAS HENRY, OF THE 8TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT, ON THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1812.

Horse-Guards, April 20th, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial held at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, on the 9th November, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 17th of the same Month, *Lieut. Thomas Henry*, of the 8th West India Regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges, viz.

- 1st. "For Conduct highly unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on the 24th July last, falsely certified upon his honour, in writing to his Commanding Officer, that he (*Lieutenant Henry*) had paid for all Necessaries or other Articles for which Soldiers are liable to be charged, whereas the Sum of Twenty-five Dollars, or thereabouts, remained unsettled for, on the 1st day of September last, for Articles furnished him by the merchants of Point-a-Petre for the use of the Company under his command, being in breach of the Articles of War."
- 2d. "For having in like manner falsely certified on his honour on the 24th day of July last, that the Arms of the Company entrusted to his command were in good repair, whereas many stand of the said Arms, were much in need of repair, being in breach of the Articles of War."
- 3d. "For leaving the Garrison at Point-a-Petre on or about the 15th August last, without previously settling with the Merchants of that Town for divers Articles purchased by him for the Company entrusted to his care, although the Accounts of the said Company had been charged accordingly, and his having besides received nearly the full amount of his Company's Abstract to the 24th August, 1812, Conduct highly unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, being in direct disobedience to His Majesty's Rules and Regulations, and of the Articles of War."
- 4th. "For disobedience of Orders and neglect of Duty in not having inserted or caused to be inserted in the Company's Orderly Book, the Brigade, Garrison, and Regimental Orders from the 24th of May to the 15th August, 1812."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

"The Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment has brought forward in his Defence, is of opinion as follows :

"With respect to the *First Charge* preferred against him, by the Prosecutor, *Lieutenant-Colonel Alen*, that the Prisoner *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment is *Guilty* of the same."

"In regard to the *Second Charge* the Court is of Opinion, that the same has not been proved"

"As to the *Third Charge*, the Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment is *Guilty* thereof."

"And respecting the *Fourth Charge*, the Court is of opinion, that the Brigade, Garrison, and Regimental Orders from the 24th day of May to the 15th day of August, 1812, have not been inserted or caused to be inserted, by the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment, in the Orderly Book of the

General Orderly-Book.

Company which he then commanded, but as he was during a great part of that period, labouring under severe indisposition, and as there was occasionally some difficulty in procuring the Adjutant's Orderly Book for that purpose, the Court doth therefore acquit the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of any criminality on that account."

"The Court having found the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment, *Guilty* of the *First* and *Third Charge* preferred against him, by the Prosecutor *Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Allen* of the 8th West India Regiment, the same being a breach of the Articles of War, it doth by virtue thereof adjudge that the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Thomas Henry* of the 8th West India Regiment, be cashiered."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander-in-Chief directs that the Charges preferred against *Lieutenant Thomas Henry*, together with the Finding and Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN CANADA, FOR THE TRIAL OF ENSIGN THOMAS F. GUNTER, OF THE CANADIAN FENCIBLES, ON THE 11TH NOVEMBER, 1812.

Horse Guards, 22d April, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial held at Chambly, in the District of Montreal, Canada, on the 11th and 12th November, 1812, *Ensign Thomas F. Gunter* of the Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For neglect of Duty in repeatedly absenting himself without leave from a detachment of the Canadian Fencibles in charge of Ordnance Stores, commanded by *Captain Pentz*, while on the March from Montreal to Kingston, between the 23rd and 27th September, 1812, but more particularly on or about the morning of the 26th, at which time he was so intoxicated as to be incapable of proceeding with the Detachment."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having heard and examined the Article of the Charge preferred against the Prisoner, *Ensign Thomas F. Gunter*, of the Regiment of Canadian Fencibles, and the Evidence adduced in support thereof, together with his Defence, is of opinion, that he is not *Guilty* of an intentional neglect of Duty in being absent from his Detachment on the 23rd and 24th of September last, and doth therefore acquit him of the same.—The Court is further of opinion that the said *Ensign Gunter* is *Guilty* of the neglect of Duty charged against him on the 26th of the said month, and of being so intoxicated on that day, as to be incapable of proceeding with the Detachment. The Court doth therefore for the same adjudge the said *Ensign Thomas F. Gunter* to be cashiered."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Charge preferred against *Ensign Thomas F. Gunter*, of the Canadian Fencible Infantry, together with the Sentence of the Court shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order-Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, *Adj. Gen.*

General Orderly Book.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD AT FORT ROYAL, MARTINIQUE, FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT JOHN M'QUARRIE, OF THE FIRST BATTALION 63RD REGIMENT, ON THE 16TH NOVEMBER, 1812.

Horse Guards, 24th April, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Fort Royal, Martinique, on the 16th November, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 19th of the same month, *Lieutenant John M'Quarrie* of the 1st Battalion of the 63rd Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st. "For Conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in appearing at the Church Parade of the Regiment on Sunday the 27th September, 1812, in a state of intoxication."

2d. "For Conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming the Character of an Officer, in being Drunk when for the duty of Orderly Subaltern of the Day on Sunday the 27th of September, 1812, having been named in Regimental Orders for the said duty the day before."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

"The Court having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the Evidence brought forward in support of the Prosecution, as well as that on the part of the Defence, is of opinion, with respect to the first Charge, that the Prisoner *Lieutenant John M'Quarrie* of the 1st Battalion 63rd Regiment is *Guilty* thereof.

"With respect to the second Charge, that he, the Prisoner, *Lieutenant John M'Quarrie*, of the 1st Battalion 63rd Regiment, is *Guilty* thereof, it being in breach of the Articles of War, and do therefore Sentence him, the Prisoner, *Lieutenant John M'Quarrie* of the 1st Battalion 63rd Regiment to be *Cashiered*."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander in Chief directs that the Charges preferred against *Lieutenant John M'Quarrie* of the 1st Battalion 63rd Regiment, together with the Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN CANADA, ON THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1812, FOR THE TRIAL OF ENSIGN DANIEL DUPRE, OF THE CANADIAN FENCIBLES.

Horse-Guards, April 26th, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Chambly, in the District of Montreal, Canada, on the 27th November, 1812, *Ensign Daniel Dupré* of the Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry was arranged upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

"For being so drunk on Guard, on or about the 25th November, 1812, at the Post at Chambly, as to be incapable of doing his duty."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :—

"The Court having heard and examined the information exhibited against the Prisoner, together with his Defence, is of opinion that *Ensign Daniel Dupré* is *Guilty* of the whole of the Article of Charge exhibited against him, and doth therefore adjudge him, the said *Ensign Daniel Dupré* to be *cashiered*."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander-in-Chief directs that the Charge preferred against *Ensign Daniel Dupré*, of the Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry, together with the Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

London Gazette for April 13.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

[The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 10, to TUESDAY, April 13, 1813.

(Continued from our last.)

5th Royal veteran bn. quarter-master D. Frazer, from half-pay of the 6th garrison bn., to be ensign, vice Field, deceased, dated April 8, 1813. 8th ditto, captain William Cresswell, from the 36th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Bisset, appointed to the 9th royal veteran battalion, dated April 8, 1813. 9th ditto, captain James Bisset, from the 8th royal veteran battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Shackerley, deceased, dated April 8, 1813. *Brevet*—major-general Henry Clinton to be lieutenant-general in the army serving in Spain and Portugal, dated April 8, 1813; Major-general the hon. sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. to be lieutenant-general on the Continent of Europe only, dated April 8, 1813. *Staff*—captain Richard Rochfort, from half-pay of the 9th foot, to be staff-captain at the army dépôt in the Isle of Wight, vice Bygrave, deceased, April 8, 1813.

Memorandum ensign W. Macdonald, of the 5th West India regiment of foot, is superseded, being absent without leave, dated April 8, 1813. The appointment of Robert Hamilton, gent. to be hospital-mate for general service, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d March last, has not taken place. Commissions signed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty—Edward Bethell Law, gent. to be Adjutant to the royal Glamorgan regiment of militia, dated April 12, 1813; Jackson Clarke, gent. to be adjutant to the Cotswold regiment of local militia, in the county of Gloucester, dated April 10, 1813.

Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln—Charles Tennyson, esq. to be deputy-lieutenant; William Barnard, esq. to be ditto; John Graft, esq. to be ditto.—Royal south Lincoln militia—Frederick Webb, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 29, 1813; William Law Lowe, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; Joshua John Moore, gent. to be ditto, dated March 31, 1813. Commissions in the 2d or Southwell regiment of local militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham—lieutenant Robert Jones to be captain, vice Jones, resigned, dated March 27, 1813; Thomas Ratten Atkins, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; Richard Webster, gent. to be ditto, vice Tomlinson, re-

The London Gazette for April 17.

signed, dated as above; Oakley Heathcote, gent. to be ditto, dated March 20, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Derby.—Derbyshire old militia—John Lambert, gent. to be lieutenant, dated February 10, 1813.—Beiper regiment of local militia—Major John Cressy Hall to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, dated February 8, 1813; major John Bell Crompton to be lieutenant-colonel, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, April 13, to SATURDAY, April 17

Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Oxford—2d or southern regiment of Oxfordshire local militia—Joseph Townsend, gent. to be ensign, dated August 21, 1812. 3d or Northern regiment—Robert Heming, gent. to be ensign, dated March 29, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk—1st Eastern regiment of local militia—captain John Thruston Mott to be major, vice Jertingham, resigned, dated March 21, 1813. 2d regiment—John Pillans, Gent. to be lieutenant, vice Howe, resigned, dated March 21, 1813; George Thomas Adams, gent. to be ditto, dated March 22, 1813; Stephen Mears, gent. to be ditto, dated March 23, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Cornwall—Sir Arscott Owvey Molesworth, bart. to be deputy lieutenant, dated March 6, 1812; John Gould, jun. esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Joseph Hosken, esq. to be ditto, dated as above. Royal Cornwall militia—William Semple, esq. to be captain by brevet, dated January 20, 1813; William Hurden, gent. to be first lieutenant, dated July 21, 1812; James Thompson, gent. to be ditto, dated September 3, 1812; James Messenger, gent. to be second lieutenant, dated July 21, 1812; William Allen, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George Fortescue, gent. to be ditto, dated January 7, 1813; Martin Richard, gent. to be ditto, dated January 8, 1813; James Walters, gent. to be ensign, dated May 11, 1812; John Woolcombe, gent. to be ditto, dated June 30, 1812; Charles Dallas, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 1st or East Cornwall regiment of local militia—Richard Sidley, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 6, 1812; James Messenger, gent. to be ditto, dated April 24, 1812. 2d or Roseland regiment—Edward Middlecoat, Gent. to lieutenant, dated May 18, 1812; Henry Hocking, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Williams, gent. to be ditto dated as above; Anthony Cock, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Snell, gent. to be ditto, dated July 13, 1812; John Harris, gent. to be ensign, dated May 18, 1812; Matthew O'Brien, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Samuel Downing, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Bond, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Hammill, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 4th or Mountsbay regiment—John Jones Pearce, esq. to be captain, by Brevet, dated May 26, 1812; William Berryman, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; John Cock, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Fleming, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; George Cock, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; Isaac Teague, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 5th or Pendennis artillery regiment—William Baker, esq. to be captain, dated November 5, 1812; Robert Williams, esq. to be ditto, dated February 8, 1813; Mark Rogers, esq. to be ditto, by brevet, dated May 10, 1812; William Wilmot Corfield, gent. to be first lieutenant, dated November 5, 1812; John Tresidder, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Spry, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Symonds, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; James Cornish, gent. to be ditto, dated February 8, 1813; Richard Thomas, jun.

London Gazette for April 17.

gent. to be second lieutenant, dated November 5, 1812; John Richards, jun. gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Merryfield, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Robert Williams Avery, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Mitchell, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Kendall, gent. to be ditto, dated February 8, 1813. Mountsbay volunteer infantry—John Boase, esq. to be major, dated July 30, 1811; Henry Grose, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Loyal Meneage volunteer cavalry—James Plomer, esq. to be captain, dated December 19, 1811; George Borlase, gent. to be lieutenant, dated May 21, 1812; William R. Hill, gent. to be cornet, dated January 10, 1812. Mountsbay volunteer artillery—Thomas Carvosoc, esq. to be major-commandant, dated December 16, 1812; Francis Hitchens, gent. to be first lieutenant, dated May 11, 1812; Thomas Deeble Smith, gent. to be second lieutenant, dated as above; J. M. Wotten, gent. to be ditto, dated December 16, 1812. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford—Southern regiment of local militia—Lieutenant James Eborall, to be captain, vice Bindley, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; ensign Thomas Bindley, to be lieutenant, vice Eborall, promoted, dated as above; ensign William Proudman, to be ditto, vice Roby, resigned, dated as above; William Holland, gent. to be ditto, vice Alexander, resigned, dated as above; Samuel Heath, gent. to be ditto, vice Buckerfield, resigned, dated as above. Central regiment—Lieutenant John Moore to be captain, dated April 10, 1813; John Barlow, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Francis Harrison Burgin, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; Charles Henry Collier, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Charles Wright, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Jackson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Hill, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Northern regiment—Charles Meigh, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 14 1813; Thomas Bagnall, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Commissions signed by his royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—William Jackson, gent. to be adjutant to the 2d Leeds regiment of local militia, dated February 10, 1813; William Thatcher, gent. to be ditto to the West Halifax ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey. 1st regiment of royal Surrey militia.—Ensign Henry Sackett to be lieutenant, vice Johnstone, resigned, dated March 22, 1813; Covert Randall, gent. to be ditto, vice Crofts, superseded, dated March 23, 1813; John Beale, gent. to be ditto, on a vacancy, dated March 24, 1813. 1st regiment of Surrey local militia.—George Clark, esq. to be captain, vice Norwood, resigned, dated April 8, 1813; ensign Augustus Manning to be lieutenant, vice Wordle, resigned, dated as above. 3d regiment.—Robert Clarke, esq. to be captain, dated March 12, 1813; Charles Harrison, gent. to be ensign, dated March 30, 1813; Samuel Barrett, gent. to be Surgeon, vice Taylor, resigned, dated April 7, 1813. 5th regiment.—William Henry Dawson, esq. to be captain, dated April 5, 1813; Thomas Smart, gent. to be surgeon, dated March 18, 1813.—*Errata in the Gazettes of the 10th and 13th instant.* 5th regiment of Surrey local militia. For John Riken, gent. to be lieutenant, read John Aiken, gent. to be lieutenant; for Thomas Riley, gent. to be ensign, read James Riley, gent. to be ensign; for Edward Bethell Law, gent. to be adjutant to the royal Glamorgan regiment of militia, read Edward Bedwell Law, gent. to be adjutant, &c.

London Gazette for April 20.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, April 17, to TUESDAY, April 20, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, April 19, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, Bart., dated head-quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813.—I HAVE the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches, addressed to his excellency the Marquess of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this army, and the different trifling affairs which we have had with the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10, 1813.—I HAD the honour, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the eastern coast of Spain. Since my letter of the 26th February, nothing of importance has occurred. On the 3d instant, when reconnoitring the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded. The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance; and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 6th instant, I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy effected their escape; had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the enemy in front drove him about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even had I wished, I could not have pressed them further. The country over which the enemy retired was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended. He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the allied army is inconsiderable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that trifling as these affairs have proved, they are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with peculiar pleasure I have noticed the state of Major-General Whittingham's divisions of the Spanish army.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Castalla, March 23, 1813.—In my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army. In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia. Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castalla on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente, Mogente, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship,

London Gazette for April 20.

there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss. In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men. In a reconnoitring party on the same day, conducted by Major-General Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light cavalry, Captain Waldron, and the grenadiers of the 2d, 27th, and Lieutenant M'Dougal, of the Adjutant-General's Department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on the enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators. We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners. Before I conclude this letter I beg to add, that, since I have been in co-operation with General Elio, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

Admiralty Office, April 20, 1813.—Letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted to this Office by Rear-Admiral Dixon, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq., by Lieutenant Chads, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Java*.—United States' Frigate *Constitution*, off St. Salvador, Dec. 31, 1812.—SIR,—IT is with deep regret that I write you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's ship *Java* is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate *Constitution*, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of His Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the morning of the 29th instant, at eight A. M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil), the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our lee bow. At fifty minutes past one P. M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past two, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gauge. At five minutes past three, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this the maintop-mast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them. At half past three our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our mizen-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings,

London Gazette for April 20.

both ships continued engaged in this manner till thirty-five minutes past four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main-yard remaining aloft, the main-tack was got forward in hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect: the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manoeuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their Lordships and the country will think have bravely defended His Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of, a little after six, by the American frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country. It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Hevringham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom was severely wounded. To captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieutenant Aplin, who was on the main deck, and Lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant-General Hislop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom were severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have &c.

HY. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant
of his Majesty's late ship *Java*.

P. S. The *Constitution* has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, maintop-mast, both maintopsail-yards, spanker-boom, gaff, and try-sail mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rig-

London Gazette for April 20.

ging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commodore, Fifth Lieutenant, and forty-six men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

Force of the two Ships. JAYA.—28 long eighteen-pounders, 16 carronades, thirty-two-pounders, 2 long nine-pounders, total 46 guns. Weight of metal, 1034lb. Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377. CONSTITUTION.—32 long twenty-four-pounders, 22 carronades, thirty-two-pounders, 1 carronade, eighteen pounder, total 55 guns. Weight of metal 1490. Crew 480.

TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED—Killed 22; wounded 102.

(Extract.) *St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 4, 1813.*—I AM sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew, that the officers experienced; on the contrary, they were pillaged of almost every thing, and kept in irons.

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan 5, 1813. SIR,—WITH the deepest sorrow I have to inform you of the death of Captain Lambert, on the 4th of January, of the wounds he received in the action with the Constitution American frigate; in him the country has lost a most gallant and valuable officer, and myself (who have served under his command some years), the officers and crew, a kind friend.

His remains were interred on the 5th of January with military honours, in Fort St. Pedro, and it is with much satisfaction I add, that every respect was shewn on this occasion by his Excellency the Conde Dos Arcas (Governor), and the Portuguese in general. I have &c. (Signed) H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant

J. W. Croker, Esq.

of his Majesty's late ship Java.

War-Office, April 20, 1813.—1st regiment of dragoon guards, George Quicke, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted, commission dated April 15, 1813. 6th ditto, William Stewart, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hay, promoted, dated as above. 18th regiment of light dragoons, cornet Robert Curtis to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. 19th ditto, lieutenant Colin Anderson to be captain of a troop by purchase, vice Bacon, who retires, dated as above; cornet John Hammersley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Anderson, dated as above; staff corps of cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel George Scovell, from the 57th foot, to be major-commandant, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant Lewis During, from the 15th light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, dated as above; lieutenant John Gitterick, from the 12th light dragoons, to be ditto, dated as above; James Rooke, gent. to be cornet, dated as above. 3d regiment of foot, lieutenant John Chapman, from the the royal Berkshire militia, to be ensign; ensign Thomas Barrett, from the 2d Somerset militia, to be ditto. 5th ditto, ensign George Frederick Greaves, from the 89th foot, to be ensign, vice Oughton, who exchanges, dated April 15, 1813; assistant-surgeon William Griffin, from the 85th foot, to be surgeon, vice Lear, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 6th ditto, lieutenant Libanus Tilsley to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, dated as above; ensign Thomas Dutton to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macbean, promoted, dated April 15, 1813; ensign Alexander Hogg to be lieutenant, vice Lewis, promoted in the 5th West India regiment, dated as above. 9th ditto, lieutenant Richard Storey, from the 2d Somerset militia, to be ensign. 10th ditto.—To be captains of companies, without purchase, lieutenant Francis Innes, vice Dudingstone, deceased, dated April 14, 1813; lieutenant E. Broomfield, vice Sutherland, placed upon half-pay, dated April 15, 1813. To be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign James T. Tisdall, vice Innes, dated April 14, 1813; ensign Luke Horner, vice Broomfield, dated April 15, 1813. To be ensigns, without purchase, Charles Campbell, gent. vice Horner, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant Thomas L. L. Galloway; from the north Lincoln militia. 11th regiment of foot.—To be captains of companies, without

London Gazette for April 20.

purchase, lieutenant G. M. Fahie Mercer, vice Porter, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant Andrew Leith Hay, from the 29th foot, vice Baird, appointed to the 13th r. v. bn., dated as above. To be lieutenant, without purchase, ensign William Trimble, v. Mercer, dated as above. To be ensigns, without purchase, Richardson Mason, gent. vice Scott, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813; Edward Hobson, gent. vice Trimble, dated April 15, 1813. 13th ditto, ensign William Whitehead to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morgan, superseded, dated as above; Edward F. Kelly, gent. to be ensign, vice Whitehead, dated April 15, 1813. 19th ditto lieutenant Adam Callander, from the North York militia, to be ensign. 22d ditto.—To be ensign James Stewart, gent. by purchase, vice Ball, promoted, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant Richard Monk, from the royal Cheshire militia; ensign Charles Calvely, from the royal Cheshire militia; lieutenant James Chambers Park, from the Ayrshire militia. 23d ditto, first lieutenant Thomas H. Browne to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Gourlay, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813; second lieutenant John Wingate to be first lieutenant, vice Browne, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant George Dunn, from the 1st Somerset militia, to be second lieutenant. 27th ditto.—To be ensigns—John Galbraith, gent. by purchase, vice Sampson promoted, dated April 13, 1813; B. Slattery, gent. by purchase, vice Maclean, promoted, dated April 14, 1813.—MacAndrew, gent. without purchase, vice Acton, who resigns, dated April 15, 1813. 28th regiment of foot.—To be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign John Evans, vice Huddleston, deceased, dated April 13, 1813; ensign Robert Henry Mitchell, vice Wright, appointed to the 11th royal veteran battalion, dated April 14, 1813; ensign and adjutant ——— Bridgeland (to have the rank), dated April 15, 1813.—To be ensigns, without purchase, Anthony Tatton, gent. vice Evans, dated April 15, 1813; William Campbell, gent. vice Mitchell, dated April 15, 1813. 31st ditto, Benjamin Sayer, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Clarke, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813. 32d ditto.—To be captains of companies, without purchase, lieutenant Anthony Graves vice Sherston, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 14, 1813; lieutenant John C. Dennis, vice Gibson, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813. To be lieutenants, without purchase, ensign Hibert Newton, vice Munton, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; William Peyton, vice Graves, dated April 14, 1813; ensign Thomas Lawder, vice Dennis, dated April 15th 1813. To be ensigns, without purchase, John Shygley Poole, gent. vice Newton, dated April 13, 1813; John Britwhistle, gent. vice Peyton, dated April 14, 1813; Alexander Stewart, gent. vice Lawder, dated April 15, 1813. 39th ditto, volunteer Norman J. Bond to be ensign, without purchase, vice Grace, who resigns, dated as above. 42d ditto, Alexander Mercer, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Grant, promoted, dated as above. 45th ditto, George Croasdaile, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Yates, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 46th ditto, Peter Grant, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Carne, promoted, dated as above. 47th ditto, volunteer J. Campbell, from the 6th foot, to be ensign, vice Lindsey, killed in action, dated as above; Serjeant James Jackson to be quarter-master, vice Haggard, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 51st ditto, lieutenant John Ross to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Hickey, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; ensign Frederick Mainwaring to be lieutenant, vice Ross, dated as above; ensign and adjutant William Jones to have the rank of lieutenant, dated April 15, 1813; gent. cadet Edward Glasgow, from the royal military college, to be ensign without purchase, vice Mainwaring, dated April 15, 1813. 52d regi-

London Gazette for April 20.

ment of foot, Dayhott Macdowall, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Snodgrass, promoted, dated as above. 53d ditto, Robert George Scott, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hutchinson, promoted, dated April 15, 1813. 58th ditto, lieutenant Rowland Chute to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Newport, who retires, dated April 15, 1813. 61st ditto, lieutenant Hugh Eccles to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Macleod, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813. 69th ditto, ensign Henry Lockwood, from the Tipperary militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated April 15, 1813. 71st ditto, lieutenant Alexander Grant to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice M'Intyre, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813. To be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign Norman Campbell, vice Ross, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 14, 1813; ensign Thomas Commeline, vice Grant, dated April 15, 1813. To be ensigns without purchase—William Moore, gent. vice Campbell, dated April 14, 1813; Dugald Grant, gent. vice Commeline, dated April 15, 1813. 73d ditto—to be ensigns, without purchase—lieutenant Thomas Deacon, from the Derbyshire militia; lieutenant Charles B. Eastwood, from the Worcester militia. 74th ditto, lieutenant William Whitting to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Langlands, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813; ensign William Black to be lieutenant, vice Whitting, dated April 15, 1813. 83d ditto, lieutenant Thomas Young, from the North Lincoln militia, to be ensign. 85th ditto, lieutenant G. F. O'Connor, from the 73d foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kelly, appointed to the 87th foot, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant Robert Charlton, from the Derbyshire militia, to be ensign. 87th ditto—to be ensigns—volunteer Walter Grady, vice D. Ireland, deceased, dated April 14, 1813; volunteer — Hilliard, from the 5th foot, vice W. Ireland, deceased, dated April 15, 1813. 89th ditto, ensign James Oughton, from the 5th foot, to be ensign, vice Graves, who exchanges, dated April 15, 1813. 92d regiment of foot, captain John Macpherson to be major, without purchase, vice M'Donnell, promoted in the 15th royal veteran battalion, dated April 15, 1813; lieutenant John Warren to be captain of a company, vice Macpherson, dated April 15, 1813; ensign John Grant to be lieutenant, vice Warren, dated April 15, 1813.—To be ensigns—Peter Forbes, gent. vice M'Kie, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated April 14, 1813; W. Grant, gent. vice Grant, dated April 15, 1813. 95th ditto, first lieutenant Thomas Smith to be adjutant, vice Robertson, deceased, dated April 15, 1813. 98th ditto, Joseph Lynam, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gee, promoted in the 7th foot, dated April 15, 1813. 4th West India Regiment—to be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign G. L. Thomas, vice Macdonald, deceased, dated April 13, 1813; ensign C. Miller, vice Webster, who resigns, dated April 14, 1813; ensign W. B. Scott, dated April 15, 1813.—To be ensigns, without purchase—quarter-master Thomas Gordon, vice Thomas, dated April 13, 1813; E. W. Stewart, gent. vice Miller, dated April 14, 1813; J. Buchanan, gent. vice Scott, dated April 15, 1813.—To be adjutant, lieutenant J. Croke, vice Dalton, promoted, dated April 15, 1813.—To be quarter-master, sergeant-major William Fair, from the 95th foot, vice Gordon, appointed an ensign, dated April 15, 1813. 6th ditto, lieutenant W. Killikelly to be captain of a company, vice Cameron, deceased, dated April 15, 1813. 7th ditto, lieutenant J. Anderson to be captain of company, by purchase, vice Generes, who retires, dated April 15, 1813. Royal African corps, ensign W. S. Saunders to be lieutenant, vice Hugh Mackay, deceased, dated April 15, 1813. 1st Ceylon Regiment, assistant-surgeon H. Marshall, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, to be surgeon, vice Bath, promoted on the staff, dated April 15, 1813. 3d ditto, Henry M'Cabe, gent. to be second lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shordiche, who resigns, dated April 15,

London Gazette for April 24.

1813. 4th ditto, Assistant-surgeon to the forces James Adams to be surgeon, vice Leath, promoted on the staff, dated April 15, 1813. 7th royal veteran battalion, captain J. Tinley, from the 9th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Colclough, placed on the retired list, dated April 15, 1813. 13th royal veteran battalion—to be lieutenants—ensign J. Mackie, from the 92d foot, dated April 14, 1813; regimental quarter-master James Mason, from the 1st dragoons, dated April 15, 1813. —To be quarter-master, quarter-master George Woods, from the 52d foot, dated April 15, 1813. *Staff*—To be assistant-commissaries-general to the forces—deputy assistant-commissary-general A. Kuper, dated November 28, 1812; dep. asst. com-general George Ainslie, dated March 29, 1813; deputy-assistant-commissary-general Wm. Swainson, dated March 29, 1813.—To be a deputy assistant-commissary-general to the forces, Robert Cotes, dated March 22, 1813. *Hospital-Staff*—surgeon John Leath, from the 4th Ceylon regiment, to be surgeon to the forces, dated April 15, 1813; assistant-surgeon W. T. Gylby, from the 4th Ceylon regiment, to be apothecary to the forces, dated April 15, 1813; purveyor's clerk James Surtees to be deputy purveyor to the forces, dated April 15, 1813.—To be hospital-mates for general service—Henry Tedlie, gent. dated April 7, 1813; James Kane, gent. dated April 7, 1813; James Brady, gent. dated April 7, 1813; Andrew Smith, gent. dated April 7, 1813; John Williamson, gent. dated April 7, 1813; J. R. Gillespie, gent. dated April 7, 1813; John Freer, gent. dated April 7, 1813; warrant-hospital-mate C. Ekins, dated April 15, 1813. *Barracks*—Joseph Travers, esq. to be barrack-master to the forces in Great Britain, dated March 19, 1813. The king's German legion—1st regiment of light dragoons—cornet J. Freudenthal to be adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, vice Baerthing, who resigns the adjutancy only, dated March 27, 1813; George Schreiker, gent. to be cornet, vice Freudenthal, dated April 6, 1813. 2d battalion of light infantry, Solomon Earl, gent. to be ensign, vice Meuron, promoted, dated April 10, 1813. **MEMORANDUM**—The appointment of cornet S. Freidenthal, to be lieutenant in the 1st light dragoons of the king's German legion, vice Schamhorst who retires, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th instant, has not taken place. The under-mentioned officers are superseded, being absent without leave—lieutenant Cartwright, of the 38th foot; lieutenant Fraser, of the 4th West India regiment; hospital-mate Meallin. **ERRATA** in the Gazettes of the 21st March 1797, and 8th November 1800—for Edward Geils, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Sale, promoted, read Edward Geils, gent. to be cornet, &c. vice Boyle, promoted; for Robert Torrens, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Boyle, promoted, read Robert Torrens, gent. to be cornet, &c. vice Sale, promoted.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, April 20, to SATURDAY April 24, 1813.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Downing-street, April 22, 1813*—A DISPATCH of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

Quebec, February 8, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to congratulate your Lordship upon the signal success which has again attended His Majesty's arms in Upper Canada.

London Gazette for April 24.

Brigadier-General Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, being the right wing of Major-General Harrison's army, thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 22d January last, by Colonel Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the approach of the enemy, consisting of a small detachment of the 10th royal veteran battalion, three companies of the 41st regiment, a party of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, the sailors belonging to the Queen Charlotte, and one hundred and fifty of the Essex militia, not exceeding five hundred regulars and militia, and about six hundred Indians; the result of the action has been the surrender of Brigadier-General Winchester, with five hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel Proctor for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your lordship to his letter to Major-General Sheaffe, herewith transmitted.

I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, returns of the killed and wounded on our part, and of the prisoners taken from the enemy, the latter of which your Lordship will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia force which Colonel Proctor had to oppose to them. Major-General Harrison, with the main body of his army, consisting of about two thousand men, was reported to be four or five days march distant from Brigadier-General Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit.

I think it not improbable that, upon hearing of the disaster of this division and the loss of his supplies, he may commence his retreat; but should he persevere in his endeavours to penetrate further into the Michigan territory, I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of Colonel Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the enemy in that quarter.

A small detachment from the royal artillery at Fort George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier by troops now in motion from Montreal.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c.

Sandwich, January 25, 1813.—SIR,—IN my last dispatch I acquainted you, that the enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th I was informed of his being in possession of Freuchtown, on the River Raisin, twenty-six miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds, of the Essex militia, had it in his power to make, with a three-pounder, well served and directed by Bombardier Kitson, of the royal artillery, and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back eighteen miles to Brown's Town, the settlement of the brave Wyandots, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st instant I advanced twelve miles to Swan Creek, from whence we marched to the enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22d instant; and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the

London Gazette for April 24.

way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brigadier-General Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot Chief Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me.

You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements, as the enemy would have been joined by Major-General Harrison in a few days. The troops, the marine, and the militia, displayed great bravery, and behaved uncommonly well. Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested, it would be unjust to attempt to particularize any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favourably situated for annoying the enemy; together with Ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford. I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of Lieutenant Troughton, of the royal artillery, and acting in the Quarter-Master-General's department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearied exertions I am greatly indebted, as well as to the whole of the royal artillery for their conduct in this affair. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and cannot but lament that there are so many of both, but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion will return to their duty, and most of them in a short time; I also inclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken, as well as of the prisoners, whom you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force, exclusive of the Indians. It is reported that a party, consisting of one hundred men, bringing five hundred hogs for General Winchester's force, has been completely cut off by the Indians, and the convoy taken. Lieutenant M'Lean, my acting Brigade-Major, whose gallantry and exertions were conspicuous on the 22d instant, is the bearer of this dispatch, and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Colonel commanding.

To Major-General Sheaffe, &c. &c.
Fort George.

Return of the Prisoners taken after the Action at Rivere au Raisin, on the 22d January, 1813.—1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 brigade-major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 2 surgeons, 27 serjeants, 435 rank and file. Total—495.

N. B. The Indians have brought in and delivered up several prisoners since the above return was taken, they continue to do so this morning, so that this return is not perfectly correct, nor can a correct one be procured until they arrive at Sandwich.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, R. A.

(A true copy.)

Act. Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Action at Riviere au Raisin, 22d January, 1813.—Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, 5 gunners, wounded. 10th Royal Veteran Batt.—2 privates wounded. 41st foot—15 privates killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 91 privates, wounded. Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 private killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 13 privates, wounded. Marine Department—1 seaman killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 midshipman, 1 gunner, 12 seamen, wounded. 1st Essex Militia—2 privates killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 7 privates, wounded. 2d Ditto—3 privates killed; 1 ensign, 3 privates, wounded.

London Gazette for April 24.

Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded. Total—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, 21 privates, 1 seaman, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 6 serjeants, 5 corporals, 1 bombardier, 6 gunners, 116 privates, 12 seamen, wounded. General total—24 killed, 158 wounded. Names of the Officers wounded.—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Troughton; 41st Foot—Captain Tallon and Lieutenant Clemow; Royal Newfoundland Regiment—Ensign Kerr; Marine Department—Lieutenants Rollette and Irvin, and Midshipman Richardson; 1st Essex Militia—Captain Mills, and Lieutenants M'Cormie and Gordon; 2d Ditto—Claud Garvin; Staff—Colonel St. George.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, Lt. R. A.

(A true copy,)

Act. Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

St. James's, April 21, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been pleased to appoint Captain Richard Howard Vyse, of the half-pay of the 15th Light Dragoons, to be one of His Royal Highness's Equerries.

Commissions signed by the lord lieut. of the county of Carmarthen.—John Stuart, esq. to be dep. lieut. dated March 5, 1813; John Edward Saunders, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Philipps, esq. to be do. dated as above; Walter Price, esq. to be do. dated as above; David John Edwardes, esq. to be do. dated as above; David Davies, M. D. to be do. dated as above; Thomas Thomas, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Rev. Morgan Jones to be do. dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieut. of the county of Norfolk.—3d Western regiment of Norfolk local militia—ensign Francis Bidden Allison to be lieutenant, dated April 6, 1813; Benjamin Crofts, gent. to be ditto, dated April 7, 1813; John Freeman, gent. to be ditto, dated April 8, 1813; John Eastoe, gent. to be ditto, dated April 9, 1813.—Norfolk rangers yeomanry cavalry—lieutenant Nicholas Raven to be captain, vice Hill, deceased, dated April 6, 1813; cornet John Overton to be lieutenant, vice Raven, promoted, dated April 7, 1813; Charles Hill, gent. to be cornet, vice Overton, promoted, dated April 8, 1813; John Whiteman, gent. to be ditto, dated April 9, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants.—South Hants regiment of Militia—William Adlam, gent. to be lieutenant; Poultney Poole Sherbourne, gent. to be ensign. South-West regiment of militia—Charles Rich, esq. to be captain, vice Lyell, resigned; Osborn Rich, gent. to be lieutenant; Robert Longeroft, gent. to be ditto. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.—Royal South Lincoln militia—Frederick Webb, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 29, 1813; William Law Lowe, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; Joshua John Moore, gent. to be ensign, dated March 31, 1813. Commissions in the Wiltshire militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—Daniel White, gent. to be ensign, dated March 12, 1813; John William Cowell, gent. to be ditto, dated March 27, 1813. Commissions in the king's own regiment of Stafford militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford—Thomas Fernyhough, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 17, 1813; Jacob William Hinde, gent. to be ditto, vice Heuney, resigned, dated as above. Commissions in the southern regiment of Northumberland local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—John Easterby, esq. to be captain, dated April 5, 1813; ensign William Whittaker Spence to be lieutenant, dated March 22, 1813; Edward Dodd, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Parker, gent. to be ditto, dated April 5, 1813. Commissions in the 2d regiment of Bedfordshire local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant—lieutenant Charles Green, to be captain, vice Golding, resigned, dated April 9, 1813; John Bedford, esq. to be ditto, vice Sandys, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; Samuel Bar-

The London Gazette for April 27.

ton, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; ensign Samuel Fountain, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions in the Anglesey local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Anglesey—J. B. Sparrow, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, dated December 14, 1812; captain sir W. B. Hughes, knt. to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Meryick, resigned, dated February 8, 1813; John Williams, jun. esq. to be major, dated December 15, 1812; lieutenant Owen Roberts to be captain, vice sir W. B. Hughes, dated February 8, 1813; ensign John Lloyd to be lieutenant, dated December 30, 1812; ensign James Fisher to be ditto, dated December 31, 1812; ensign Hugh Williams to be ditto, dated January 1, 1813; ensign Henry Price to be ditto, vice Roberts, promoted, dated February 8, 1813; ensign William Hughes to be ditto, vice Poynter, resigned, dated February 9, 1813; Richard Griffith, gent. to be ensign, dated December 30, 1812; Thomas Owen, gent. to be ditto, dated December 31, 1812; Anwyl Jone, gent. to be ditto, dated January 1, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 24, to TUESDAY, April 27, 1813.

WAR-DEPARTMENT.—*Downing-street, April 26, 1813.*—A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bourke, dated Corunna, April 14, 1813.

AN official account which I have received from the Governor of Castro Urdiales, reports the investiture of that place, on the 18th ultimo, by about three thousand men under General Palorubin, who, after different attempts, in all of which he was beat off by the garrison, retired on the 25th towards Bilboa and Durango. The immediate cause of his retreat, was the approach of General Mendizabel, with the vision of Longa and other corps, to the relief of the place. The enemy lost in the different attacks, and in a skirmish with the force under General Mendizabel, on the 26th, near six hundred men, in killed, wounded and missing. The greatest excesses and barbarities were committed by the Italian troops in the villages in the neighbourhood of the place, during the period of the siege. General Mendizabel has since returned with his troops to Valmaseda and Orduna, leaving a battalion of Colonel Longa's in garrison in Castro.

War-Office, April 27, 1813.—1st regiment of dragoon guards, Jos. Edward Greaves, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted, commission dated April 22, 1813. 3d ditto, lieutenant James Hadden, from the half-pay of the 40th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. 5th ditto, lieutenant Edward Houghton to be captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted, dated as above. 15th regiment of light dragoons, hospital-mate John Williamson to be assistant-surgeon, vice Mostyn, appointed to the 6th veteran battalion, dated as above. 18th ditto, cornet John Dolbel to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ball, dated as above. 21st ditto, cornet Robert Whaley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Evatt, who retires, dated as above. 23d ditto, cornet Frederick Cowdroy to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pemberton, who retires, dated as above. Staff corps of cavalry, lieutenant James Dryden, from the 2d regiment of life guards, to be captain of a troop, without purchase, dated as above; John Bickerton, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, dated as above. 1st regiment of foot, lieutenant Duncan Cameron (the 1st), from the royal east Middlesex militia, to be ensign;

London Gazette for April 27.

quarter master-serjeant ——— Munns to be quarter-master, vice Price, promoted in the 4th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 14th ditto, captain William Fawcett to be major, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted in the 85th foot, dated as above. 18th ditto, ensign W. S. Hall to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Johnstone, appointed to the 21st light dragoons, dated as above; ensign Joseph Crips, from the 96th foot, to be ensign, vice Hall, dated as above. 27th ditto, William Kater, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Forde, promoted, dated as above. 28th ditto, lieutenant Matthew Semple to be adjutant, vice Gilbert, who resigns the adjutancy only, dated as above. 30th ditto, lieutenant John Powell to be captain of a company, vice Hitchin, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; ensign Purefoy Lockwood to be lieutenant, vice Eagar, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; Thomas Moneyppenny, gent. to be ensign, vice Lockwood, dated as above. 33d regiment of foot, lieutenant William Bain, from the royal east Middlesex militia, to be ensign. 36th ditto, lieutenant William Hicks Milles to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Creswell, appointed to the 8th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; ensign John Lintott, from the 50th foot, to be lieut. by purchase v. Milles, dated as above. 37th ditto—to be ensigns—lieut. William Ralph from the royal east Middlesex militia; ensign John Fleming, from the 3d royal Lancashire militia. 38th ditto, lieutenant John Harrison to be captain of a company, vice Annesley, deceased, dated as above.—To be lieutenants, without purchase—ensign Robert Dighton, vice Harrison, dated as above; ensign Robert Read, vice W. White, deceased, dated April 23, 1813.—To be ensigns, without purchase—volunteer T. Walsh, from the 3d foot, vice Dighton, dated April 22, 1813; volunteer J. Curran, from the 1st foot, vice Read, dated April 23, 1813. 40th ditto, Richard Rudd, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nowlan, who retires, dated April 22, 1813. 41st ditto, lieutenant Francis W. Small, from the 3d West India regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Creighton, promoted in the 98th foot, dated as above. 43d ditto, ensign and adjutant Lawrence Steele to have the rank of lieutenant, dated April 21, 1813; ensign John Echlin Matthews to be lieutenant, vice Whalley, deceased, dated April 22, 1813; John Maxwell Williams, gent. to be ensign, vice Matthews, dated as above. 44th ditto, ensign John O'Reilly to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Keane, who resigns, dated as above.—To be ensigns, without purchase—lieutenant Simeon Farrar, from the 1st royal Lancashire militia; lieutenant Henry Woodcock, from the west Kent militia. 45th ditto, lieutenant John Harris to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Purefoy, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 52d ditto, quarter-master-serjeant Benjamin Sweeten to be quarter-master, vice Woods, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 65th ditto, ensign Wilkins George Terry, from the royal Cumberland militia, to be ensign. 70th ditto, ensign Thomas Trigge, from the west Essex militia, to be ensign. 71st ditto, lieutenant Richard Greenhalgh, from the 1st royal Lancashire militia, to be ensign. 73d ditto, lieutenant George Donridge Bridge, from the east Essex militia, to be ensign. 74th ditto, lieutenant John M'Donald, from the royal east Middlesex militia, to be ensign. 81st ditto, Robert Beadle, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer, promoted in the 27th foot, dated as above. 83d ditto, ensign Charles Irwin, from the 3d royal Lancashire militia, to be ensign. 87th ditto, gentleman cadet Terence O'Brien, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice M'Keldon, superseded, dated as above. 95th ditto, William Campbell, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Baird, deceased, dated March 25, 1813; lieutenant Duncan Cameron (the 2d) from the royal east Middlesex militia, to be second lieutenant. 96th ditto, William Alexander Cuninghame, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Crips, appointed to the 18th foot, dated

London Gazette for April 27.

April 22, 1813. 98th ditto, lieutenant J. Norman Creighton, from the 41st foot, to be captain of a company; without purchase, vice Dane, appointed to the 4th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. Royal waggon train, cornet Charles Bott to be lieutenant, vice Gerrard, who resigns, dated as above; troop-serjeant-major Robert Parkinson to be cornet, vice Bott, dated as above; lieutenant Thomas Newton, from the Sussex militia, to be cornet, dated April 25, 1813. 2d Ceylon regiment, brevet-major William Willermin, from the royal staff corps, to be captain of a company, vice Perks, deceased, dated April 22, 1813. 3d royal veteran battalion, captain George F. C. Coleman, from the 31st foot, to be captain of a company, vice Munro, appointed to the 9th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 4th ditto, captain John Dane, from the 98th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Anderson, deceased, dated as above. 5th ditto, quarter-master-serjeant James Burke, from the 28th foot, to be ensign, vice Ferguson, placed on the retired list, dated as above. 6th ditto, captain Thomas Levett Metcalf, from the 79th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Fraser, placed on the retired list, dated as above. 9th ditto, captain Alexander Munro, from the 3d royal veteran battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Crooks, placed on the retired list, dated as above. 11th royal veteran battalion, lieutenant William Webb, from the 24th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Beecher, placed on the retired list, dated as above. *Staff*—captain John Jordan, of the 27th foot, to be deputy adjutant general to the forces serving in the Ionian Islands, with the rank of major, dated as above; captain Thomas Drake, of the 95th foot, to be deputy quarter-master-general to the forces serving in the Ionian islands, with the rank of major, dated as above. *Hospital Staff*—To be hospital-mates for general service—warrant-hospital-mate James Ewing, dated as above; warrant-hospital-mate Thomas Laidlaw, dated as above; warrant-hospital-mate Robert Moorhead, dated as above; warrant-hospital-mate James Hurst, dated as above; warrant-hospital-mate John Wyer, dated as above; warrant-hospital-mate Francis Moran, dated as above. The king's German legion—3d regiment of light dragoons, Frederick du Fresnoy, gent. to be cornet, dated April 15, 1813. 5th battalion of the line, lieutenant Charles Baron Linsingen to be captain of a company, vice Charles Wurmb, who retires, dated April 16, 1813; ensign Louis Geissman to be lieutenant, vice Linsingen, dated as above. Sicilian regiment, ensign Charles Thom to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mole, who resigns, dated April 15, 1813; James Gilbec, gent. to be ensign, vice Thom, dated as above. **MEMORANDUM**.—The appointment of John Freer, gent. to be hospital-mate for general service, as stated in the Gazette of the 20th instant, has not taken place. The under-mentioned officers of the king's German legion are superseded, not having joined—ensign Gustav von Heugel and ensign von Luttwitz, of the 1st battalion of light infantry; and ensign Antonio de Younge Bleck, of the 2d battalion of light infantry. **ERRATUM** in the Gazette of the 20th instant—for purveyor's clerk James Surtees to be deputy purveyor to the forces, read purveyor's clerk Charles Surtees to be deputy to the forces.

Office of Ordnance, April 24, 1813.—Artillery of the king's German legion—first lieutenant Ernest Thielen to be adjutant, vice Stockmann, who resigns the adjutancy only, dated April 15, 1813; hospital-mate C. Rentzhausen to be assistant-surgeon, vice Heise, promoted, dated as above. Royal sappers and miners, William Stratton, gent. to be a sub-lieutenant, dated April 1, 1813.

(To be continued.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENT.

Portrait of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

CONTENTS.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.	List of Honorary Distinctions, and
H. R. H. the Duke of Kent .. page 363	Facings and Lace of Regiments 414
General Bernadotte, Prince Royal of	MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.
Sweden 369	On granting the rank of Captain to
JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAM- PAIGNS.	Adjutants 416
Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wel- lington—Campaign in Spain, 370	Heroism of the Eleventh regt..... ib
Statement of the British and Portu- guese army..... 376	FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
MEMOIRS FROM THE FRENCH WAR- OFFICE.	Campaign in Germany—Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-second Bulletin 418, 421
Pyrenean Frontier..... 377	GENERAL ORDERLY-BOOK.
General Servan's Memoir 379	Court-Martial on Lieut. P. Lawless, South Mayo Militia..... 422
History of the French Campaign in Russia, in the years 1812,—13... 403	—on J. Pooler, esq. surg. 423
ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.	—on Lt. C. C. Shiell, of the 39th regiment..... 424
Permanent Fortification.—Introduc- tory discourse on First Principles.	—on private Gilbert Kane of the 3d foot..... 424
Section Third..... 412	LONDON GAZETTES.
	Dispatches, Promotions, &c. conti- nued..... 425

London:

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS.—1813

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

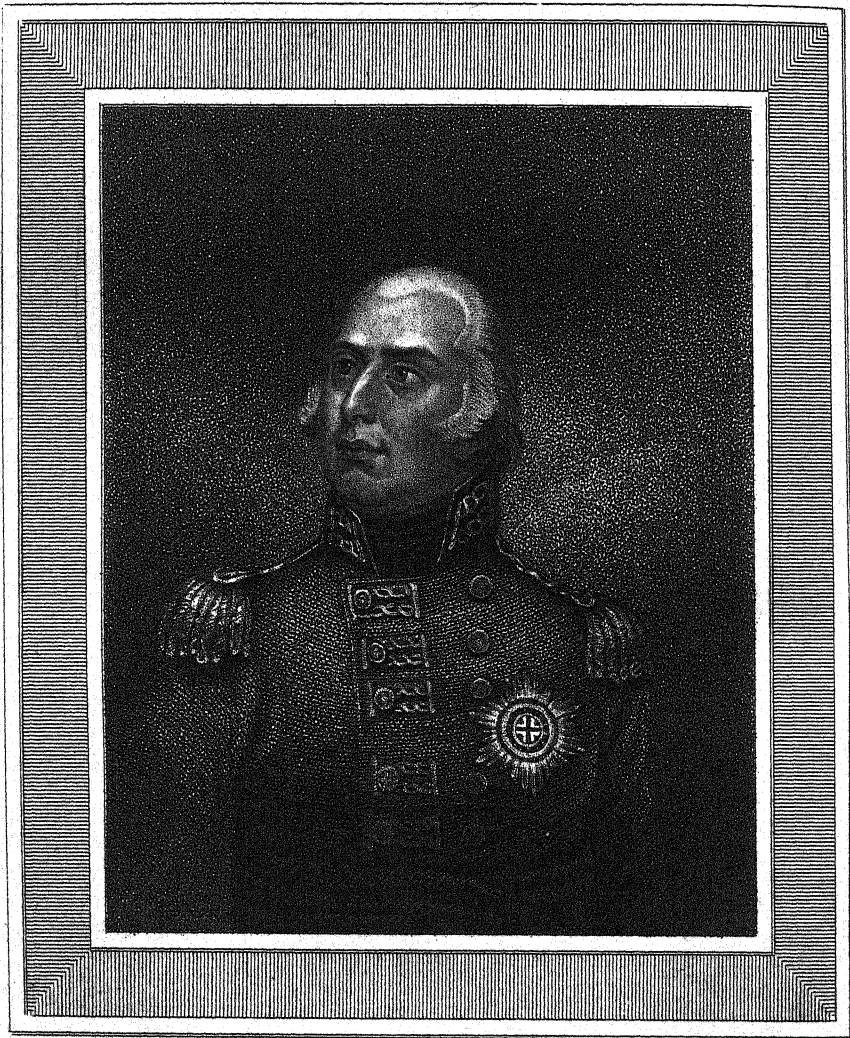
I MUST be allowed to be abrupt. I have no heart to think, write, or speak, only of one thing; for a domestic calamity, which, though not unexpected, has struck me very hard, has for the present totally shattered my mind, and rendered the whole wide world a wilderness before me. It is, perhaps, wrong to obtrude my private calamities on the public eye and ear; but I can really speak of nothing else, and there is some comfort under this desolation in imagining that I am addressing myself to friends. Let me be allowed to mention, then, that yesterday, August 26, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon (which I shall always remember as one of the most unhappy days of my life), I lost a beloved Sister, a young woman of most rare and excellent endowments, both of person and mind; and of a patient magnanimity in suffering above all praise. Blessed be God that she died with that fortitude and happiness which becomes a Christian; and I know no other consolation in her loss than the same which upheld herself:—THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD AND THE LIFE OF THE WORLD TO COME.

ALMIGHTY and EVERLASTING GOD, who hast placed us in a world of affliction and temptation, that thou mightest give us opportunities of patience and virtue; from whom cometh good in every shape, and who, from very faithfulness, sufferest us to be troubled; grant that, in all the vicissitudes of life, I may patiently submit to thy unerring will; and remembering thy judgments in prosperity, and thy wisdom and goodness in adversity, I may avoid alike all presumptuous confidence, and all obstinate sorrow; and resting my hopes there where sorrow endureth not and death cannot come, I may finally join my departed friends in thy everlasting kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

I have written the above in great unhappiness, and the printing of it may, perhaps, awaken the reflection of my younger readers, as it may teach them, at least, the quick vicissitudes of life; for no one was happier than myself when I wrote the 10th or 12th page of this number, and who is now so miserable?

P. S. Should my brother in Halifax, or Canada, read this before he shall have received his letters, as is probable, since I know not where his regiment is at this moment, the loss we have sustained, is that of our eldest sister.





Will^m. Nicholls sculp.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE Duke of Kent *K. B.*
&c. &c. &c.

London. Published Aug. 1. 1813. by J. Davis Esq. St. Strand.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER, 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERTSON.

IF there be a character in the present age which can recal to us the Princes of better times ; a character that is great with simplicity, and unites all the dignity of royal rank with the grace and ease of domestic life ; a clear solid judgment, which sees its proper end, and pursues it by direct means : a mind too generous to intrigue ; a temper open, ardent, and benevolent ; such is the **DUKE OF KENT** : in one word, one of those men, whose singular merit has rendered his rank a disadvantage, inasmuch as it withdraws his private virtues from that light and publicity which are only wanting to ensure them their due homage.

We live in times of peculiar peril and difficulty. It is a distinction peculiarly honourable to the Royal House, that they have stepped forward at the call of their country, and entered upon their career of duty with a spirit proportioned to their rank. With the exception of his Royal Highness the **PRINCE OF WALES**, whom state policy confines within the limits of the realm ; and with that of the **DUKE OF SUSSEX**, who has not as yet entered the service, there are none of the British Princes who have not at one or other periods of their lives, been personally engaged against the enemies of their country.

It is not in the field of battle alone that the courage and talents of a soldier are to be exhibited. There is a passive as an active courage : a courage which endures, as a courage which acts. If the latter be more splendid, the former, perhaps, requires more firmness of mind ; more of that constancy, which constitutes so considerable a part of the composition of a great general. It was a saying of the Marshal Saxe, and as just as it is apparently ludicrous, that he was the best soldier who continued a good soldier after a shower of rain. To those accustomed to the decent enjoyments of life, the difficulties and privations of military service are considered as more serious hardships than the perils of actual conflict. Of still more hardship must be these privations to one accustomed to the more splendid pleasures of a princely rank ; yet, in the long line of most meritorious officers, it would be difficult to select any one, who has

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

more cheerfully incurred all the perils and inconvenience of long and hazardous service, the vicissitudes of climates, the pestilential heats of the Torrid Zone, and the no less noxious cold and damp of the American woods and lakes, than the illustrious subject of our present sketch. His Royal Highness PRINCE EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT and STRATHEARN, in Great Britain, EARL OF DUBLIN, in Ireland, and Knight of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick, the fourth son of their present Majesties, was born on the 2d of November, 1767. After having studied some years in England, his Royal Highness was sent to finish his education at the University of Gottingen, in Germany. He was here early distinguished for that generosity of mind, and simplicity of manners, which are ever the sure appendages of a character which nature has intended to be great. It is not the least inconsiderable part of his praise, that these qualities escaped uninjured by the influence of German *etiquette*:—No one better preserved the necessary decorums of rank, where the order of society, and the publicity of his appearance, required them: No one more gracefully laid them aside—more unostentatiously sunk into the grace and ease of private friendship and domestic confidence, when, after the satisfaction of his public duties, he returned to the circle of his friends. We say it, with admiration and esteem, that this excellent Prince is beloved in his family, and by those who have the opportunity of seeing and knowing him, almost as much as he merits. This is his most honourable eulogy:—It is a maxim as true as it is simple, that a man reputed good in his family must be good indeed: The picture must be by a true master in which a near observation will discover but few defects.

His Royal Highness, having visited many parts of Germany, at length applied with ardour to the profession he had embraced. It is, indeed, one part of the character of his Royal Highness to do nothing with indifference that falls within his real or imagined duty. His first commission as Colonel bears date May 30th, 1786. He had before been promoted to the command of a regiment of Hanoverian guards. In the year 1789 he was further appointed Colonel of the 7th, or Royal Fusiliers: This commission is dated April 9th.

In the following year he left the kingdom to command his regiment at Gibraltar; and from hence, in the year 1790, accompanied his regiment on a service still more distant, to Canada. It was during the time that he remained on this station that he was promoted to be Major-General: This commission bears date October, 1793.

The active mind of his Royal Highness was ill-satisfied with this garrison kind of service; he wished to learn his profession in active warfare, and prove himself worthy of his illustrious race, and English fame. With this desire of more active service he requested of the existing ministry, and the Commander-in-Chief, that he might be allowed

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

to serve in the West Indies. This request was complied with, but the orders to this effect did not reach Quebec until after the navigation of St. Lawrence had been closed. This obstacle, however, was nothing to the settled purpose of his Royal Highness; resolved on the accomplishment of his object, he left Quebec in January, 1794, with the purpose of travelling through the United States, and embarking at Boston: so perilous was the journey, that, in crossing Lake Champlain, one of the sledges broke into the ice, and was totally lost. An order had been dispatched to Halifax, that a frigate should immediately sail for Boston, and there receive his Royal Highness. It happened, however, that no frigate was in the harbour at the time, but the only vessel which happened to be there, a small unarmed packet, was dispatched in the instant, but did not reach Boston until some days after the arrival of his Royal Highness. The American coast, at that period, was swarming with French cruisers; to deceive any of their captains, who might have heard of the Duke's intended passage, and been lying in wait, in the expectation of a princely spoil, a report was prudently circulated, that his Royal Highness intended to proceed to Halifax. The vessel no sooner, however, got out of port, than they shaped their course for the West Indies, and were fortunate enough to escape the numerous cruisers, and arrive in safety at Barbadoes.

His Royal Highness now made a West Indian campaign, under the command of that gallant veteran, Sir Charles, now Earl Grey. We regret that the limits of the Work will not permit a more detailed narrative of the brilliant actions of this campaign, and more particularly of those affairs, in which the eager spirit of his Royal Highness caused him to be personally engaged. It must suffice to say, that, in all his public dispatches, Sir Charles Grey, spoke in animated eulogy of the conduct of this gallant Prince; and the people of England learned with equal pride and satisfaction, that they possessed a Prince not unworthy of their ancient Edwards. It has been said, that, in his private dispatches, Sir Charles Grey entreated the recal of the Prince, lest his courage should too much expose his personal safety. It is certain that Sir Charles was very uneasy upon this score, and refused to take upon himself any responsibility for the safety of a Prince, who seemed never so well satisfied as when in the act of incurring the most extreme peril.

The most brilliant action of the campaign was the storming of the fort, since called Fort Edward, in the island of Martinique; this service was executed by the Prince in person, at the head of a brigade of grenadiers. His Royal Highness had, upon this occasion, a separate command, and had under his orders the late General Thomas Dundas. The action was so desperate, that one of the Aide-de-Camps of his Royal Highness, Brigadier-General Wetheral, was severely wounded in the attack.

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

After the capture of Martinique, the army proceeded to St. Lucia, where his Royal Highness again commanded the storming party which carried the fort, called Morne Fortunée, and since named Fort Charlotte.

From St. Lucia, they proceeded to Guadaloupe, where the flank companies were detached under the command of his Royal Highness, and succeeded in taking a very strong position called Point Petre.

It is needless here to observe, that the assault of forts, in the land service, corresponds with the abreast-assault of batteries, and the cutting out of vessels from an enemy's port, and under range of their guns, in the sea-service. The very description of this service is sufficient to convey an idea of its nature and peril. It has ever been the school of our brave officers, and such as have voluntarily undertaken and sought the command, or even participation, on these perilous occasions, have ever been peculiarly noticed by the Commander of the station, and ever afterwards recommended to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

After this campaign his Royal Highness proceeded to Halifax, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and its dependencies. In the year 1796 he was promoted to be Lieut. General. This commission bears date January 12th, 1796. His Royal Highness returned to England in 1798, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in North America, and returned in consequence to Halifax, which had been appointed as his head-quarters, in the September of the following year.

In his character as a Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel of a Regiment, his Royal Highness is, perhaps, unequalled in the service. Knowing the military value of a strict discipline, and considering the importance of perfect parts to produce a perfect whole, his Royal Highness deems nothing, even to the minutiae of manual exercise, unworthy of his attention. Moderate in all his enjoyments—attached to business—a clear solid judgment,—a habit of body and energy of mind capable of fatigue, and undervaluing labour as much as peril,—an early riser, and employing the leisure of his day on books, or in writing; with these qualities, so excellent in any man, so rare in a Prince, is it any reasonable subject of surprise, that, amongst those who most nearly know him his Royal Highness is reputed as the best officer in the service? Is it not, on the other hand, a *most reasonable* subject of surprise, that talents like these should not have been more actively called forth in the service of the country, and to the aid and ornament of the army?

It is well known of the great De Wit, that, at one period of his life, he had almost the whole affairs of Europe on his hands. It is related of him by Sir William Temple, that, in answer to some enquiries how he could get through so much business in the space of a day, he replied that he could not do so but by an art peculiar to himself, and that this art comprehended but three problems: temperance, early rising, and doing but one thing at a time.—We would apply this to the DUKE OF

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

KENT. His time is neither frittered away in levities, or in grosser indulgences. His early rising gives him both the time necessary for business, and the leisure necessary as well for friendly intercourse, as for the decent pleasures of his rank. It is this simplicity which is the foundation of a great man;—General Washington had it; Peter the Great of Russia had it, and rendered his empire what it is by the same effectual means. We have only to express a most sincere wish—a wish from our hearts—that some circumstance may call the talents of his Royal Highness into an activity and occupation that is worthy of them; the public will then learn, what may be effected by a great mind ardently and intently employed upon a subject worthy of itself.

The state of all the regiments, which have been under his immediate command, are no inconsiderable proofs of what we have above asserted. Though so far removed from the great central military school, and from those scenes of emulation and improvement, which the plains of Flanders and Holland afforded to so many of our corps in Europe, his Royal Highness's regiment was, nevertheless, reputed to stand as high for discipline and appointment, as any body of men in the British service.

When his Royal Highness commanded at Halifax, the concerns of that garrison were entirely transacted by himself. He inspected every part of them, and paid every attention to the state of the fortifications, repairing some that were in a decayed condition, and erecting others that were deemed necessary to the defence of the place. The Assembly of the province of Nova Scotia, in gratitude to his Royal Highness, for his care and attention to their interest, voted him five hundred guineas for the purchase of a diamond star.

In August, 1800, he came back to England, and was made Colonel of his regiment 21st of August, 1801. He was shortly afterwards appointed Governor of Gibraltar. He had been previously called to the House of Peers, in the year 1799, ten years after his brother, the **DUKE OF CLARENCE**. The latter Prince being only two years older; the long interval above-mentioned has excited some surprise.

There was another circumstance in which his Royal Highness appears to have been treated with something like neglect. This was with regard to their annual establishment. His Royal Highness obtained his establishment at the same time with his brother the **DUKE OF CUMBERLAND**, who was four years younger. The **DUKE OF SUSSEX** obtained his two years afterwards. How much more equitable would it have been, had all the Royal Dukes received their respective establishments upon reaching their majority.

His Royal Highness has, at all times, exhibited the most respectful and affectionate attachment to his Sovereign, and has carefully avoided entering into party intrigues or political discussions. In short, as a son and a brother, too much cannot be said of him. His royal parents,

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

brothers, and sisters, bear ample testimony of this marked trait in his character and conduct.

Nature has been to him a generous, a partial parent; to a graceful and majestic person, and to an engaging, manly, and expressive aspect, he has joined an accurate judgment, and an understanding clear, acute, and solid.

In his general intercourse as a man, and in his deportment as a commander, dignity is most happily tempered with ease; and the strictness of military discipline, with the utmost social mildness and affability.

As a companion, his Royal Highness is instructive and engaging; as a friend, the most zealous and faithful; and to his dependants, a humane protector.

The mention of one striking trait cannot be omitted in delineating his Royal Highness's character: he has never been known to fail in any promise he made; and has often benefited individuals, who had no promise or expectation from him. Such is his goodness of heart, that he feels as high a gratification in contributing to the welfare of any individual, as the individual himself.

His language is bold, nervous, and animated; and which he delivers with a manly voice, and commanding gesture. He appears to be born for the most important employment, being indefatigable in business, connecting himself with honourable and intelligent associates, and never degrading himself by levity or immorality of conduct. Every Sunday he attends divine service, at the chapel, in Kensington Palace.

His vast and active genius is equally suited to the most enlarged views, and the minutest details of military arrangements and civil policy. We cannot close, without regretting, that talents, such as his Royal Highness possesses, should not be more actively employed in times like the present. There are few who possess a more thorough knowledge of the British colonies, in North America. Although a rigid disciplinarian, he has seldom required more from those serving under him, than that they would follow his own example. And, to conclude all, never was there a greater guardian of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the civil community, than his Royal Highness has uniformly proved himself.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

Of General BERNADOTTE, Prince Royal of Sweden.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN,

(Continued from page 191.)

OF the sixty men lost, two-thirds had been killed or wounded, and the rest had gone to the hospital through sickness. In the night between the 17th and 18th of December, three men died of cold, in the bivouac I occupied upon the heights of Vavren, near Consarbruk. I assured him that the loss of the army, in men destroyed by the enemy's fire, or by sickness, might be estimated at about 4,000. —“ That does not surprise me,” added Buonaparte; —“ the provisions were of a bad quality, and very often they were even in want of them. I have been informed, that during the three months that campaign lasted, your pretended *Ajax* was only once on horseback : and what is still worse, he was always seen in a very commodious carriage, with a very pretty mistress. When Beurnonville, in haste to arrive at his head-quarters, met in his way a column of the army, he made it halt, and this modern Hercules, with his Omphale, insulted the misery of the troops by a display of luxury and effeminacy unexampled in the ancient regime. With regard to the conducting of the operations, facts speak so clearly as to dispense with my making any comments. I can hardly find outhow he merited the surname of *Ajax*, since General Dumourier, who commanded in chief at Jemappe, in his Memoirs, says, “ that the success of that battle was principally owing, 1st, to Colonel Thouvenot; 2dly, to the Valet-de-chambre Baptiste; 3dly, to the Duke of Chartres,” &c. According to these same Memoirs, it appears that Beurnonville made them wait for him; that he did not attack at the time fixed; and that he fired upon our troops commanded by d'Harville. How then did he merit the high-sounding title of the *French Ajax*? I had besides an opportunity of personally knowing Beurnonville during my stay in Paris. I have so fully convinced myself of his inefficiency in military affairs, that if he belonged to my army, I would not trust him even with the command of a division. I would place him in a depôt of cavalry, to watch over its police, with good adjutants. *If I governed France*, I think I should employ him as an ambassador: he has the style of manners necessary for a drawing-room, still more so for a great dinner party: he has a deal of chit-chat and effrontery. Provided he is not kept short of money, he would play the part of a great lord wonderfully well. With regard to his bravery, I believe that, *in a case of urgency*, he would risk his person as well as another; but I dare assert, that he would himself agree that

Campaign in Spain.

he is fitter for the pleasures of the court than for the fatigues of war. So much for Beurnonville. Who are the other candidates you pretend to place before Augereau in the command of the Army of the Rhine?"

If Bernadotte had dared, he would have named himself: he expected that Buonaparte would have been so polite as to offer him an opening. He, who had a long time guessed at Bernadotte's intentions, experienced a malignant pleasure in seeing his embarrassment; and, very far from putting an end to it, as he might and ought to have done, he spoke in a manner to make it believed he had not the least idea of Bernadotte. He spoke of Desaix, of St. Cyr, of Lefevre, of Championnet, &c. Bernadotte only gave vague replies, like a man who is discontented, but who would only wish to appear absent. In his turn he asked questions concerning Massena, Joubert, Serrurier, Kilmaine, &c. Bonaparte frankly replied, that Massena was a good General of an advanced guard, but that he required to be under direction; that Joubert possessed the requisite talents to command in chief, and that on that account he had entrusted him with the expedition against the Tyrol; that it would be difficult to find a better officer than Serrurier to command a reserve; that Kilmaine was excellent at the head of a corps of heavy cavalry, &c. He supported his opinions by facts relating to those Generals. At last Bernadotte, despairing to induce him to say any thing on his own score, and tired with hearing him pay the most flattering compliments to his old Generals of the Army of Italy, changed the conversation, and spoke upon military operations.

(To be continued.)

Journal of the Current Campaigns.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUESS OF WELLINGTON,

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF 1813, IN SPAIN.

Nemo in rebus periculosis audacior, nec quisquam in prosperis æquior; quando consilium deerat, nemo prudentior, et quum vi et manu certandum est, eodem tempore et dux et miles.

IN our Military Chronicle of the last month, August 1813, we explained in full the intended plan of the current campaign, the summary of which, if expressed in brief, was, that the allied army, being divided into two columns, was to proceed at its commencement in two lines of

Campaign in Spain.

operation,—the one under Lieutenant-General Hill immediately to Salamanca, and thence to Toro or Tordesillas on the Douro, and the other under General Graham to Miranda on the Douro, and thence, having crossed the Esla, and made its union with Lieut.-Gen. Hill, to proceed to the Ebro; the one column acting always in front, and the other (Lieut.-Gen. Graham's) on the left. In the same Chronicle we carried down the Journal of the operations to the evening of May 25th, 1813, at which time we left the commanders of the forces, (accompanying Lieut. General Hill) on rapid march to Salamanca. We now resume from this date.

It may be necessary to observe, that this Journal, both in the present Number, and from its commencement, follows the person of the Marquess of Wellington, and therefore relates in detail only what belongs to himself and staff. Whatever occurs remotely, and proceeds from divisions or detachments employed in collateral operations, does not fall, therefore, within the line of our narrative, till the order of time brings it into connection with the knowledge or person of the commander of the forces. It then becomes an episode in our narrative. To say all in a word, one of the purposes of this Journal is to teach the numerous narrators of our campaigns somewhat of a due historic order and method, and thereby to enable others to execute what it so imperfectly attempts itself. The grievous fault of the numerous narratives of our campaigns is not that they want materials, but that they want order; they are written with a total ignorance, or at least with a total privation, of all the rules of historical writing; the facts are thrown as if with a shovel, into a heap, and therefore want that distinct exhibition, and that artificial, but not unnatural, connection and succession, which constitute the delight of history, and without which it cannot hope to affect either the judgment or the imagination. History, as well as the drama, has its unity; and this unity consists in the connection of the parts (at the point where they fall into the main action) into a whole. We now resume.

May 26th. The army entered Salamanca this day. The enemy, about 4000 infantry and 750 cavalry, were in the town as our army approached; but evacuated it as we drew nearer. They drew up on the high ground; upon which our cavalry, under Generals Fane and Victor Allen, the one crossing the Tormes by the bridge of Salamanca in front, and the other at Santa Martha on their flank, made a charge towards them. They did not await it, but fled in disorder, the result of which was, that they lost about 200 men. They retired upon a road towards the Tormes between Santa Martha and Alba de Tormes. In the meantime, Major-General —— and Brigadier-General Murillo, having been detached upon the other side of the Tormes, made an attack upon a portion of the enemy in Alba de Tormes, upon which they withdrew themselves from that town, and directed their retreat towards

Campaign in Spain.

the road along which the troops from Salamanca were flying. The two bodies were thus united, upon which the Marquess called in our troops from their pursuit.

In relating the campaigns of Buonaparte in Germany, and of his Generals in the Peninsula, we have occasion to call attention to their repetition of some peculiar manœuvre, the frequency of which has justified and almost forced the inference, that they acted upon it as a principle or system. Now, in the cursory survey of the campaigns of Marshal Wellington, the military reader cannot but observe a similar frequent use of the united front and flank movement; and if the main characteristics of Buonaparte's system be his attack of a part of the enemy's line with a superior force, that of the Marquess Wellington's may be said to be the front and flank movements. There is indeed little merit, as there is little difficulty, in such an obvious movement in a mere simple operation; but there is an evident skill and merit, as there is an evident difficulty and danger, in carrying this manœuvre into the whole general plan of the campaign, and in operating with the same simplicity and certain effect by an army moving in columns of divisions as by a brigade moving by battalions.

May 27th. The Marquess employed himself during this and the following day in establishing the troops between the Tormes and the Douro. The enemy fell back as our army advanced. They directed their retreat towards the Douro by the direct road of La Nava del Rey; and were joined in this town by several bodies marching up from detached points. They appeared still, however, to determine to keep their position on the south of the Douro, and were concentrating, as it was thought, with the purpose of opposing the allies.

May 29th. The Marshal, having assigned the route to Sir Rowland Hill, and seen the troops on the march, departed this day on his way to join the troops on the Esla. The Marquess reached Miranda de Douro in the night.

May 30th. The Field-Marshal joined Lieut.-Gen. Graham this day. In order to understand the state of affairs in which he found this column of his army, it may be necessary to divert a moment from the direct thread of our Journal, and look to the previous movements of the Lieutenant-General.

In the execution of the line of operation assigned to him in the general plan of the campaign, the Lieut.-General, with the divisions under his command, moved from Monimento de Beira on the 14th (May), and directed his march to the Douro. He passed this river, in the neighbourhood of Torre de Moncorvo, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; and thence directed his line of movement towards Miranda, a town higher up, upon the north bank of the same river; the Douro taking a sharp turn to the north, so as to form nearly a right angle with the line of the river to the

Campaign in Spain.

left or west. From Torre Moncorvo to Miranda is about 70 English miles,—the route being as follows:—From Torre Moncorvo to Carvacaes 8; thence to Mogadouro 16; thence to Villadella 8; thence to Sindem 12; and thence to Miranda 8. The army marching by this route, reached Miranda on the 23rd and 24th; and on the following days, between the 24th and 30th, moved up to its designated position at Carvasales on the Esla.

The Esla, a deep and rapid river during the spring and autumnal rains, and always a considerable stream before the extreme heats of summer, has its source in the mountains of Leon, about a hundred miles north of the Douro; and thence flowing, by a south-westerly course, disembogues itself into the latter river in the immediate vicinity of Carvasales. This line of the Esla, therefore, thus continued after its junction by the line of the Douro, forms the boundary line of the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. The present position of Lieut.-General Graham was upon the Portuguese side of that river, where he was waiting only the arrival of the Marquess, in order to pass that river and to enter Spain.

May 31st. The army moved to the passage of the Esla at day-light this day. It was found that the ford was intricate and difficult: the water nearly up to the chins of the soldiers; and the bottom of the river so rough and stony, so paved with large rolling and polished stones, as to threaten serious difficulties with the horses. The passage was begun by the hussar brigade, which entering the river in a body, and moving in the figure of 8, broke the force and depth of the stream, and enabled some of the infantry to pass it, each dragoon having a soldier holding by his stirrup. The 51st and Brunswick Oel's corps were passed over in this manner, and some few lives were lost from the restiveness of the horses.

The enemy, not expecting our army in this point, made no opposition to the passage of the river. A hill, having a village upon its top, was opposite the ford, and it was observed that the enemy had a piquet there. They were charged by the hussars; and about 30 of them taken prisoners.

The Hussars and Brunswickers having thus effected and established their passage, a bridge on pontoons was immediately thrown over the river: then in a few hours the whole of the divisions were passed.

June 1st. The column marched to Zamora, about 24 miles distant upon the north bank of the Douro. The enemy, previously to the march of our troops from Monimento, had positions in Zamora, Toro, and Tordesillas, and it appeared to have been their plan of campaign, as was now to be collected from their movements, to have defended themselves to the utmost, on the south bank of the Douro, and thence, (availing themselves of all good positions) to have slowly withdrawn to the north bank, and there to have repeated the movements of Marmont previously to

Campaign in Spain.

the battle of Salamanca. This north-east march of the allies entirely defeated this purpose, and brought us upon their right flank where they least expected us. General Hill in the meantime pushing them in front, they found it necessary to fall-in and conglobulate, and thence to retreat with all possible expedition along the Burgos road.

June 2d. The army marched to Morales on the road to Toro, 12 miles. As the hussar brigade approached Morales, the French cavalry, issuing from the town, and drawing up in line, appeared in considerable force, and made a shew of disputing the advance. The 10th hussars were immediately brought forward under the orders of Major Robarts, "who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: the front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible superiority of the 10th hussars." The 18th now came up to the aid of the 10th; and the united regiments, making a joint charge, reached their second line, and drove it backwards upon some heights two miles in front of Morales. The enemy occupied this latter position in considerable strength of cavalry and infantry, and the shattered squadrons being there received and sheltered under the cover of their guns, the Field-Marshal called his hussars from the pursuit.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to mention with so much just praise the name of Major Robarts; a friend and contributor to this work, and to whom the army, in common with the country, is peculiarly indebted for embellishing the military character with all the chastities of Christian life. It is no small praise, in difficult times, to perform even the duties of an arduous profession; but it is a greater praise, and the proof of a noble mind, to carry a liberal and generous enthusiasm into such performance; and by thus outstripping the mere quantum of due service to become a benefactor instead of a servant. It does not belong to our uncourtly language to give a due eulogy to a character of this kind; but let the sincerity of our praise excuse any rusticity in our style. I pretend to nothing but to write my own language as it is spoken in good company.

June 3. The army marched to Toro and thence towards Pedroso 12 miles. The present line of movement was still to the north-east, that is to say, obliquely towards the high Burgos road, so as to cut into it in the neighbourhood of Duenas, about 50 miles south of Burgos. The enemy fell back behind the Pisuerga, and our own army, without halting, hastened towards the Carrion.

About a hundred miles, north-east of the Douro, in the mountains of Old Castile, rises the river Pisuerga, and flows thence in a south-westerly course, and passing Duenas in its way, it empties itself into the Douro a few miles east of Tordesillas. About forty miles from its source, it throws out (colloquially speaking) a branch on its north bank, which is

Campaign in Spain.

the river Arlanzon ; about 20 miles lower down, a second branch, which is the Carrion. The Carrion and Arlanzon, therefore, are two parallel streams, both flowing from the north to the south into the Pisuerga, about thirty miles apart. The line of movement of our army at this date, was towards the Carrion, between which and the Arlanzon was the high Burgos road.

June 4. To St. Salvador 12 miles ; the country the richest part of the Spanish monarchy ; abounding in every circumstance of beauty and plenty, and embellished with every variety of scenery. Even the most ignorant and insensible could not but be touched by the luxuriant magnificence of nature around them ; and as many as had any knowledge of the antient history of Spain, and of the memorable achievements of the CESAR on the banks of the Pisuerga, would not pass unmoved over a scene, which amidst the darkness of the barbarous ages had been illustrated by the acts of a hero worthy of a Roman fame—a hero, who, invincible as he was by his sword, was still more powerful by his virtue, and whose single merit and reputation gave a name and distinction to a country hitherto reputed the most barbarous of the Roman invaders. There is not a more delightful employment to the mind (may I speak as I feel) than these recollections of great historic events upon the scenes in which they occurred. It is the noble doctrine of our religion, that the past and future are as immediately our own personal concern as the present ; that our minds, as the emanation of the great IMMORTAL SPIRIT, are not subject to the effects of time, but that in the great theatre to which we are hastening, the *Ultima Perennis Domus*, all past, present, and future generations shall be collected together, and the great family of mankind assembled united under their common parent. When we read, therefore, of the acts of the truly great and good,—and of those who have upheld, embellished, or defended, that particular society termed their country, or that universal society, the human race, we are not reading of those whose bodies have passed into dust, but of those who have only gone before whither we shall follow ; of those, whom the voice of the Redeemer, as formerly the voice of the Creator, shall call from the deep recesses of the grave, and reinvesting us with a body of the image and impress of himself, in a body suited to our new mansion, shall establish us in that eternal inheritance, which a Being, who delights in good and happiness, has prepared from all eternity for those whom virtue and redemption have rendered his children.

June 3. To Penaflore.

June 6. This and the three following days, the army passed the Carrion, and encamped.

June 10. The army (having now all joined) was concentrated and mustered this day ; and the following nearly appeared the

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE ARMY IN THE FIELD, JULY 25, 1813.

CAVALRY.

Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K. G.
A. A. General-Colonel Ely

M. G. O'Laugalin, 1st Life G.
2 ditto

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (Blue)

M. G. Ponsonby, 5th Dr. Guards
3d ditto
4th ditto

M. G. Vandeleur, 12th L. Drag.
16th ditto

M. Gen. Long, 13th ditto
14th ditto

M. G. V. Alten, 1st Hrs. K. G. L.
18th ditto

M. Gen. Bock, 1st D. K. G. L.
2d ditto

M. Gen. Fauc, 3d Drag. Gds.
1st Royal Dr.

M. Gen. Lord, 10th R. Hrs.
R. E. H. Somerset, 15th Hussars

PORTUGUESE.

B. Gen. B. Urban, 1st Dragoons
11th ditto
12th ditto

B. Gen. Otway, 4th ditto
10th ditto

B. Gen. Madden, 5th ditto
8th ditto

ARTILLERY.

HORSE, FIVE TROOPS.

M. Bull's attached to Cavalry.
Ross's ditto Lt. Div.

Gardner's ditto 7th ditto

M'Bean's ditto 2d ditto

Smith's ditto 1st ditto

FOOT.

6 Brigades 9 Poundsers

2 Do. short 6 Poundsers

INFANTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham,
A. A. Gen. Lt. Col. Bouverie,
Gr. Mr. Gen. Upton.

M. Gen. Howard, 1st G. 1st B.
1st do. 3d do

(1 Com. 60th Reg.

M. G. Hon. E. Stopford,
Cold. Gd. 1st Bat.

3d Guards

60th Rg. 1 Com

Colonel Halkett,
1st Line Bn. K. G. L.

2d do.

5th do

1st Light do.

2d ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K. B.

Hon. W. Stewart,

A. A. Gen. Lieut. Col. Rooke,

A. Q. M. G. H. A. Abercrombie.

SECOND DIV. (Continued.)

M. Gen. Walker, 50th Foot
71st ditto
92d ditto

(1 Com.) 60th ditto
M. G. Byng, 3d Buffs
57th Foot

1st Prov. } 31st ditto
Batt. } 66th ditto

(1 Com.) 60th ditto
28th ditto

34th ditto

39th ditto

(1 Com.) 60th ditto

PORTUGUESE.

Lieutenant-General Hamilton.

2d Line

14th ditto

5th ditto

5th Cacadores

Br. G. Campbell, 4th Line

10th ditto

Col. Ashworth, 6th ditto

18th ditto

6th Cacadores

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir T. Picton,

A. A. General-Major Stoven.

Major G. Brisbane, 45th Foot

74th ditto

88th ditto

(3 Coms.) 60th ditto

M. G. H. C. Colville, 5th ditto

83d ditto

87th ditto

94th ditto

Portuguese } 9th Line

Brigade } 21st ditto

FOURTH DIVISION.

L. Gen. Hon. G. L. Cole,

A. A. Gen. Lieut. Col. Bradford.

Major Gen. Anson, 37th Foot

40th ditto

48th ditto

2d Prov. } 2d Queens

Battal. } 53d Foot

(1 Com.) 60th ditto

Major-General Ross, 7th Fuz.

20th ditto

23d ditto

(1 Com.) Brun. Oels

B. G. Harvey, Por. } 11th Line

Brig. } 23d ditto

10th Cacadores

FIFTH DIVISION.

Major-General Oswald,

A. A. G. L. Col. Berkeley,

A. Qr M. Gen. Gouin

M. G. Hay, 1st Foot Royals,

9th ditto

FIFTH DIV. (Continued.)

M. G. Hay, 28th ditto

(1 Com.) Brun. Oels

M. G. Robinson, 4th Foot

47th ditto

59th ditto

(1 Com.) Brun. Oels

M. G. Spry, Pgl. } 3d Line

15th ditto

Brigade } 5th Cacadores

SIXTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Gen. Clinton,

A. A. Gen. Major Tryon,

L. A. Q. M. G. C. Vincent.

Major-General Pack, 42d Foot

79th ditto

91st ditto

(1 Com) 60th ditto

M. Gen. Lambert, 11th ditto

32d ditto

36th ditto

61st ditto

8th Line

Portug. } 12th ditto

Brigade } 9th Cac.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Gen. Earl of Dalhousie,

A. Ad. Gen. Lt. Col. D'Oyley.

Major Gen. Barnes, 6th Foot

3d Prov. } 24th ditto

Battalion. } 58th ditto

(1 Com.) Brun. Oels

51st Foot

68th ditto

82d ditto

Chass. Brit.

7th Line

Portug. } 19th ditto

Brigade. } 2d Cacado.

LIGHT DIVISION.

Major General C. Alten,

A. Ad. Gen. Major Marley,

A. Qr. Mr. General Stewart.

Major-Gen. Kemp, 43d Foot

(1st bn.) 95th ditto

(3d ditto) 95th ditto

M. G. Skerrett, (1st do.) 52d ditto

(2d ditto) 95th ditto

PORTUGUESE.

Gen. Skerrett, atta. to 1st Caca.

Gen. Kemp, do. 3d do.

Lieut. Col. Prior, 20th Line

L. C. Dundas, Royal Staff Corps

INDEPENDENT PORT. CORPS.

Br. Gen. Wilson, 1st Line

16th ditto

4th Cacado.

M. G. Bradford, 13th Line

24th ditto

5th Cacado.

*Spanish Frontier.**MEMOIRS FROM THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE.*

THIRD MEMOIR.

Memoir on the Pyrenean Frontier. By the Marshal De Mailli d'Haucourt.

Offensive operations on the Roussillon side ; continued from our last.

SUCH is at large the judgment we are able to form concerning the fort of Figueras ; and we believe that their being put in practice, would probably manifest the utility of the plans of attack here presented. But before this enterprise is formed, it is of the first importance to place the fortifications of Roses in a good state of defence, to keep open there a communication by sea, at the same time that the communication with Bellegarde is made secure.

In the mean time the corps encamped on the Segra will advance upon Puicerda, from thence upon Belver and Seu d'Urgel, to occupy the enemy in that direction, by the conquest of the latter place, which is not a fortress, but would be of greater importance, as it would insure winter quarters to the army, after the capture of Figueras.

Let us now return to the operations on the right of the frontier. The siege of Fontarabia being finished, or the place being taken as has been projected, the army should march to Saint Sebastian. This place is invested by seizing the heights ; but it would now be found in a better state of defence than it formerly was, in consequence of the peninsula on which it stands having been separated from the continent, by which means it is now surrounded by the sea. The best method for reducing it seems to be a bombardment from the heights by which it is commanded, and at the same time by a blockade by sea, in which the Port du Passage, which would have been seized on, would be found useful.

This last expedition should be made the termination of the campaign of the right, entering from hence into the vallies of Guipuscoa, and occupying them for the winter, by keeping possession of the heights that border them on the side furthest in Spain, and extending the left into the valley of Lerin, the heights between it and the Bidassoa being occupied ; and should it appear that the enemy was in a state to attack this line, all provisions should be withdrawn from it, and placed behind the Bidassoa, which should be recrossed, leaving a sufficient force in Fontarabia and Saint Sebastian.

With regard to the corps advanced from Saint Jean-pie-de-Port upon Roncesvalles, and from Oleron upon Jacca, as their only object would be to occupy the enemy at those points during the operations of the two armies, they would return to place themselves in their winter quarters.

At the same time the army of the left, after the taking of Roses, Gerona, and Figueras, would place themselves in winter quarters, the

Spanish Frontier.

right towards Seu d'Urgel, and the left at Roses, occupying in the front the borders of Feodon; Girona would form the centre, and Figueras that of the interior.

Such is the plan of the first campaign on the Spanish frontier; and we shall now offer that of the second.

The two armies having taken up their winter quarters, the one in the quarter of Fontarabia and Saint Sabastian, the other in that of Roses, Gerona, Figueras and Seu d'Urgel, that of the right would advance through the vallies of Guipuscoa, while the corps on this side Roncesvalles would march to Pampelona, regulating its march by that of the army, and both should combine so as to proceed together to the investment of that place.

The corps of Oleron should be employed in closing the passes of Jacca, and maintaining the communication between St. Jean-Pie-de-Port and Pampelona; and the train of artillery, with the stores collected near Bayonne and St. Jean-Pie-de-Port, should be sent off by the royal road towards Pampelona.

The army of the left should march from Gerona and Figueras to Ostalic, which they may, perhaps, have been able to possess themselves of during the winter, this place not being in a condition for much defence; and from thence the army should advance against Barcelona.

At the same time a corps might proceed from Roses along the coast, and take possession of Cadequiers and Mataro, coming up with the army before Barcelona; and, lastly, the corps of Seu d'Urgel should direct itself to Ciudad. But to form a judgment of the siege of Barcelona, it is necessary to have a knowledge of its existing state, which is very different from what it formerly was. This place, in the times of the memorable sieges it has suffered, was only surrounded by a wall, part of which was not even terrassed; and Mont-Joui, which defends it on the side next the sea, was merely a castle on the heights. The wall has, since then, been put in a state of defence, and ramparts have been constructed around it: the front, between the French and Spanish gates, has been covered with two bastions and two demilunes, with a covered way. A citadel has been constructed to the left of the French gate, directed towards the sea; and Mount-Joui has been made a fortress, which may be considered one of the second class.

To form the plan of the siege of this place, it strikes us at first that the army of observation should be advanced to the river Liobregat, its right being covered by the small river that falls into it: from this point must be seized the heights round Barcelona; and we may say, that with this arrangement, there are few places that can be invested with more confidence: this part being filled up, we imagine that the real attack should be made on the centre of the citadel, inclosing the polygon which it presents; the left attack would therefore be towards the sea. We

Spanish Frontier.

conceive that a second attack should, at the same time, be made between the French and the Spanish gate, which is the point formerly attacked; but as this part is now defended by works, it should only be followed up to support that of the citadel, and it would have the advantage to be out of sight of it and of Mount-Joui.

The siege of the citadel is supposed to require three weeks, or not longer than a month at the most, its works being very confined and small; but it has the advantage of perfectly commanding the city: its capture would therefore occasion that of the place, without Mount-Joui being able to protect it, its situation at the other extremity of the town, exclusive of its fire being too low, rendering it totally useless. It would be equally easy to blockade it; and if its cannon should disturb the town, it might easily be silenced by threatening to raze a part of it.

We are sensible of the necessity, during this enterprise, of being masters of the seas; and the proximity of Port Vendre, for the support of a squadron, would render the means easy.

In the mean time, we imagine that the army before Pampelona will also have succeeded in its enterprize; and from thence it might easily seize upon Jacca: the two armies being established in the centre of the two extremities of Spain, would then be in a condition for advancing to Madrid, there being no intermediate place left capable of opposing their progress.

FOURTH MEMOIR.

Memoir on the means of Offence and Defence against Spain, in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenean mountains. By General Servan. (1798.)

THE principal towns that cover the frontier of Spain are; in Catalonia, Barcelona, Gerona, Roses, Figueras, and Campredon; in Cerdagne, Puicerda, Beller, and Urgel; in Arragon, Balbastre, Moncon, and Jacca; in Navarre, Pampelona; and in Biscay, Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Bilboa, Vittoria, &c.

Barcelona is the most important, and the best defended city under the Spanish monarch: it requires a siege according to rules, and a squadron on the Mediterranean, to prevent its receiving supplies.

Roses is a small place, which is not capable of making long resistance, particularly if bombs are used.

Gerona is much neglected.

Campredon has distinguished itself by an obstinate resistance at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but is no longer in a state to do the same.

Figueras is in good state, and well fortified; but this fortress does not fulfil the views of the Spaniards. It is too far from the foot of the mountains for their passes to be defended by its fire; nor does it defend the plain between it and the mountains better; through which plain we might march without fear to Roses, by masking Figueras, under the

Spanish Frontier.

town, and on the side of the gate of supplies. This place will not contain more than three thousand five hundred men.

The fortifications of Figueras occupy a platform above the town of that name. Their extent is about six hundred toises by four hundred; four bastions, a cavalier, a platform, two crown-works, a horn-work, some counter-guards and demi-lunes, form the inclosure of the fortress; all the works are casemated, but the fosses are reproached with being too narrow, the demi-lunes with being too small, and the works with being elevated; besides, this place is commanded by a platform, and by a mountain, which, though at some distance, would not be less capable of receiving batteries, that would, in protecting the attacks, considerably incommode the covered way, the cavalier, the horn-work, and the inside of the place. It is likewise said, that it is possible to withhold from the town the only fountain that supplies it with water, which is conducted to it from a mountain, situated outside.

Tarragona cannot defend itself long.

Puicerda may be taken by assault.

Urgel is capable of a greater defence.

Moncon and Balbastre have never resisted a well combined attack.

Jacca is only defended by its position, and some intrenchments that might be thrown up.

Pampelona is defended, principally on the side next to France, by the mountains and the defiles of Roncesvalles, where Charlemagne met with the only check his arms received: but these passages are practicable; and by dividing our force, we may make sure of forcing them, and afterwards, with some labour bestowed on the roads, of using them for the transporting of artillery, and all kinds of military stores and provisions. When arrived at Pampelona, that place offers but a trifling resistance, only one part of its inclosure being fortified, the remainder, on the side towards the river, very indifferently, particularly as the river is fordable at pleasure.

Fontarabia would neither resist a coup-de-main nor a bombardment.

St. Sebastian is completely commanded by the heights in its adjacency. *The artillery may thence fire down upon it, as into a pail.*

Bilboa and Vittoria would not resist an active bombardment.

After having hastily passed over what has appeared to us the most interesting to point out in Spain, relative to the defence or the attack of the Pyrenees, we are about to enter on the details that we shall judge necessary to give sufficient ideas on all the means of offence and defence, in this important part of the southern frontiers of France.

The Pyrenees are a chain of mountains included between the Mediterranean and the Ocean, and separating France from Spain, in an extent of about ninety leagues. These two powers nearly divide between them the breadth of these mountains; but the Spaniards have an advantage

Spanish Frontier.

over the French, in arriving at all the passages that penetrate into France by mountains of gentle declivity, which gives them greater means of defending themselves, *and of harrassing us excessively, if we commit the fault of not crossing the Pyrences as quick as possible, to deprive the Spaniards of their advantages.*

The historians of the wars of Louis XIV. the epoch of the last serious wars that have taken place between France and Spain, have said nothing of the manner in which it would be most advantageous to the French to defend their frontier against the Spaniards; they have not extended much more on the measures that should be adopted for passing the Pyrenees, and carrying the war into Spain: thus, the general charged with this defence or this attack, can find no light to direct him, but in some imperfect memoirs, one of which is attributed to the Marshal de Mailli, who commanded a long time in Roussillon, under the two last reigns; another to M. de Caupenne; a third, written in 1792, by M. de Bordenave, an officer of genius; and some others of as recent a date, made by different officers, on different parts of this chain of mountains, the defiles or passes of which are only known in the country by the name of *ports*. But none of these memoirs unite together the offensive and defensive; each of them, in general, points out no other means of defending this vast frontier, to the east, but in the departments of the eastern Pyrenees, of Aude and Ariege, in what is close to the mountains; to the west, in those of the Lower and Upper Pyrenees; and, for the offensive, they constantly propose to attack Catalonia principally, and Navarre subsidiarily.

We shall endeavour, by taking advantage of the best ideas laid down in the writings just mentioned, and by a practical inspection of the country, to propose, for the offensive and defensive, plans better combined than any former ones, which combination may produce more certain success. We shall commence by the eastern part.

Defence of the left of the Pyrenees, or eastern Pyrenees.

The front of attack, which includes the part of the frontiers comprehended in the departments of Aude and Ariege, may extend about thirty leagues, and offers three principal points, from which the Spaniards may direct their attacks; Seu d' Urgel, Campredon, and Figueras.

We are of opinion, that about fifteen or sixteen thousand regular troops, exclusive of about thirteen thousand forming the garrisons of Colioure, Fort-St.-Elme, Bellegarde, Fort-des-Bains, Perpignan, Salces, Ville Franc, and Mont-Louis, might defend this part of the frontier against thirty-six thousand men, the strongest army that Spain can set on foot, to march against the frontier of France; provided, however, that the regular troops can be assisted by at least twelve or fifteen thousand national guards, raised in the departments of the eastern Pyrenees,

Spanish Frontier.

of Ariege, Aude, Herault, Aveyron, and Gard. Let us proceed to more minute details.

Let us suppose the enemy acting on the offensive, and free in his movements, endeavouring to turn all his advantage to accounts, and to embrace the widest possible front of attack, in order to divide as much as he can our force, menacing at the same time from Colioure to Mont-Louis; then Pratz-de-Molle becomes the central point: it is like the salient of the demi-lune on the front of a fortification, which must render it necessary to direct the lines of defence and communication on the three points menaced, and to place ourselves so as to defend all the three at the same time.

First, it appears important to form an intrenched camp at Pratz-de-Molle, where the waters and the inaccessible defences should be made use of, in order the better to strengthen this important point, and to place in greater security the three thousand five hundred men that would be placed there. It will not be less essential, on one side to destroy all the roads of the passes that lead from Spain to this point, particularly those of Col d' Ars; and on the other, on the contrary, to repair and put in good condition those which communicate between the Conflant and upper Vallespir.

The greatest force will next be assembled in the plain of Prades, an excellent position, wherein will be found water, wood, and provisions, and from whence it will be able to move rapidly, and in a few days, upon Mont Louis, the Vals of Carol and Capsir, Quillan, Perpignan, and Pratz-de-Molle.

Under this system, from Colioure might be drawn a thousand regular troops, from Perpignan two thousand, from the camp of St. Jean-de-Pages three thousand, from Mont-Louis a thousand, and these be replaced by seven thousand national guards; which would instantly furnish seven thousand regular soldiers, who, with three thousand of the national guards, the best armed, equipped, and disciplined, would form at Prades a camp of ten thousand men, exclusive of three thousand regulars advanced to Puicerda, and of those which might be sent from the camp of Salces to Quillan. The remaining four thousand of the national guards should be stationed with a battalion of regular troops, and the depots and magazines, at Salces and the neighbouring villages, to form a camp of information and reserve on the left bank of the Egli.

By this new distribution we should have two thousand men at the Col de Bagnuls, who might receive supplies from the garrison of Colioure; three thousand five hundred at Pratz-de-Molle; and in the rear of these two posts, and that of Bellegarde, a camp of seven thousand men at St. Jean-de-Pages, able to be supplied by Perpignan; at the same time we should have three thousand men at Puicerda, forming part of the camp under Prades, and capable of being supplied and

Spanish Frontier.

supported by the fort of Mont-Louis; ten thousand encamped at Prades, to guard the passes of Carol, of Capsir, the valley of Andore, and Pratz-de-Molle; lastly, about four thousand five hundred men on the banks of the Egli, to obtain information, and for the protection of the coast, the depots, the shops for repairs, the magazines, &c.

After these dispositions of our disposable forces, we may observe, that the Spanish army, which we shall suppose to be about thirty-six thousand strong, occupying the line of attack from Seu-d'Urgel to Figueras, could procure itself no success, if it wished to attack at the same time the three principal points that form the French line of defence, from Mont-Louis to Colioure. It seems therefore more reasonable to believe, that the Spanish general, confining himself to threatening two of these three points, would lead the greater part of his force against one of the three, to force it, and insure himself the means of re-uniting with the others, either in the plains of Conflant, or in that where Perpignan stands. Let us consequently examine the defence of each of the three points, which we may suppose may be attacked by the majority of the Spanish forces.

Defence of the right of the eastern side.

The post of Seu-d'Urgel is that from whence the enemy can most easily advance into Cerdagne and Conflant, so as to march on one side to Foix and Quillan, on the other to Prades, to encamp between Vincas and Vallemagne, where, being once intrenched, he would intercept the communication between Mont-Louis and Ville Franc, and would be in greater readiness to assist the troops, which, leaving Campredon, would have entered the Upper Vallespir by the Col d' Ars, and would have established themselves on the banks of the Tee, from Pratz-de-Molle to Arles.

Before we enter upon any detail, we must observe, that should the enemy even meet with no opposition in the different defiles which he must pass through, nature presents insurmountable obstacles to the use of carriages and artillery: but besides the natural obstructions, the three thousand men who would have seized on Puicerta, and fortified themselves therein, and would continually be able to receive reinforcements from a part of the garrison of Mont-Louis, and likewise from the camp at Prades, would be placed so as to fall on the flank or rear of the troops that endeavoured to penetrate by the valleys of Carol and Capsir, or to take advantage of the passages of Err and Valsagouliere. Besides, the general commanding the small army encamped at Prades, being master of the defiles of Creux, Batailles, and Mouchet, and having placed a body of about twelve hundred men at Acqs, where they would intrench themselves, another at Puigvalador, being secure as to the attempts which the enemy might make by the Camp-Magre, through

Spanish Frontier.

the garrison of Ville Franc, charged with the protection of that quarter, would not be secure as to every other that the Spaniards could make. And should the enemy even present themselves with forces sufficiently considerable to render it prudent to withdraw the troops stationed at Puicerda, Puigvalador, Acqs, &c. we must then abandon Mont-Louis for a short time to its own strength, place at Olette a sufficient corps to defend its pass, support the left of the army of Prades upon Ville-Franc, and cause the troops placed at the Val of Capsir and of Carol to fall back upon the defiles of Batailles, Creux, Formenet, and Moucet. The enemy would not then dare to force either the passes of the Conflant, or the right of the French army; nor would he venture upon the risk of marching to Quillan, to advance through Limoux and along Aude, upon Carcassone and the canal of Languedoc; nor upon Tarrascon and Foix, along Ariège; because on one side the defiles, the passages, and roads penetrating to Quillan and Tarrascon, are very difficult; on the other, these departments taking up arms, would check the enemy more easily, on account of his front being contracted on his advance, and a great portion of the army of Prades, passing through the Col de Moucet, and being led with speed into some plain which would have been previously reconnoitred on the borders of Aude, at the side next to Quillan, might take the Spaniards in flank and rear, while the national guards of Tarn, Aude, and Ariège, joining themselves to the regular troops sent into those departments, would receive them in front, so as to deprive them of every hope of success, and even of defence and retreat. The Spanish troops who would be engaged in the siege of Mont-Louis, or who would have been left in Spanish Cerdagne, would then find themselves in great embarrassment, being thus cut off from the main body; and the French general having the power of sending to insult Valence, Belver, Urgel, of attacking the enemy's line of operations, of seizing on some of their magazines, and destroying them, and, lastly, of placing between two fires the troops besieging Mont-Louis.

Let us, however, still suppose, that the enemy, after having defeated the troops posted at Puicerda, directing all his force upon Mont-Louis, succeeds in taking the place; let us suppose that, through fear of being defeated and cut off in case he should engage himself in the departments of Ariège, he would attempt to penetrate into Conflant; then the army under Prades, strengthening itself upon Olette, and Ville Franche, which after Olette becomes the left of its position, would wait for the enemy, who, for the security of his rear, would be compelled, in order to come up with the French army, to attack and sieze the frightful defiles of Conflant.

After these different suppositions, in which we have allowed for the utmost good fortune to the enemy, it must be perceived how many resources are found, if not to prevent all his successes, at least to render

Spanish Frontier.

them very difficult, and indeed nearly useless, since he would still find it impossible to penetrate into Ariege, Aude, or Conflant.

Defence of the centre of the eastern side.

After having considered the defence of the right of this part, let us proceed to that of the centre.

Let us suppose the enemy master of Mont-Louis, and convinced of the insurmountable difficulty of advancing, deciding on the abandonment of the attack on French Cerdagne and Conflant, and on leading the greater part of his forces to Pratz-de-Molle, in the hope of probably penetrating more easily into Conflant by Camp-Magre, the pass of Mentel, and the villages of Pi, Sahone, Vernet, and Cornelia, or into the plain of Perpignan, by Arles, Ceret, and Boulou; which would then oblige the French to withdraw the defence from Colioure, and would probably give the Spaniards liberty to present themselves before that place after having forced the defiles of Bagnols.

In this supposition, the army of Conflant being strengthened by the three thousand men who were at Puicerda, and probably by the garrison of Mont-Louis, the French commander would cause to file upon the upper Vallespir six thousand five hundred men, and two thousand from the camp of St. Jean-de-Pages on the same point, to which the garrison of Perpignan would send a thousand; the camp of Pratz-de-Molle would then be twelve thousand strong, that of St. Jean-de-Pages six thousand, and that of Conflant eight or nine thousand.

With a like quantity of disposable forces, the general charged with this defence would have two measures to adopt; that of compelling the enemy to remain on the heights of the col-d' Ars and surrounding places, from the difficulty he would find in marching for two hours in very bad roads, rendered still more impassable, along which his artillery could not be moved, and expecting at their issue to find an imposing force.

The second measure for the adoption of the French commander would be to employ himself principally in guarding the course of the Tec, from Pratz-de-Molle to Fort-des-Bains and Arles, by fortifying and occupying that post, to hinder the enemy from seizing on it, and cutting of the communication with Conflant and the camp of St. Jean-de-Pages.

If the French should attempt to occupy part of the heights, they would run the risk of being turned, whatever position they should take, and should they occupy them entirely, they would be repulsed by force; yet if the French commander should have strong reasons to stop the enemy at the frontier, he should place four thousand men at St. Laurent-de-Cerdens, which would furnish patrols in the woods near that town, which would sustain the right of this little camp; three thousand men at Notre-Dame-des-Corals; four thousand at la Rocca, who would furnish advanced posts on the col-d' Ars. The two former posts might

Spanish Frontier.

have some cannon ; the post of la Rocca should rest its right on the large wood of Madona.

The first post should observe the quarter of Ampurdan ; the second, supported by the camp of Pratz-de-Molle, should oppose the passage of the col-d' Ars, together with the third.

The French commander would besides have to guard the passes of Cabrenis, St. Laurent-de-Carden, and Serra-Longa.

In addition, there would be much greater hope of disgusting the Spaniards from penetrating by the col-d' Ars, as in one respect, the camp of Pratz-de-Molle might be reinforced with the troops of that of St. Jean-de-Pages and Prades ; and in another, should the enemy even force this post, it is not probable that he would dare to profit by this advantage, having in his front the small army he had just driven back, which having retreated upon Arles and Ceret, after breaking down the bridge, would defend the banks of the Tec, while the troops of the camp of St. Jean-de-Pages, crossing that river to Boulou, would advance upon the right flank of the Spaniards, and part of those of the camp of Prades on their left flank, or on their rear. In the war of 1688, Marshal Noailles stopped the enemy near Pratz-de-Molle and hindered them from penetrating further into the country.

Thus it may be conceived, that the Spaniards probably would not direct their views on this centre in preference for penetrating into France ; providing they had abandoned the attack of the right, and being in possession of Mont-Louis, were convinced of the impossibility of their penetrating further in that quarter. When we have examined this frontier in a military point of view, we are speedily convinced, that the principal object of the Spaniards would be to gain possession of Colioure and Port-Vendre ; in fact, these places would be of the utmost importance to them, since they would at the same time furnish them with a point of establishment, and of communication by sea, and would render easy to them the conquest of the important part of the plains of the eastern Pyrenees, without the necessity of their forming a number of sieges ; as the enemy, being master of Colioure and Port-Vendre, would be able to send his troops by sea on the coasts of this department, and land them on the shore of Canet, or at the mouth of the Egli, to advance directly to Perpignan, from whence he might easily blockade the principal fortresses, and close the passages whereby succours might be sent.

Defence of the left on the eastern side.

Under this supposition ; the enemy encamped under Figüeras, would threaten the passes of Pertus, of Notre-Dame-de-Requesens which opens on St. Jean-d-Albret, of Saint-Quirch and Cervera which lead to Bagnuls-de-Marsme ; and towards the west the defiles of Panisas and del Partel, which both open as well as the others in the lower Vallespir, on Ceret, Boulou, and Colioure.

Spanish Frontier.

These different passages are not capable of a good defence, the chain of mountains being covered with earth and woods, passable in every part, so that no defensive position can be there assumed: Bellegarde might, however, secure the defiles of Pertus and Panisas. Five thousand men in this post would with its garrison be sufficient; twelve hundred at Maurillas should be charged with the defence of the defiles of Partel and Paracols; eight hundred stationed at the tower of Cervera would cover the passages of St. Jean-d'Albret, by causing the heights near Casadamia to be occupied; two thousand should be posted at Bagnuls-de-Maresme; the remainder of the forces being extended from Ville Franc to Colioure, amounting besides to twenty thousand men (the garrison of Mont-Louis being considered to have re-entered the line) should be distributed; five thousand five hundred intrenched under Ville Franc, furnishing a thousand intrenched at Olette, charged with the guard of Mont-Louis, Carol, and Capsir; three thousand in an intrenched camp under Arles and Fort-des-Bains, corresponding with the troops stationed under Ville Franc, and the three thousand intrenched under Ceret, and forming with them the right of the new army, the left of which consisting of four thousand men, would be intrenched at Elne, and the centre, nine thousand strong, in the camp of St. Jean-de-Pages; and lastly, three thousand five hundred men in the camp of Salces.

The strictest orders should be given to the commanders of the troops posted at Bagnuls, Maurillas, and Tour-de-Cervera, to fight retreating, and to fall back on the army, as soon as they should be attacked by forces infinitely superior, and absolutely impossible to be resisted.

Some corps of light troops should next be sent from the camp of Ceret and that of St. Jean-de-Pages to the defile of Pertus, to threaten the enemy with taking them in flank and rear, whenever they should attempt to penetrate through the different defiles between Bellegarde and Cervera.

According to this plan, the enemy has not yet cleared the frontier; let us suppose him to succeed in it, then the four thousand men who defended the different passes, should retire, part on Elne, the rest on Ceret; the French army having abandoned Colioure and Fort Saint Elne to their own strength, would be on the left bank of the Tec, about twenty-three thousand strong.

In this state of affairs, what can be the force of the Spaniards? Having entered on the campaign with thirty-six thousand men at most, obliged to leave three thousand for the defence of Mont-Louis, to have a corps of observation under Campredon of about three thousand, and one of at least two thousand to cover Bellegarde, there would scarcely remain twenty-eight disposable troops.

What measures should be adopted under such circumstances if the enemy should undertake the siege of Colioure? We should venture to cross the Tec with the whole army to Boulou, march to the heights of

Spanish Frontier.

Pertus still defended by Bellegarde and the two thousand men stationed there, besides the garrison of the place, follow the heights of St. Jean-d'-Albret, and take the enemy in the rear, while the garrison of Perpignan, increased with two thousand men from the camp of Salces, would march on Elne and Colioure, to deceive the Spaniards as to the real point of attack, and then the enemy, perceiving himself about to be assaulted on every side, for fear of being intercepted by the different defiles, and attacked by the garrisons of Colioure and the troops that appear to be coming to join them, would without doubt hasten to make good his retreat.

If on the contrary this attempt should not have succeeded, and the enemy should have taken Colioure and Bellegarde, the French army should then fortify more strongly its camp on the Tec, protect its left flank towards the sea with redoubts and batteries, and should multiply its means of defence, so as to force the enemy to remain in the narrow valley of Colioure, extending scarcely a league from the foot of the mountain to the Tec, until the instant when it should be able to receive reinforcements, and find itself superior in numbers to the Spaniards, still more weakened by the garrisons of Colioure and Bellegarde.—And where should we look for these reinforcements? By means of the five thousand five hundred men, come out of Bellegarde and Colioure, whom we suppose to have capitulated, as well as those of Mont-Louis, and to have re-entered France; and by levying an equal number of new troops in the south, who would have been directed to Perpignan, and would arrive, increasing the numbers of the French army, from Pratz-de-Molle to the sea, to about thirty thousand men, and enable it to act on the offensive against that of the Spaniards reduced to twenty-five thousand.

Notwithstanding presumptions so favourable to the French, let us still suppose, that the Spaniards being in possession of Mont-Louis, Colioure, and Bellegarde, succeed in taking Ville Franc, and forcing the passage of the Tec, prepare to march to Perpignan through Conflant and the upper and lower Vallespir: what measures will the French commander adopt? Will he inclose himself in a camp, under Perpignan, or will he still keep the field? We do not think that he would use the latter measure, which would expose his line of operations to be cut through, obstruct the arrival of succours, and leave the Spaniards at liberty to march to Narbonne, &c. He will, therefore, prefer the former, encamping himself from Rivesaltes to Perpignan, his left fortified on the Tec, his right on the Egli, having Vernet in the front of his centre, and defending it with some redoubts raised on that point.

After these dispositions, would the Spaniards venture, either on marching to Narbonne, or even to attempt the passage of the Egli, or lastly, to lay siege to Perpignan? And, however little France should occupy herself in sending assistance to the army of the eastern Pyrenees, would it

Spanish Frontier.

not be capable of giving battle to the Spaniards, and of repulsing them into Catalonia, after having caused them to suffer great losses ?

Defence of the central part of the Pyrenees.

The centre of the frontier of France and Spain is placed in the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Upper Pyrenees, which have behind them those of Gers, Lot, and Lot and Garonne.

We find in the two former the valleys of Louron, Aure, Argeles, Azun, Bun, Cotterets, Pierrefite, and Gavarnie.

In reconnoitring these valleys, we are compelled to be of opinion, that these different districts have not to fear any attack of consequence, nature having taken the greatest pains for their defence. In fact all the passages there are in all seasons impassable for carriages and artillery ; eight months of the year they are blocked up with snow ; during this space of time, scarcely a few dealers in contraband goods can pass them at the risk of their lives ; and for the other four months, the Spaniards could at most only undertake to pillage the villages near the frontier.

It is therefore against such enterprizes alone, that it is required to adopt measures, which must consist less in the establishment of fortified posts, than in a suitable disposition of some regular troops cantoned or encamped so as to protect these valleys. These posts should be stationed in farms, houses, and chapels, intrenched, pallisaded, &c. in fine, adapted for a defence ; the wise precaution should be adopted of destroying the roads in several small defiles, in order to diminish the points of attack ; those only should remain untouched that are necessary for going for wood, water, or pasturage.

But in passing over these districts, which we should reconnoitre in order to learn how to defend them, if we seek to learn the facts relative to former wars, and to the enterprizes of Spain on the French territory, it is sufficiently manifest that the enterprizes were generally less made by the Spaniards beyond the mountains, than by those of the valley of Aran ; which proves a truth that appears not to have been hitherto sufficiently attended to, that is the importance, whatever kind of war is intended against Spain, whether offensive or defensive, to commence hostilities by taking the valley of Aran. In the defensive, which we now take into consideration, being masters of the valley of Aran, and having extended as much as possible establishments as far as Valence and la Pobla, not only would Saint Beat, Bagneres-de-Luchon, and the department of Upper Garonne be protected, but apprehensions would be caused to the Spanish army attempting to attack the line from Mont-Louis to Colioure, and the valleys of Barousse, Louron, Aure, &c. would be defended.

After being determined on the importance of the occupation of the valley of Aran, let us view the means of seizing on it, and enter on some details on those of insuring tranquillity in the different French valleys,

Spanish Frontier.

which we have named above, and which are situated at the centre of the frontier.

With regard to the troops to be employed, six thousand regular troops will be sufficient for the capture and occupation of Aran; the natives assisted by a few regular soldiers will be the most proper to assist in defending the French valleys.

With regard to the arms to be made use of, notwithstanding the prejudices in favour of cannon, with the exception of the valley of Aran where a few pieces of a pound or half pound ball must be used, we must in general banish that weapon from all the advanced posts in the other valleys, unless we allow the use of some pieces very easy to transport, and capable of being pointed in angles of inclination, above and below the horizontal, greater than is usual to artillery mounted in the general manner: carabines and muskets would in general be enough for the permanent advanced posts; as to the posts on the second or third line, towards the lower side of the valleys, some cannon may be placed there, if they should have any.

After these general details, let us proceed to the examination and to the measures for the defence of each valley.

We should hasten at first to enter into the valley of Aran with the six thousand regular troops, and afterwards to advance to Pobla. This enterprize being completed, three thousand of the regular troops should be replaced in the valley of Aran by four thousand national guards, and should be let into the department of the Upper Pyrenees, to be distributed there on the different points which we are about to indicate, mixed with national guards receiving pay, raised in the department, and as much as possible in the places near the posts to be guarded or defended.

Valleys of Louron and Aure.

These two valleys are joined at Areou, whence the ascent to the village of Genos is three hours' march by a high road, good for carriages of every description.

Genos is situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the valley, the lower and upper parts of which are commanded by it; it stands in front of the pass of Peyresourde, which communicates between the valleys of Louron and Luchou, an essential passage for the union of the defences of the two valleys; a considerable post should, therefore, be fixed in it, which would also front the pass communicating between the valley of Louron and that of Aure by Azet and Heas; but Genos would not be capable of protecting these different communications, on account of its distance from the points to be defended, particularly from the upper side of the valley, which is an hour's march from Genos, in the quarter of Artigue-Longue. The post that would be established here in one of the farms, which might be surrounded with a wall eight feet

Spanish Frontier.

high, with the banquettes requisite for firing over it, would be sufficient to cause all apprehensions to subside of any enterprize that might be made by the two passes which open to this point, one to the left by the defile of Clarbide, the other to the right by that of la Paz; from these passes to the first Spanish habitations is three hours' march; a party of the enemy would, therefore, have to pass through a desert of seven or eight hours' march or more, to attempt any enterprize on the French territory in this quarter.

According to this explanation, we shall propose the posting of twenty-five or thirty men at Artigue-Longue, fifty or sixty at Genos, as intermediate between the former, and a post of two hundred and fifty or three hundred with some cannon at Areou, for the support of the posts at Genos and Artigue-Longue, and for the defence of the valleys of Aure and Louron.

With regard to the valley of Aure, though from what has occurred in the ancient wars it is manifest, that scarcely dared some banditti to penetrate into this valley by the pass of Peyresourde, after the sacking of Bagnères de Luchon, we shall, notwithstanding, propose the establishment of a post at the hospital of Chaubert of about fifty men, fixed in the meadow to the east of the mansion of Bertrand-Chaubert, in a corps-de-garde intrenched for this purpose.

A second post should be established at Tramesaignes on the same eminence on which stand the church and chateau, near the point that corresponds to the confluence of the Nestes, of Plan and Aragonel; an intrenched corps-de-garde should be constructed for about a hundred and fifty men, which would support that of the hospital of Chaubert, and protect the communication of the pass of Biels, and in an advanced line with that of the pass of Plan, and the passage along the Mondung.

The posts of Chaubert and Tramesaignes would correspond with that of Areou, and would by this means combine the defence of the two valleys; it might also be joined by a direct communication with the mountain, as well as with those of the western valleys of the department.

Castle of Lourdes, Valley of Argeles.

The valley of Argeles has no direct communication with Spain, except through the valleys of Azun, Bun, Cotterets, and Barege; all these valleys opening to that of Argeles; it is in the latter that we shall propose the reserve to be posted intended to support the advanced posts of the valleys near to the frontier. The castle of Lourdes being too far from these advanced posts, we judge it more advisable to establish a reserve-camp at Argeles, by which the different posts intended to protect the other valleys might be supplied and supported.

Spanish Frontier.

Valleys of Azun and Bun.

This valley has two defiles, that by Arens retains the appellation of Valley of Azun, the other by Bun takes the name of Valley of Bun.

The valley of Azun joins that of Argeles nearly opposite the small town of that name.

The villages of Bun and Sireix, situated right and left of the opening, are rather in the valley of Azun than in the defile of Bun.

From the point where the defile of Bun joins the valley of Azun, it is five hours' march along the defile to its opening, through a complete desert: the path is difficult, that of Azun is preferred; this path and that of the valley of Arens terminate at the same opening, from whence it is four hours' march to the nearest habitations in Spain; thus the Spaniards would have eight hours' march in deserts, before coming up with any French habitations.

According to these observations, as the intelligence of an invasion is always more rapid than the march of the invading force, this intelligence would arrive at Arens, perhaps even at Argeles, soon enough for the advanced posts of Arens, or a detachment from the camp of Argeles, to anticipate the enemy, and to assume a position before Bun and Sireix, sooner than the enemy could arrive there.

A little beyond the village of Arens stands the Chapelle du Pouillaunt, on an eminence which closes the valley, or reduces its width to a defile or path, passable for horses or foot passengers to the opening.

From Arens to the farm of Bouci-d'-Ebat is an hour's march; thence to the opening five hours; from the opening to the nearest habitations in Spain three hours; thus it is at least eight hours' march from the Spanish to the French habitations for a single foot passenger, and ten or twelve at least for a troop obliged to march one by one.

If the traditions of the country may obtain credit, these districts were not at all disturbed in the last wars between France and Spain. The inhabitants established a strong guard at la Scala; therefore, for fear of being too secure, we might fix a post at Chapelle du Pouillaunt, one at Arens, a guard at the farm of Bouci-d'-Ebat, another if thought proper at Bun; and frequent patrols in the defile of Bun, the upper part of the valley of Azun, and on the heights; lastly, an active correspondence with the reserve at Argeles.

Valley of Cotterets.

The valley of Cotterets communicates with that of Argeles at its extremity near Pierrefite, from whence to Cotterets is two hours' march on a high road, good for carriages of all kinds, but easy to be intercepted by breaking down the wooden-bridges; south-east of Cotterets is a defile easy to defend.

From Cotterets to la Raliere is a quarter of an hour's march along a road passable by carriages, and easily cut off by destroying a wooden-

Spanish Frontier.

bridge, unless it should be preferred to defend it without cutting it off. From la Raliere two defiles conduct to the opening, both alike bad. From la Raliere to the opening is six hours' march; from the opening to the nearest Spanish dwellings four hours; therefore, it would require a march of ten hours to make a descent. Cotterets has never been insulted in the memory of man; we would, however, propose a troop to be stationed there, with an advanced post at la Raliere, which should use all the precautions of patrolling, reconnoitring, &c.

Valleys of Lux, Bastan, and Gavarnie, forming that of Barege.

From Pierrelite to Lux is two hours' march by a high road for carriages; six bridges over the Gave and one over a ravine, forming so many posts to be defended, independent of the defile which joins the valleys of Argeles and Lux.

As the valley of Bastan has no communication with Spain, it can only be noticed here to be recollected; it is not so with that of Gavarnie; it opens to Spain by three passages; the two first by the Port-Vieux and that of Pinede join together above the dwellings, and extend along the Leas to Gedre; the third along the Gave de Gavarnie, by the opening of Pierre St. Martin. The two former are nearly impassable; the third is so for four or five months of the year, and in the last wars with Spain the banditti availed themselves of it to ravage Gedre and Gavarnie; but if the pass of Pierre St. Martin affords more facility for an invasion than those hitherto spoken of, its means of defence are infinitely more numerous.

The greatest part of the road from Lux to Artigues hangs above the Gave half way up the mountain, and is easy to be intercepted. The pass of l' Echelle is distinguished by a still greater facility of defence; the bridge of Artigues would be an excellent post to defend. La Peyrade would be a defile as dangerous to the enemy as it would be favourable to the troops defending it; the wooden-bridge of Gavarnie easy to defend or to break down; these are assuredly plenty of means of defence, for which we should propose a post to be established at Gedre, one at Gavarnie, and one at Notre-Dame-de-Heas; the reserve-camp at Lux, a guard at Barege.

In order to combine the defence of the eastern and western valleys which are situated in the centre of the line of the Pyrenees, to furnish the means for the different corps employed therein mutually to support each other, and to cause the distance, which forms an obstacle, as it were to vanish, we should propose the establishment of an intermediate corps at Campan, having an advanced post at Grip to facilitate the correspondence: this corps might enter the valley of Aure by the defile of la Hourquette; and the valley of Barege by Tournalet. The road from Bagneres to Lourdes, and some intermediate communications be-

Spanish Frontier.

Socoa, and St. Jean de Luz, in possession of the enemy; the French army then, having received the garrisons of those three places, amounting to twenty-five thousand, might place sixteen thousand in the camp at Bidart, previously fortified, and nine thousand, including the four thousand from the army of the centre, at Spelette, afterwards at Ustariz, if circumstances should require, in order to defend the Nive, cover the left of the army encamped at Bidart, and menace the right flank of the Spanish army, then diminished by the troops obliged to be left in Andaye, Socoa, St. Jean de Luz, and the communication with the magazines formed in Spain, either to protect the conquered place and forts, or to ensure the line of operation.

Being thus reduced to about twenty-four thousand men, would the Spanish army dare to attempt on forcing the passage of the Nive, to advance upon the Adour, exposing itself to find the troops of the camp of Saint Palais, who would come to join with those detached from the camp of Bidart, marching on its right flank, and those of the camp of Bidart on its left? It would certainly prefer an attack on the camp of Bidart, and we will suppose it to gain the advantage of forcing it; the French army would then cross the small river, and would come to occupy near to Bayonne the camp at the front of the Spanish gate, the right to the Adour, the left to the Nive under St. Michael, occupying the heights of the Queen of Spain's house, the front and right being covered by a morass.

In this last position, almost inexpugnable, the French general by reducing his army to twelve thousand men in the camp under Bayonne, might increase to thirteen thousand the corps which we have supposed to be stationed to his left, to defend the Nive, which then passing that river to Ustariz or Cambo, to march upon St. Pé and Serres, would menace the Spanish army with taking it in the rear, placing it between two fires, or cutting off its line of operation. The troops of the camp of St. Palais would at the same time make a movement to their right to march upon the Nive, opposite to the right flank of the Spaniards, and these different movements must of necessity compel the enemy to a precipitate retreat, in which besides they would have little assurance of succeeding.

After having nearly demonstrated the impossibility for the Spaniards to succeed in being able to undertake the siege of Bayonne, if they had no more than thirty-six or even than forty thousand men to attack the most western parts of the frontier, shall we suppose them to prefer attempting an attack on the centre, and that they have already advanced in force through the passes upon Navarreins and St. Jean-Pie-de-Port, leaving this place in their rear? In this case, a strong division of the army of the right should move, part into a camp under Helette, to the number of nine thousand, occupying the heath, the right resting on the mountain of Baygour, the left at the village and the small rivulet; and part, amounting to four thousand, to the army of the centre, which then

Spanish Frontier.

consisting of sixteen thousand men, would be encamped near St. Juste, behind the Bidousse, while the army of the left would have marched to Mauleon, and by these dispositions they would cover Bayonne by their right, Navarreins by the left, St. Palais and the passages of the Adour by the centre, as well as the Gaves of Suzon, Oleron, and Pau, exclusive of the danger the Spaniards would have incurred of their flanks being insulted, and above all of their convoys being intercepted, and their line of communication cut off.

We will, however, still suppose, that the enemy have seized on St. Jean-Pie-de-Port, and that they direct their efforts on Navarreins, after having forced the French to abandon their position at Helette, St. Juste, and Mauleon, the small army of the centre, strengthened with three thousand of the garrison of St. Jean, would then have retreated into the intrenched camp formed under Navarreins, the army of the left upon Oleron, and the nine thousand men of the right into the intrenched camp of St. Palais; in this situation, what could the Spanish army dare to attempt, surrounded as it were by three corps, the whole of its rear being undefended, and its line of operation either already cut through, or continually in danger of being so, while we might instantly march into the camp of Sauveterre some of the national guards, always ready for the reinforcement of the army posted under Navarreins.

If lastly, the enemy had preferred to pass through Jacca towards Oleron, then the corps encamped in this quarter would have fallen back on Pau, behind the Gave, the army of the centre, constantly strengthened by that of the right, would have marched to Oleron, and the nine thousand men, also of the army of the right, would have moved upon Mauleon. But here it would be more easy than any where else, to close the ports or passages by which the Spaniards would have penetrated from the valley of Canfran into those of Ossau and Aspe, and to cut them off from all communication with their magazines, perhaps even from all means of retreating; besides as soon as the French general would be assured of the attempt of the Spaniards on the left part of his line of defence, would he not be able, by joining the greater part of the garrisons of Bayonne, St. Jean-de-Luz, Socoa, and Andaye to the eight thousand men he had retained for the security of his right; to advance with nearly twelve thousand men on the Aldudes, the valley of Bastan and Guipuscoa, in fine, to penetrate into Spain, and produce a diversion, which, by rendering the return of the Spaniards necessary, would make them incur the greatest dangers in their retreat? In 1684, the Spaniards undertook to cannonade the fort which was being constructed at Andaye; notwithstanding the snows, Marshal de Bellefonds penetrated as far as Roncesvalles, and this diversion alone obliged the Spaniards to leave the banks of the Bidassoa, and to suffer the fort of Andaye to remain.

Spanish Frontier.

We will conclude this plan of defence for the western part of the frontier, with the most improbable supposition.—The French, driven under the walls of Bayonne, have been compelled to abandon that town to its own strength, and to cross to the right bank of the Adour; the enemy have taken possession of St. Jean-Pie-de-Port, Oleron, Mauléon, Navarreins, Andaye, Socoa, and St. Jean-de-Luz; have forced the intrenched camp of Sauve-terre; and the armies of the left and centre, after having received the garrisons from the captured places, have crossed the Gave of Pau, to encamp at Peirorade; but then these two armies, after having repassed the Gave over the bridge of that town, would have come to join with that of the right, and all three, being reunited, and forming about forty-four thousand men, would have marched against the Spaniards, who being weakened by garrisoning the towns and forts, and in an enemy's country without resources, at a distance from their magazines, having in order to retire to pass through difficult defiles, could not begin their retreat too speedily, and would find much trouble in effecting it.

We have explained, as well as our knowledge of military affairs and of the local circumstances has enabled us, the methods which appear to us the most advantageous for defending the Pyrenees, and causing the Spaniards to repent their attempts to pass that barrier, in order to penetrate into France; we are now about to trace a plan of offensive operations against Spain, and to point out the means of ensuring their most speedy success, as well as to render them as injurious as possible to the Spaniards.

Offensive Operations.

By means of a great number of passages or ports which cross through the Pyrenees, and furnish communications from France to Spain, that kingdom is capable of being attacked, or at least insulted by many points; but the only two that appear to furnish the means of entering on the field with armies and all their train, are at the eastern and western extremities of the Pyrenees, in the direction of Perpignan and of Bayonne. The former conducts into Catalonia, the latter into Navarre; consequently, the French have almost always carried the war into Spain by one of these two points, most frequently however into Catalonia, seldom by both these points at once; from thence the Spaniards, notwithstanding their small strength, have been enabled to have greater means of defence, being only obliged to make it principally on one single point and at the most on two, and always feebly on the side of Navarre.

It has appeared to us, on the contrary, that it would have been much more wise and advantageous to profit by the small force which the Spaniards could employ in the very extensive defence of their frontiers, to oblige them by attacking them on all the points possible, to divide

Spanish Frontier.

their forces, and thereby render them ineffectual : it is true, that by adopting this project, France would be obliged to employ against Spain much greater forces than she has hitherto done, when making war upon that power ; but this method seems to us the only one of making that war with almost an assurance of success, and of terminating it in a very short space of time ; which must be sufficient to prove the advantages of extensive offensive operations, made by bodies of troops sufficiently strong to support themselves to the time when the greater part of them can be reunited.

Thus, for the adoption of this plan, if Spain can bring into the field sixty thousand regular troops, France must attack her with a hundred thousand ; and, exclusive of the regular troops and the garrisons stationed in the towns and forts on the frontier, the generals must be able to dispose the national guards of the different departments along the frontier, in a first and second line, and the sedentary ones, which are in the towns and villages situated on the extreme frontier, at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the French side.

With such forces, thirty thousand effective men should form the army collected under Perpignan, with a disposable corps of ten thousand, capable of being augmented, if occasion, by four thousand volunteers, drawn by piquets from different garrisons of the towns and forts of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Twenty thousand men should be assembled under Toulouse, with a disposable corps of ten thousand, capable of being augmented by ten thousand volunteers from the battalions of the national guards of the department of the Upper Garonne, the Upper Pyrenees, Gers, Lot and Garonne, Lot, Dordogne, Landes and Gironde.

Lastly, the third army of thirty thousand men should be divided into two corps, one of twenty thousand, the other of ten, capable of being augmented by four thousand men taken from the garrisons of the towns and forts of the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

From the instant when these armies would be in a state to act, when their magazines would be formed, their mules collected, their artillery, their vehicles for provisions, for the sick, &c. in good state, and the precaution should have been particularly adopted of being provided with a sufficient number of pieces of half pound, pound, and two pound balls, with some howitzers of nearly the same capacity, and mortars as light as possible, the general in chief, stationed at Toulouse, should give orders for the different corps to enter Spain on the same day.

At the Eastern Pyrenees.

To the left ; by Col de Bagnuls, upon Roses ; by Col de Pertus, under Bellegarde, on Jonquieras and Figueras.

To the centre ; by Boulou, Pratz-de-Molle, and the Col d'Ars, on Campredon.

Spanish Frontier.

To the right ; by Ville Franche, and Mont Louis, on Puicerda.

At the Western Pyrenees.

To the left ; from Mauleon by Tardest, the ports of Larran, Belaye, and St. Engrasse, upon the vallies of Roncal and Salazar.

To the centre ; from St. Jean-Pie-de-Port, by Onisson, Chateau-Pignon, Altabiscar ; by Arnequi, Val Carlos, the port of Ibognete ; by the mountain of Urculu and the foundery of Orbaicette upon Roncesvalles. If it were wished that some troops should pass by the left, between the mountain of Urculu and that of Icropil, this defile is formed by perpendicular rocks, where scarcely three men can pass abreast. This is a very essential point to guard ; from thence, following the fall of the waters, they arrive at the foundery of Orbaicette.

To the right ; from the plain of Berard, before Bayonne, by Sourade, Ainhoue, Urdache, the Col de Maya, on the valley of Bastan ; by Espelette, Issasu, Bidarai, St. Martin, on the valley of Baigori ; by Escarol, Irulegui, Urdus, the port of Bera, on the valley of Lerin ; lastly, by Urugne, Irun, on Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, &c.

At the Upper Garonne and the Upper Pyrenees.

To the left ; from St. Gaudens and St. Beat, by Viel, the port of Viel, that of l'Hopital, St. Pé, on the valley of Aran.

To the centre ; from Tarbes, by the vallies of Cotterets and Azun ; by the ports of Pouticause and Hougque, on the village of Sallent, in the valley of Canfran.

To the right ; from Oleron, by the vallies of Ossau and Aspe ; by the ports of Peyre-Longue, Bays, and Peyre-Negre, to arrive at the village of St. Christine ; likewise in the valley and on the road of Canfran.

They may also proceed into the valley of Canfran, passing by Bedoux, leaving the village of Acouze to the left, crossing the defile of Penna d'Esquilla, the village of Cel, and the post of Aspe, occupying the heights, whence, advancing upon Undus, they would arrive at the summits, to a platform on which stands the chapel of St.-Christine-l'Espannole ; and, after having there taken positions, placing posts in their front, on the flanks, and at the entrance of the defiles, they would find themselves at liberty to enter the valley of Canfran.

By means of these different attacks, which would embrace the Pyrenees, from the shore of the Mediterranean to that of the ocean, the Spaniards, necessarily much embarrassed to determine on what point to fix their forces for defence, and incapable of placing them on every part of the frontier, would undoubtedly be forced to abandon, and to leave undefended, the greater part of the passages and towns on which we should advance. Meantime the French general, receiving speedy information of the success or failure of the different attacks, would hasten to cause the points in which a repulse has been sustained to be

Spanish Frontier.

reinforced, in order to occasion the success of fresh attempts, which would then become more probable, as the enemy would have been driven back in many points.

These different objects being effected, the centre and right wing of the army of the eastern Pyrenees, which would have seized on Campredon and Puicerda, would find themselves in possession of the passages, and of a country abounding with forage and corn, so as to ensure great resources to the army, which must then be placed in a state of great circumspection, for the protection of all the defiles by which it would have penetrated, by means of some troops of the division of reserve, strengthened by the garrisons; the march of the centre and the right should then be directed upon Belver, which is a league from Puicerda, upon the Segre: it would there fortify itself, and become master of the fertile plains of Cerdagne; from thence it should advance upon Urgel, which is only four leagues distant, and at the same time seize on the ruined castle of Valence, on the Noguera: by occupying those three points, the whole country would be at our disposal, to the frontiers of Aragon. The castle of Valence, being placed in a state of defence, situated on the Noguera, almost on the border of France, would itself ensure the possession of an extent of country of twenty-five leagues, in which an army might easily subsist, and have facility of communication. These points would besides open the passage towards Lerida, in a country extremely fertile and abundant; a post in other respects of great importance, and of the taking of which we might assure ourselves from the instant when the left wing of the central army, passing from the valley of Arran, would have appeared at Talaru, and direct itself towards Monçon and Balbastre.

In the most eastern part of the Pyrenees, the left wing of the army having directed itself upon Roses, would have met with trifling obstacles, that place being neglected, or almost abandoned by the Spaniards, who place all their confidence in Figueras. In marching upon Roses, care should be taken to deposit at Port-Vendre all kinds of military stores and provisions which would be needed in Catalonia, from the entrance of the army therein, in order that they may arrive by the port of Roses, as soon as that place should be taken. After its capture, the left wing should advance on Gerona, and from thence to Ostalric. When this last place shall be in our possession, it should be fortified, in order to serve as a barrier and a key to the surrounding country. During these operations of the left, the centre, after having crossed the Col de Pertus, and seized on Jonquieras, would present itself before Figueras; if Roses should not then have surrendered, after masking Figueras, this centre should come to the assistance of the left wing, and the latter, after having terminated its expeditions against Roses, Gerona, and Ostalric, would, in

Spanish Frontier.

its turn, as well as the right, if the occasion required, reinforce the centre which would have returned before Figueras, in order to besiege it.

Towards the western Pyrenees, the left wing, after taking Fontarabia, would march to St. Sebastian to bombard it, from thence to Bilbao and Vittoria, while the centre and the left wing would direct themselves on Pampeluna, where a part of the right wing would come to join them, after having taken or masked Bilbao and Vittoria.

The taking of St. Sebastian and even of Bilbao on the ocean, and of Roses on the Mediterranean is not less essential, as it ensures to the French the double advantage, of being able to penetrate into Spain by the sea, from the ports of Port-Vendre, Bayonne, and St. Jean-de-Luz, and of carrying there all the military stores and provisions necessary to the armies that would have passed the Pyrenees, and that, not less essential, of harrassing, with cruizers fitted up in these Spanish ports, the coasts of Spain, and the commerce of the English.

Towards the central Pyrenees, the troops of the left wing, after penetrating into the valley of Aran, would move by Balle and Geri upon Pobla, from thence towards Talaru and Tremo, from whence they would advance on Balbastre and Monçon, while those of the right wing and centre, who would have penetrated into the valley of Canfran, would march upon Jacca, by St. Christine, St. Antoine, Canfran, Ponte-de-Villa-Nueva, and Castieillo.

After having succeeded in the first campaign, by means of a great developement of forces, and the frequent use of a great number of bombs, in taking possession of Roses, Gerona, Ostalric, Figueras, Campredon, Puicerda, Belver, Urgel, Monçon, Balbastre, Jacca, Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Bilbao, Vittoria, and Pampeluna, or having masked such of these places as we should not have been able to take, fortifying and barracking the troops destined to that object, we should advance, at the commencement of the second campaign, with fifty thousand men, upon Sarragossa, which is twenty-five leagues from Jacca and Pampeluna, and occupy Tortosa, and the two Taraconas, in Catalonia and Old Castile; thus established in the centre and the two extremities of Spain, and above all on the course of the Ebro, we shall find ourselves able, passing by Calañud, Molina, Guadalaxara, and Alcala, to advance without obstacles to Madrid, which is fifty leagues from Sarragossa. It is probably, that whenever the court of Spain should perceive the French masters of the course of the Ebro, it would hasten to demand a peace, on the conditions we should wish to impose on it.

After having shewn in the most detailed manner the different operations of the defensive, we must confine ourselves to the indication of the offensive operations which might ensure the success of the invasion of Spain in two campaigns; being well persuaded, that on reflection a conviction will easily arise of the infinite advantage the latter would have over the former.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

First, because it would require almost as great a force to insure a defence as to risk an attack, (as we have calculated on a hundred and two thousand men being employed in the defence, and a hundred and thirty-four in the attack, including in these numbers the garrisons necessary along the whole line of frontier) with the difference, however, that the defence would infinitely more inconvenience the inhabitants of the valleys which border on the extreme frontier, and would be much more injurious to them, both on account of its retaining them constantly under arms, and in a state of perpetual apprehensions, and as it would occasion them considerable damages, partial it is true, but frequently very considerable.

Secondly, because the Spaniards with sixty thousand disposable troops would be able to do more in an attack than in a defence; for instance, with thirty-six thousand men, who would penetrate to Perpignan; a place badly fortified, and commanded, the only one, likewise, in a second line on this frontier; they might do us much mischief, and occasion much trouble in the departments of the eastern Pyrenees, in Aude, Ariège, Gers, Upper Garonne, whilst an army of twenty thousand men would threaten Bayonne, and ten thousand men, seconded by the Spanish peasantry, animated with the hope of plunder, would infest all the passages, from the valley of Aran to the gates of Navarreins, unless it were decided to spread along these different points a great force, such as what we have proposed, and which would be much better employed on the offensive.

Thirdly, by reason that the defensive plan could have no end in view, and expose the districts on this side the Pyrenees to all the horrors of war, without any thing being able to result from it either for individuals or for France in general.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

IN THE YEARS 1812—13;

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents.
by a British Officer.*

(Continued from our last.)

“To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its discipline, of refreshing itself, of remounting its cavalry, completing its artillery, and its materials, this is the result of the Exposé which has just been made. Its repose is of the first necessity. The materials and the horses are coming in; General Boureier has already more than 20,000 remount horses in the different depots.

“The artillery has already repaired its losses.—The Generals, Officers, and soldiers, have suffered greatly from want. Numbers have lost their baggage by the loss of their horses, and several by the Cossacks’ ambushes. The Cossacks have taken numbers of isolated persons, of geographical engineers, who were taking positions, and of wounded Officers, who were marching without precaution, preferring running the risk to marching slowly, and going with the convoy.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

"The reports of the General Officers commanding the different corps will make known what officers and soldiers have chiefly distinguished themselves, and the details of these memorable events.

"In all these movements the Emperor has been continually marching in the middle of his guards.—The cavalry commanded by Marshal Duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the Duke of Dantzic.

"His Majesty has been well satisfied with the fine spirit shewn by his guards. They have always been ready to shew themselves every where that their presence was needful; but circumstances have always been such, that their appearance alone was sufficient, and that they never were in a case which required them to charge.

"The Prince of Neufchatel, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Equerry, and all the Aides-de-Camp and Military Officers of the household, have always accompanied his Majesty.

"Our cavalry was dismounted to such a degree, that it was necessary to collect the Officers, who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each.

"The Generals there performed the functions of Captains, and the Colonels those of subalterns. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, and under the orders of the King of Naples, did not lose sight of the Emperor in all the three movements.—The health of his Majesty was never better."—(*Moniteur*, December 17.)

It was when the French army arrived at Smolensko, and not sooner, if we are to credit the Bulletin, that all its misfortunes began. Buonaparte is therein stated to have left Smolensko, because the right wing of his line of operations left the Minsk road, and took the Warsaw line.—This right wing consisted of the Austrian army under Prince Schartzenberg, who were closely observed by a Russian corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sacken, and the remarks in the Bulletin can be considered in no other light than as a reproach for its defeat or inactivity, which added greatly to the embarrassed and perilous situation in which Buonaparte now found himself. Thus deprived of a *point d'appui* at Minsk, he put himself in motion at "a most cruel season," and thought to arrive upon the Polish frontier before the enemy. On the 13th of November he quitted Smolensko; on the 16th he slept at Krasnoi. Not a word is mentioned of the battle in which Davoust threw away his *Baton de Marechal*, and Buonaparte himself was present! and the affair in which 12,000 men of Ney's corps threw down their arms, is passed over by telling us, that he was surrounded, but that he extricated himself with his usual intrepidity! On the 19th, the French crossed the Borysthenes at Orza, and the Russians gave up the pursuit in that direction; but their invaders were destined to run the gauntlet through a new succession of horrors.

Admiral Tschitschagoff had most opportunely taken up his ground at Minsk on the 16th, and sent forward his advanced guard, under Gen. Lambert, to Borisow, where he defeated Gen. Dombrowski, the commander of the French corps d'arme, once stationed at Mohilow, and purposely called to the aid of the fugitive Emperor. It was upon the

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

operations of Victor's corps, that Buonaparte relied for his personal safety.—This corps bore down from behind the Oula, where Victor had taken post, upon the Minsk and Borisow roads—Closely followed by Gen. Count Wittgenstein. Buonaparte's rear-guard was thus composed of comparatively fresh troops. On the 24th of November, and the four following days, there was constant fighting, in which the Russians were uniformly successful. The Bulletin states, that, on the 29th, the French remained masters of the field of battle, and they pretend that the roads of Minsk and Wilna were open to them.—They assign a curious reason for preferring the Minsk road: the Minsk route lay through a forest of uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself. Not a word is here said of Tschitschagoff's main body being at Minsk, in such force as to present a more formidable obstacle than even forests or uncultivated marshes. Having, therefore, directed the movement to Wilna as the only way by which the miserable remnant of his troops might yet find means to escape, his own personal safety became the object of his serious consideration. When the moral energies of his soldiers were palsied by the tremendous physical calamities which hourly thickened upon them—when those whom nature had not stealed against the chances of fate and fortune, had, in the words of the Bulletin, lost their gaiety and good humour, and abandoned themselves to despair—it would have been his duty to animate, by his presence and persuasions, the miserable victims to his ambition, or to rouse their torpid energies by his personal example. At such a moment as this, did Buonaparte abandon those who for his sake alone had endured such vast extremity of suffering, and, placing himself in the centre of his imperial guards, who with this view had been exempted from all military duties, he arrived on the 3d of December at Molodetschino, whence this 29th and last Bulletin is dated.—But besides his guard, “a sacred squadron” was formed of six hundred mounted officers, and here we have a solution of the enigma in the Russian accounts, where the number of French officers stated to be taken prisoners bear so small a proportion to that of the men.—But it was not only during his flight that it became necessary to guard his person, the troops had loudly expressed their indignation of him who was the sole cause of their misery, and Buonaparte's fears led him to take these measures of precaution, which doubtless alone saved him from the fate he merited, at the hands of his indignant and deduced troops.

On the 5th of December, he reached Smorgonie, then, nominating Murat his Lieut. Gen. to command the army, he finally took his leave, and still protected by his escort, he arrived at Wilna, from whence, in disguise and incognito, he proceeded in a single sledge—and continuing his journey with extraordinary rapidity, at half past eleven o'clock on the night of the 18th of December, he arrived in Paris.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

Leaving him, therefore, to the consolation which, in his reverse of fortune and of fame, he could yet derive from the fawning addresses of his creatures, it is time to turn our attention to the scenes which were passing in Russia previous to and after his toops were shamefully abandoned by their leader.

We have before noticed the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Robert Wilson with the Russian armies.

He was an eye-witness of all the most important affairs which have occurred since the retreat of the French from Moscow to their passing the Boristhenes. Sir Robert describes the enthusiasm of every individual in the Russian armies as beyond all praise. The French Bulletins, as they were received, were regularly translated into the Russian language, and read to the troops on parade by their Officers, accompanied by comments tending to bring the French soldiery and officers into contempt and ridicule. The miraculous escape of 300 Lads of Paris, when surrounded by 10,000 Russian cavalry, was a theme of much amusement, and it was this event to which the Cossacks alluded when they broke in upon Buonaparte's camp at Ghorodnia, at day-break, calling out for the "*Muscadins de Paris.*" As a proof that the reward offered in Platoff's Proclamation was not without its effect, or rather that the accomplishment of the object to which it alluded was considered as one of the most glorious achievements in military annals, several parties of Russian Officers were formed with the view of carrying off or putting to death the French chief. A Captain Phugner, whose name frequently appears in the dispatches of the Russian Generals, entered Moscow three several times, at the head of a chosen band of Heroes, with the intention of killing or taking Buonaparte. The chivalrous adventurers were disguised as Russian boors, offering provisions for the French army, but Buonaparte never left his apartments in the Kremlin during the whole time he remained at Moscow.

Kutusoff sent back upwards of 20,000 troops to St. Petersburg, having no occasion for reinforcements. This gallant veteran has incurred some displeasure among his Generals for not attacking the French more decisively at Viasma.—Kutusoff reckoned upon surrounding the whole French army, with their Leader at their head, at Smolensko; and, in fact, his measures were most admirably calculated to effect this great and glorious purpose: it was thought by his Officers, however, that Viasma was the more favourable locality. Buonaparte is understood to have sacrificed Ney's and Davoust's corps expressly for the purpose of securing his personal escape.—None of the prisoners brought in by the Russians had ever seen Buonaparte on horseback, or even in the field, after the retreat from Moscow. It was supposed that the carriage in which he travelled (a light ammunition waggon) was surrounded by several others of a similar description, to render his escape more certain.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

I cannot avoid in this place giving some further statements respecting the great battle of Borodino, certainly one of the principal events which distinguished the campaign of 1812. It is understood to be drawn up by Sir Robert Wilson, and its authenticity will be readily admitted.—It entirely coincides in the main points with the Russian accounts, and the introductory paragraph approximates closely to the opinions we have stated in the preceding pages.

The battle of Borodino is among the most memorable of the occurrences of what we may now describe as the late Russian war. The flight of the French from Moscow, it is true, involved them in wretchedness and ruin; but they imputed their disasters on that occasion to the season, as well as to their enemy. At the time when the battle of Borodino was fought, they were advancing to their promised conquests in full hope and vigour: herein, therefore, we see the two parties fairly matched; and must look to the result, as an omen of the issue of future conflicts between the French and the Russians, if such should ever take place upon equal terms. Buonaparte, it is true, though defeated on the plains of Borodino, had still the hardihood to get round the victorious army, and make a dash at Moscow, hoping that the audacity of the act would conceal his past disgrace, and terrify the Emperor into a speedy negotiation; but in this also he was deceived: the issue of the engagement was too well understood, and too justly appreciated at St. Petersburg; and nothing, we suspect, but a too confident reliance upon some weakness, or some treachery there, could have impelled the tyrant to hazard so desperate a measure, as the advance into a country before he had broken the army which defended it.

The account, then, of the battle of Borodino, of which the following is an epitome, has been circulated at St. Petersburg, where it is ascribed to the pen of Sir Robert Wilson, and it may, therefore, I suppose, be deemed an authentic sketch of that important action:—

“The Russian army having exchanged Commanders, continued its retreat upon the village of Borodino, between Mosjaisk and Irisk, on the high Moscow road. It was here reinforced by 16,000 effective men, under General Miloradowitch, and 21,000 militia, chiefly armed with pikes, under General Markoff.—The total number of the Russian army, exclusive of militia, amounted to 105,000 effective men; the French army amounted to 130,000, reinforcements having been drawn to it from the military posts occupied by the enemy.

“Buonaparte, contrary to all expectation, as he had omitted the favourable moment for attacking the Russians on their march from Smolensko; to repass the Dnieper, presented his army in order of battle on the 24th, old style. It is possible that the appointment of Prince Kutusoff has baffled his hopes of peace; and that he felt himself now obliged to effect that by force, which he was in hopes to have obtained by the influence of fear on the Russian Cabinet. Certain it is, that he himself regretted his former neglect of opportunity, and that he said, “I have lost one of the most brilliant occasions of my life!”

“Prince Bagration's army sustained the Russian left; but it was very much advanced in front of the centre and right. A battery of seven guns on a hill covered

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

the advance of Prince Bagration's army, which I shall in future call the Second Army.

"The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, and was furiously fought on both sides until near dusk, when the enemy possessed himself of the hill and battery, and obliged the Second Army to retire and take up its position in alignment with the First Army, keeping some hills in its front, on which batteries were erected. On the morning of the 26th, the French with all their forces again fell upon Prince Bagration; after a desperate resistance broke in upon him; compelled him to retreat in some disorder, and the reserves of the First Army were under the necessity of moving to the left and front, to cover his works and oppose the enemy; which service was effectually executed, and the Second Army being rallied again, advanced into battle, and in its turn supported the troops that had covered it. The Russian line was, however, obliged to throw back its left a little so as to form an angle with a part of the centre and right. At the salient point of this angle was a battery, which, if taken and kept by the enemy, would have commanded the whole Russian position, and obliged a retreat. Buonaparte finding that the Russians remained steady, notwithstanding his tremendous artillery cross-fire, resolved to have this work carried. Various attempts were made during the day, by cavalry and infantry, but they were always repulsed. Towards 9 o'clock in the morning, General Bonami had, however, lodged himself in the battery, in front of the Russian left; but General Gormonloff seizing the command of a column, (for he was a staff-officer) rushed upon the battery, re-carried it, put every man to the bayonet, except General Bonami, who fairly escaped with 20 wounds, one of which struck into his breast. Towards dusk, the enemy's force retired, abandoning the battery, which he had again carried about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and which battery had been taken and re-taken three times during the day. He gradually withdrew back upon some works in his rear, out of cannon-shot, and from thence fell back about two wersts and a half, with his main body; giving orders for his guns, &c. to retire upon Mosjaisk. The Russian army remained upon the field until the next evening, when Prince Kutusoff fell back three wersts with his main body, and left General Platoff, with his Cossacks, to occupy the ground in front of Borodino.

"Thus terminated, in the field, the memorable battle of Borodino; and so far it resembled the battle of Preuss-Eylau, but not in its consequences: for Eylau preserved Königsberg, whereas Borodino accelerated the loss of Moscow. I am, however, inclined to think, that Borodino, theoretically, was in the field a more decisive victory than Eylau, as the Russians there quitted the ground during the same night; whereas, at Borodino, it was the enemy that withdrew.

"It, however, greatly differed from Eylau in its progress; for Borodino was a battle on points,—Eylau was a parade battle, general throughout the line, and covering every man in the field with its iron canopy. The Russians had more than 600 guns in the field, but the fire was sustained by about 268 pieces.

"The loss at Borodino to the Russian army was, perhaps, severe: as it now appears that 25,000 were killed or wounded (at least one-half killed), and above 1,500 officers, of whom three Generals were killed, and nine wounded.

"The loss of the enemy could not but be far greater: calculation so far could not err; for it now appears, from their own correspondence, that they estimate their loss at 26 Generals *hors de combat* (of whom seven were killed), and 35,000 men."

Sir Robert gives the following account of the passage of the Beresyna, which differs materially from the statement in the 29th French Bulletin,

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

Admiral Tschitschagoff had, on the morning of the 28th of November, commenced his attack on the corps of troops that covered the filing of the enemy's army across the bridge: this corps was commanded by Oudinot, and strongly posted in a wood. The Russians, from the nature of the ground, could only use their tirailleurs, and lost 4,000 men in the action—the enemy not so many; but General Le Grand was killed—Marshal Oudinot, General Merle, and another General, wounded.

Towards dusk, Wittgenstein's advanced-guard reached the heights that commanded the original bridge, and a new foot-bridge on the Berezyna, over which the enemy was passing. Three batteries were established; but as soon as Buonaparte heard the guns firing in his rear, he instantly ordered the bridges to be burnt, when the most appalling scene of horror and confusion ensued—carriages, guns, infantry, cavalry, men, women, and children, all hurried or rushed towards the flaming piles. The rear was composed of persons whom Buonaparte would not save at the hazard of his best troops.—Many were drowned, many burned, many crushed by the fall of the flaming timbers, many killed or mangled by the shot from the Russian batteries, which were now directed with fatal aim to this ensanguined spot.

All the remaining equipages of the French army, including those conveying the plunder of the churches of Moscow, an immense treasure, much of which was in French gold coin, fell into the hands of Count Wittgenstein's army. The main prize, however, escaped.

Other accounts describe the apprehensions and anxieties of Buonaparte's mind, when left with his few remaining troops on the march towards Wilna, as most acute. On hearing that Ney had escaped, he is said to have exclaimed—"I would give the two hundred millions I am worth in the Thuilleries, if that report could be confirmed." When he saw Ney actually entering his camp, with a handful of men, he could scarcely speak to welcome him. The Marshal is said to have loudly reproached Davoust, and indirectly Buonaparte himself.

During his retreat from Krasnoi to Stadenza, near Borisow, which occupied eleven days, the Russians took from him 30,000 prisoners alone; surely then it is not overstraining the mark to estimate the loss in killed, wounded, and frozen to death, at 30,000 more? Nay, that in addition to the horses, the men also, "perished every night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands!" With the exception then of the Imperial Guards and the "sacred squadron," not a man, not a horse, which left Moscow and Smolensko, is at this moment at the disposal of a French Officer; and the French army which crossed the Duna is annihilated!

But there were four French corps d'armée left within the line of the Niemen, as armies of observation: these were commanded by Marshals Macdonald, Oudinot, Victor, and Angereau, and might together amount to 100,000 men. The following may be regarded as a tolerable accurate account of their respective positions at present:—

Macdonald, having been unsuccessful in all his attempts against Riga, occupies the rich provinces of Courland: his head-quarters are at Mittau.

Oudinot's corps has been repeatedly defeated and reduced to a mere skeleton by the gallant Wittgenstein; in this condition it seems to have formed a junction with Victor, behind the Oula. The latter, upon whom great dependence was placed, was stationed at Smolensko with his corps, as a reserve, but upon the evacuation of Moscow, he evidently took up such a position as should prevent the junction of Wittgenstein and Tschitschagoff, and thus secure his Majesty's retreat to Wilna. In this Victor completely succeeded.

The Russian details inform us, that the corps of Oudinot and Victor uniformly formed the rear-guard, and appeared comparatively entire. The Russians estimated the enemy's force as then amounting to seventy thousand men, but it was chiefly

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

after this period that the severity of the weather, and the affairs of the Russians, produced such havoc in the French army.

We may therefore infer, that the number of infantry soldiers which Buonaparte mustered at Smorgonie, we mean of those who had been in actual service, was few indeed. Augereau's corps, however, remain entire at Wilna: of its strength we know nothing certain—probably with the recruits and remount horses, which have been pouring into Wilna for these few months past, it may amount to 50,000 men.

After the passage of the Beresyna, the remains of the French army, now deserted by their leader, pursued their route to Wilna. The dispatches of Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko will best elucidate the movements and operations of the Russian army at this period.

Report to the Emperor Alexander, dated December 7, 1812 :—

The French having passed the Berezyina, that of Admiral Tchichagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Pletschenitza, Molodetschno, Smorgonie, to Wilna. Major-General Lanskoj, who had been sent, on the 26th November, by Fourieff to Pletschenitza, after having gone twelve miles by cross-roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced guard of the enemy at Pletschenitza, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of General Kaminsky, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, twenty-four officers of different ranks, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotinitzki, took from them five cannons, one colonel, six officers, and above five hundred prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-General Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, was, on the 3d December, overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-Gen. Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet by the hands of the Sub-lieutenant of the Guards, Feutsch), and one cannon, and more than fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one general, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff having approached Molodetschno, on the 4th December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who, having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgonie. Major-Gen. Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took five hundred prisoners, and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.

By the report of Admiral Tchichagoff, of Lieutenant-General Sacken's engagement with the corps of General Regnier, which forms the rear guard of Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince Schwartzberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffsky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—13.

Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, of the 12th December, 1812:—

After a slight resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty, under the command of Admiral Tchichagoff, immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced guard and all the army under Admiral Tchichagoff are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of twenty wersts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 8th to the 13th December:—

Dec. 8.—Admiral Tchichagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Ozouzka had pursued the enemy to Molodetschno, taking five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th Decem. it appears, that his van-guard, under the orders of Major-General Tchaplitz, had pressed so close upon the enemy's rear, as to carry off his picquets, and subsequently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgonie, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to twenty-five pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodetschno, 9th Dec.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Oozuzka, as far as Belitzi, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above one thousand prisoners, a great number of tumbrils and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and a great want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high roads have considerably increased, and amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aide-de-camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the grand army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzenberg. Admiral Tchichagoff reports on the 8th, that his van guard, commanded by Major-General Tchaplitz, continuing to pursue the enemy, and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon sixty-one pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordegnasse, Aide-de-Camp-General of the Staff, the Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust, and two thousand men were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgonie to Oschniansy was so completely strewn with dead bodies, and dead horses, and so covered with artillery waggons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgonie, Dec. 10.—Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalbeff.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchichagoff's army in a parallel line; he was on the 9th at Nestawischkatch. His van guard at Swirauke, and his cavalry, under the command of Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, and Major-General Borosdin, at Nementschine.

(To be continued.)

ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR, IN FIVE PARTS.

1. FIELD FORTIFICATION. 2. PERMANENT FORTIFICATION. 3. WAR OF
SIEGES, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PLACES. 4. ARTILLERY. 5.
MILITARY PLAN DRAWING.

THE PRACTICE OF FORTIFICATION, FOR THE USE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES OF H. I. AND R. M. NAPOLEON,

BY ST. PAUL, CHIEF OF THE ENGINEER DÉPARTEMENT.

Translated for the use of the Officers of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards,

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

PERMANENT FORTIFICATION.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE ON FIRST PRINCIPLES.

SECTION THIRD.

Of single Fieldworks, Block and Guard-Houses, and Intrenchments.

1. *Size.* When a work is to be constructed for 300 men, and the garrison, when drawn up for its defence, is, as usual, to be formed 2 deep, the circumference must be 300 feet; 2 feet being allowed for each file; the interior side of the breastwork, along which the troops stand must therefore be 300 feet in length.

2. When the garrison is to dwell within a square redoubt, and is to be formed 2 deep for its defence, each side of the work must be 100 feet in length. For instance, if each side were only 75 feet; the 300 men, required to man the work, would not have sufficient room to encamp within it; still less can they, when the redoubt is smaller. If the breastwork is to be manned by a single rank, 130 men may dwell conveniently in a square redoubt, the sides of which are 60 feet in length*. Consequently there is not sufficient space for the garrison to encamp within small forts.

3. *Form of single Fieldworks.* No form is more advantageous for fieldworks, whose circumference does not exceed 500 feet, than the common square redoubt. The angles however of such redoubts should be cut off, about 8 feet in each line small, and 16 feet in large redoubts.

4. When the circumference exceeds 500 feet, there is no form better than what is called the cross redoubt. It consists of 4 half redoubts. Here the angles should be likewise cut off.

5. *Of Block and Guard-Houses.* A small guard, which is posted at a distance from the quarters, &c. may be easily surprised, particularly in a wood; and besides which, it cannot remain in the open air during the winter: for these reasons, guard-houses are necessary, which may be able to resist slight attacks. A guard-house about 15 feet square, is sufficiently large to contain a garrison of 30 men.

* Each soldier requires 31 square feet, including the space between the tents. One tent, 11 feet long, and the same breadth is allowed to 5, or at the utmost 6 men. In a block-house, only 16 square feet are allowed to each man.

Elements of the Art of War.

6. When a guard-house is intended to resist a powerful attack, or heavy artillery, for several hours, a building should be constructed, 20 feet square; such would be calculated for 30 men, and should be provided with a double flooring of timber.

7. When a guard-house is to withstand an attack, even of heavy artillery, for 24 hours, or longer; the method of Captain Muller, of the Prussian engineers, should be adopted for the construction; long beams should be used, the ends of which should be halved and let into each other; the 4 beams then form a square, upon which another of the same construction is placed; this is repeated until the necessary height is attained, and thus a wall of beams is formed.

When the wall is 6 or 7 feet high, the top should be covered with joists laid close to each other across the building, over which a sufficient quantity of earth should be thrown, and should likewise be heaped up against the side-walls, in which loopholes are cut, and the whole building is surrounded with a ditch.

8. *Direction of the Lines and Works of extensive Intrenchments.* When the lines are only to be occupied by infantry; an intrenchment composed of salient and re-entering angles, is the best: the re-entering angles should not exceed 120 nor be less than 90 degrees; and the faces should be as nearly as possible 150 paces.

9. When the lines are to be defended by artillery, the faces may be 300 feet long when 3 pounders, and 500 when 12 pounders are employed. Above this distance no artillery will be able to defend a work.

10. When, as is generally the case, the works are defended by infantry and artillery together, both the above methods should be combined.

11. When a space of ground is to be fortified by single works; square redoubts flanking each other should be disposed, at 500 paces from each other, the angles towards the enemy should be cut off. The sides of the redoubts should be about 150 paces long, so that a battalion, formed 2 deep, will be able to man one of them. Trous-de-loup should be formed at between 30 and 40 paces in front of the redoubts. The ditch should be palisaded; and between each two redoubts, 2 rows of trous-de-loup should be placed more in front and extending nearly the whole distance between the redoubts.

12. *Entrances.* In field-works, where guns are not used, the entrance should be 4 feet wide, and should be carried through the breast work either obliquely or in a serpentine form. When there are guns the entrance must be 8 feet wide. The entrance should be closed with chevaux-de-frise or palisades, and about 12 feet behind it a strait breastwork, 6 feet thick at the top, should be thrown up. The entrances into intrenchments of greater extent, must be at least 9 feet wide; but if the troops are to move through it during an attack, from 20 to 40 paces will be necessary. It will be well also to dig a ditch in front of the entrance, and to lay planks or spars across, which may be thrown into the ditch in case of an attack or an alarm during the night.

13. *Traverses.* In consequence of the general use of heavy artillery, and particularly on account of the howitzer shells, traverses are necessary in every field-work of any importance. They are small mounds of earth 6 feet high, 8 feet thick at the bottom, and 6 feet at the top, and are from 10 to 12 feet in length. They should be revetted all round with hurdles, which are fastened together at the ends with strong twigs, for the purpose of supporting the earth.

*List of Honorary Distinctions, &c. of Regiments.***LIST OF HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND FACINGS
AND LACE OF REGIMENTS;**

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX OF OFFICERS REWARDED WITH MEDALS
AND FOREIGN OR BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Continued from our last.)

SEVENTY-FIFTH (Highland)
regiment of foot.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the "ROYAL TIGER," with the word "INDIA," superscribed, in commemoration of their distinguished services in India, during a period of 19 years.

76th regt. foot.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the "ELEPHANT" (inscribing the word "HINDOOSTAN" around it,) in commemoration of their distinguished services in India.

77th (or East Middlesex) regt. foot.

78th (Highland) do. (or Rosshire Buffs)

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, the "ELEPHANT," with the word "ASSAYE" superscribed, in commemoration of the battle of the 23d Sept. 1803; also the word "MAIDA," for the action of the 4th July, 1806.

79th do. (or Cameron Highlanders)

The 1st bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

80th do. (or Staffordshire Volunteers.)

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

81st do.

Permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments the word "MAIDA," in commemoration of the action of 4th July, 1806; the 2d Bn. also the word "CÖRUNNA" for the action of 16th Jan. 1809.

82d do. (or Prince of Wales's Volunteers.)

83d do.

84th (York and Lancaster) do.

85th do. (or Bucks Volunteers.)
(LIGHT INFANTRY.)

86th (or Royal County Down) do.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings red - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver.

Facings buff - Lace gold

Facings green - Lace gold.

Facings yellow - Lace gold

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings deep yellow - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace silver

List of Honorary Distinctions &c. of Regiments.

87th (or Prince of Wales's own Irish) do.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments. "an EAGLE with a wreath of Laurel above the Harp," in addition to the Arms of the Prince Regent, in commemoration of their distinguished services on various occasions, and particularly at the battle of Barrosa, 5th March, 1811. The 2d Bn. also the word "TARIFA," in commemoration of the defence of that place, 31st December, 1811.

88th do. (or Connaught Rangers.)

The 1st. Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, a "SPHINX" and the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

89th do.

The 1st Bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the Campaign of 1801.

90th do. (or Perthshire Volunteers.)

The 1st bn. permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

91st. do.

92d do.

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

93d do.

94th do.

Permitted to bear the "ELEPHANT," on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of their services in India.

95th do. (Riflemen.)

96th do.

97th (or Queen's Own) do,

Permitted to bear on their colours and appointments a "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," in commemoration of the campaign of 1801.

98th do.

99th (or Prince of Wales's Tipperary) do.

100th (or His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's County of Dublin) do.

101st (or Duke of York's Irish) do.

102d do.

103d do.

104th do.

Royal Staff Corps.

(Attached to the Quarter-Master-General's Department.)

Facings green - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings black - Lace gold

Facings buff - Lace gold

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings green - Lace gold

Regimentals green - Facings black

Facings buff - Lace silver

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings buff

Facings yellow

Facings yellow

Facings white

Facings yellow - Lace silver

Facings blue - Lace silver

*Military Correspondence..***MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.****ON GRANTING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN TO
ADJUTANTS.**

SIR,—THERE appears great reason in a letter in one of your late numbers, I think signed an *old Soldier*, recommending giving the rank of Captain to Adjutants of Districts; and, especially from the time your Correspondent states many of them to have served, and when it is considered how few of the Officers now employed on the recruiting service do not rank above them, I would likewise strongly recommend, that all Adjutants of Regiments should likewise have that rank. An Adjutant is often the very life and soul of a Regiment, and yet the moment he becomes a Captain he must cease to be an Adjutant. I wonder the absurdity of this has not long since been seen and remedied by the vigilance and activity of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

S. P. Q. R.

SIR,—YOU will greatly oblige many of your young readers by pointing out a course of study proper to be pursued by such as have not had a regular military education. Also a list of military works, set down in the order in which they should be read, not neglecting to mention the best on the military mathematics.

S. S.

P. S. Perhaps some of your correspondents may favour us.

HEROISM OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

SIR,—UNDER the flattering proposal you have been pleased to make, through the channel of the *Military Chronicle*, to give in turn to the public a summary detail of the services occasionally performed by any particular branch of the Arms of his Majesty, I feel a pride in now drawing your attention towards those of the Eleventh Regiment, on the memorable 22d of July 1812, on the plains of Salamanca.

Composing a part of Major-General Hulse's brigade, in the sixth division, this regiment (1st battalion), that morning commanded by Lieut. Col. Cyler, took the field, mustering effective,—32 officers, 30 serjeants, and 412 rank and file.

About the hour of five o'clock on that evening, an opportunity having offered, long and ardently wished for, this brigade deployed and advanced firing. When arrived at the approved distance, orders were given for the charge, and such was the consummate valour and steadiness displayed in its performance, that that part of the enemy immediately opposed gave way, almost instantaneously, in precipitate disorder.

The brigade being now halted, was called upon to change front, and proceed to the support of the fourth division, then vigorously assailed by

Heroism of the 11th Regiment.

a superior force on a neighbouring acclivity. It advanced accordingly,—but, in a moment such as this, when native heroism animated every breast, and discipline so manifestly revealed itself on all sides, to instance the conduct of any particular corps, merits perhaps an unfavourable imputation.—I write of the Eleventh—and herein is my justification:—Being elated with recent success, as well as fired with a loss already sustained, in conjunction with their brigade, they rapidly ascended to the attack in the face of an incessant discharge of cannon and musketry, that cut off, as it were, their ranks by sections. This a reference to the return of killed and wounded will sufficiently prove*.—Such, indeed, was the conduct of the 6th division on this occasion, of which the Eleventh was the advance, that Lord Wellington's observation, in his dispatch dated, Flores de Avila, July 24th, 1812, is certainly expressive of his approbation—and the approbation of such a General, in a season so momentous, is no mean military prize. "I ordered up," says he, "the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success, &c. &c."

Having stated this, I may be allowed to give the address of that gallant officer, the late Major General Hulse, to this regiment at the close of the action. "I have noticed," said he, "your conduct throughout; because I have been present with you. Soldiers, none of you have swerved from your duty; you have been rivals for your country's glory; and deserve its gratitude. I am not come before you, Eleventh, to flatter you with words, which would as ill become you to hear, as me to repeat. The services of the day will record for themselves: and to me it will ever be, not a mean boast, that I consider myself in an extraordinary degree, a partaker of its honours, in having been so fortunate as to command you."

I acknowledge, that these may not be precisely his words; but will maintain that their import is not exaggerated.

On the morning of the 23d, the effective remnant of this battalion being no more than 105 rank and file (barely a fourth), were in immediate condition to pursue the enemy, then, as is already known, completely driven from the field. This pursuit resulting only in the capture of stragglers, on the 3d of August the 11th regiment halted in Cuellar.

Many of its wounded, owing perhaps to the privations they were subjected to, did not long survive; but the addition of several drafts since received from the 2d battalion (at present stationed in Gibraltar) have now restored it to an efficient state to co-operate with most others in the Peninsula.

W. G.

* Return of killed and wounded in the first battalion of the 11th foot, on the 22d of July, 1812.—Killed, 1 officer, 4 serjeants, 40 rank and file; wounded, 15 officers, 14 serjeants, 267 rank and file: total killed and wounded, 16 officers, 18 serjeants, 307 rank and file.

French Official Bulletins.**CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.***(Continued from our last Number.)***TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.**

Paris, June 26.—Her Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 21st June :—

The 8th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, which traversed Bohemia, has arrived at Zittau, in Lusau. This corps consists of 18,000 men, of whom 6000 are cavalry. All the requisite orders have been given to complete their clothing, and furnish them with every thing of which they may stand in need.—His Majesty went, on the 20th, to Pirna and Koenigstern. President de Kaas, sent by the King of Denmark, has received his audience of leave, and set out from Dresden.

The Prussian free corps, raised in the same manner as those of Schill, have *continued* since the armistice to levy contributions, and arrest insolated men. The armistice was signified to them on the 8th, but they declared they would make war on their own account; and as they have continued the same conduct, several columns have been sent against them. Captain Lutzow, who commanded one of those bands, has been killed, 400 of his men were killed or taken, and the remainder dispersed. It is not supposed that 100 of these brigands succeeded in repassing the Elbe. Another band, commanded by Captain Colombi, is completely surrounded, and it is to be hoped that in a few days the left bank of the Elbe will be entirely purged of the presence of those bands, who are guilty of all kinds of excesses towards the unfortunate inhabitants.—The Officer sent to Custrin has returned. The garrison of that place consists of about 5000 men, and has only 150 sick. The fortress is in the best state, and provisioned for six months in corn, rice, vegetables, fresh meat, and all the necessary objects. The garrison has always been master of the place to the distance of 1000 toises. During these four months the Commandant did not cease to labour in augmenting the means of his artillery, and the fortifications of the place. All the army is encamped. This repose is of the utmost advantage to our troops. The regular distributions of the rice greatly contribute to support the health of the soldiers.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.**SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.**

Paris, June 29.—Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following news from the army, dated Dresden, June 24 :—

Captain Plaut, an officer of the Staff, charged with carrying intelligence of the armistice, has arrived at Dantzic. He had much difficulty in getting into the place, because General Rapp, the Governor, fatigued by the great number of flags of truce which the enemy sent every day, had declared that he would receive no more of them. The officer, therefore, had considerable difficulty in making himself known.

It would be difficult to describe the joy which his presence caused that fine and numerous garrison, which is far from having the appearance of a besieged fortress; it is master of all the neighbourhood. The rations which are to be furnished it during the armistice, have been fixed at 20,000 each day, which has with justice caused remonstrances on the part of the Governor. Several times that garrison during the five months' blockade, threw shells into the enemy's head-quarters, and as one may say, besieged him,

Campaign in Germany.

General Rapp has formed a good battalion of foot guards, which is composed of fatigued or frozen men, who took refuge in the fortress. The fortress has sufficient provisions for a year; military men estimate that it could resist open trenches for three months, even supposing that the enemy had a besieging train of 200 pieces of cannon, and without calculating the delay which the sorties from the garrison could occasion to the operations of the siege.

But up to that hour, the enemy had in no manner shewn an intention of attempting so difficult an enterprise.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, July 2.—Her Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 25th of June:—

On the 24th the Emperor dined with the King of Saxony. In the evening the French Comedians gave in the Court Theatre one of Moliere's pieces, at which their Majesties were present.

The King of Westphalia has arrived at Dresden to see the Emperor.

On the 25th the Emperor visited the different debouches of the Forests of Dresden, and travelled about twenty leagues. His Majesty set out about five in the afternoon, and returned at ten in the evening.

Two bridges have been thrown over the Elbe, opposite to the fortress of Koenigstern. The Rock of Silienstern, which is upon the right bank, within half cannon-shot of Koenigstern, has been occupied and fortified. Magazines and other military establishments have been prepared in that interesting position. A camp of 60,000 men, thus leaning upon the fortress of Koenigstern, and being able to manœuvre upon both banks, would be unattackable by any force whatever.

The King of Bavaria has established round Nymphenburg, near Munich, a camp of 25,000 men.

The Emperor has given the command of the Bavarian corps of observation to the Duke of Castiglione. This army has assembled at Wurtzburgh. It is composed of six divisions of infantry, and two of cavalry.

The Vice-Roy is assembling between the Piave and the Adige the army of Italy, composed of three corps. General Grenier commands one of them.

The new corps which has just been formed at Magdeburg, under the command of General Vandamme, already consists of forty battalions, and eighty pieces of artillery.

The Prince of Eckmuhl is at Hamburg. His corps has been reinforced by troops coming from France and Holland, so that upon that point there are more troops than there ever were. The Danish division which has joined the Prince of Eckmuhl consists of 15,000 men.

The second corps, which the Duke of Bellune commands, had but one division during the campaign which has just finished; this corps has been completed, and the Duke of Bellune now commands three divisions.

Circumstances were so urgent at the commencement of this campaign, that battalions of the same regiment were disseminated into different corps. All has been regulated, and every regiment has its battalions united. Every day a great number of battalions on their march, which pass the Elbe at Magdeburg, arrive at Wittenberg, Torgau, and Dresden. His Majesty daily reviews those which arrive at Dresden.

The military equipages of the army are now either in caissons of the old model, or in caissons of the new model (called No. 2), or in carriages *a la Cimtoise*, in which provisions are conveyed for the whole army for a month. His Majesty has discovered that the carriages *a la Cimtoise*, as well as the caissons of the ancient

Campaign in Germany.

model, have inconveniencies, and has ordered that the equipages, as they may henceforth require replacing, shall be established upon the model of the caissons No. 2, drawn by four horses, and which easily carry twenty quintals. The army is provided with portable mills weighing 16lbs. and each capable of making five quintals of meal daily; three of these mills have been distributed to each battalion. They are working with the greatest activity in augmenting the fortifications of Glogau. His Majesty wishes to make that town a regular fortress, and as the plan is defective, he has ordered it to be covered by three crowns, by nearly following the method which Senator Count Chassiloup has put in practice at Alexandria.

Torgau is in good condition.

They are also working with great activity in fortifying Hamburg: the General of Engineers, Haxo, has proceeded thither to mark out the citadel and establish in the islands works to connect Hamburg with Harburg.

The engineers of bridges and causeways are constructing there two flying bridges, upon the same system as those at Antwerp, one for the flowing, the other for the ebb tide.

A new fortress upon the Elbe has been traced out by General Haxo on the Virden side, at the mouth of the Havel. The forts of Cuxhaven which were in a condition to support a siege, but which were abandoned without reason, and which the enemy had raised, are re-building. They are actively employed on them; they will no longer be simple enclosed batteries, but a fort, which, like the Imperial fort at the Scheldt, will protect the arsenal for construction, and the basin, the establishment of which have been projected upon the Elbe; since that the Engineer Beaupre, who employed two years in sounding that river, discovered it had the same properties as the Scheldt, and that the largest squadrons could be constructed in it, and collected in its roads.

The 3d division of the young Guard, which General Labourde, an officer of consummate merit, commands, is encamped in the woods in advance of Dresden, upon the left bank of the Elbe.

The 4th division of the young Guard, which General Frant commands, debouches by Wurtzburgh. Some regiments of that division have already passed that town, and marched towards Dresden.

The cavalry of the Guard already reckons more than 9000 horses. The artillery consists already of more than 200 pieces of cannon. The infantry forms five divisions, four of which are of the young, and one of the old guard.

The 7th corps, which Gen. Regnier commands, composed of Durette's division, which is a French division, and two Saxons, is receiving its complement.

This corps is encamped in advance of Gocrlitz. All the Saxon light cavalry have joined it, and are also going to be completed.

The King of Saxony has completed his two fine regiments of Cuirassiers to their full complement. His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the Kings and Grand Dukes of the Confederation.

The King of Wurtemberg has particularly distinguished himself. He has made, considering his ability, efforts equal to those of France, and his army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, have been carried to its full complement. Prince Emile of Hesse Darmstadt, constantly distinguished himself in the last campaign, and in the present, by great *sang froid* and intrepidity. He is a young Prince of promise, whom the Emperor greatly esteems.

The Princes of Saxony alone are in arrear with their contingent. Not only is the Citadel of Erfurth in good condition and well provisioned, but the fortifications of the town have been re-established; they are covered by advanced walls, and henceforth Erfurth will be a strong place, and of the first importance.

Campaign in Germany.

The congress has not yet assembled ; we, however, expect that it will in a few days.—If a month has been lost, the fault is not with France.

England, who has no money, has not been able to furnish any to the coalesced powers ; but she has just concerted a new expedient.—A treaty has been concluded between England, Prussia, and Russia, by means of which a new paper for several hundred millions will be created guaranteed by the three powers.

It is upon this resource they depend for meeting the expenses of the war.

In the separate articles England guarantees a third of this paper, so that in reality it is a new debt added to the English debt.

It remains to be known in what country this paper will be issued. When this luminous idea was conceived, it was probably conceived that this emission would take place at the expense of the Confederation of the Rhine, and even of France, Holland, Belgium, and the departments of the Rhine. Nevertheless, the Treaty has not on that account not been ratified since the Armistice.

Russia pays the expenses of her army with paper, which the inhabitants of Prussia are obliged to receive ; Prussia herself pays her debt with paper. England likewise has her paper : it appears that each of these isolated papers has no longer sufficient credit, as those powers have come to the resolution of erecting a common one. It remains for the merchants and bankers to inform us, if the credit of the new paper is to increase by the credit of the three powers, or rather if the credit is to be the quotient of it.

Sweden alone appears to have received money from England to from 5 to 600,000*l.* sterling.

The garrison of Molden is in a good state. The fortifications have been augmented. We have decyphered, at head-quarters, the two reports from the Governors of Modlen and Zamose. The garrisons of those two fortresses remained masters of the country a league round them, the troops who blockaded them being only badly armed and equipped militia.

The Emperor has taken into his pay Prince Poniatowski's army, and given it a new organisation. In less than twenty days it will be fresh equipped and in good condition.

However brilliant this situation may be, and although his Majesty has really more power than ever, he only on this account desires Peace with more ardour.

The Administration has purchased a great quantity of rice, in order that during the excessive heat this product should constitute a quarter of the soldier's ration.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Paris, July 5.—Her Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army :—

Count de Metternich, Minister of State and of Conferences to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has arrived at Dresden, and already had several conferences with the Duke of Bassano.—Russia has just obtained from the King of Prussia, that Russian paper should have a forced circulation in the Prussian States ; and as the Prussian paper is already at a discount of 70 per cent. this ordinance does not appear calculated to raise the credit of Prussia. The city of Berlin is tormented in every possible manner, and every day those vexations are more felt in it. This capital already compares its situation to that of several towns in France in 1793. His Majesty the Emperor, on the 28th, made an excursion of eight or ten hours' length in the environs of Dresden. We have received accounts from Zamose and Modlen. These fortresses are in the best condition, whether considered in respect to provisions, warlike stores, or fortifications.

*General Orderly-Book.***General Orderly Book.**

No. 270.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL HELD AT CHELMSFORD, FOR THE TRIAL OF
LIEUTENANT PETER LAWLESS, OF THE SOUTH MAYO MILITIA, ON THE
26TH JANUARY, 1813.

Horse-Guards, 27th April 1813.

AT a General court-Martial, held at Chelmsford, on the 26th January, 1813, and continued by adjournments to the 8th February following, *Lieutenant Peter Lawless* of the South Mayo Militia, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.
1st. Charge. "For neglect of Duty and highly irregular Conduct when in Command of a Detachment of the South Mayo Militia, on the March from Westport in Ireland to Weeley Barracks in England, between the periods of the 8th Sept. 1812, and the 21st October, 1812, in having frequently absented himself from the said Detachment, particularly from the 9th September, 1812, to the Evening of the 13th September, 1812, and from the 14th September, 1812, to the Evening of the 17th September, 1812, when the Detachment was marching into Dublin.

2d. Charge. "For oppressive Conduct in different instances towards the said Detachment on the March through England, from Liverpool to Weeley Barracks, commencing 28th September, 1812, and ending 21st October, 1812. First, in having on or about the 6th of October, 1812, marched the Men of the said Detachment from Tamworth to Atherstone, a distance of about ten miles, though they had on the same day marched from Lichfield, a distance of about eight miles, and had been billeted by order of him (*Lieutenant Lawless*)."

Secondly. "In having on or about the 13th day of October, 1812, ordered *Serjeant Matthew Wilson* of the South Mayo Militia not to issue Billets though they were drawn, and in the Serjeant's possession, to the undermentioned Recruits, viz. *Patrick M'Nulty, Thomas Denig, and Philip Jenings*, whereby the said Recruits were obliged to remain in the streets during that night after a march of twenty-nine miles, or thereabouts."

Thirdly. "In having on or about the 28th day of September, 1812, forced *Jeremiah Barrett* a Recruit to march forward from Liverpool, and for several days afterwards, although he (*Lieutenant Lawless*) knew the said Recruit Barrett was ill."

Fourthly, "In having struck on or about the 28th day of September, 1812, in the Town of Thrapstou, Manus Gordon, a recruit, with his clenched hand."

3rd. Charge. "In being under pecuniary obligations to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the South Mayo Militia, in the following instances, viz. To Serjeant Major (then Serjeant) *Wallis*, in the sum of Five Pounds Five Shillings and Six-pence, or thereabouts, being money lent to *Lieutenant Lawless* by the said Serjeant Major from in or about the Month of July, 1811, up to the 3rd day of December, 1812. To *Galaspy Cameron*, Private in the Grenadier Company in the sum of Two Guineas, or thereabouts, lent him by the said *Galaspy Cameron* at Strabane in Ireland in or about the Month of June, 1811.—To *Martin Murphy*, Private in the Light Company in the sum of Eight Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Six-pence, being Money lent by the said *Martin Murphy* to *Lieutenant Lawless*, part of it in or about the Month of December, 1811, in Colchester and part of it on or about the 9th of November, 1812, in Weeley. To *Serjeant Colbert Malone* in the sum of Five Pounds, One Shilling and one Half-penny, or thereabouts, part of the same being Pay due to the said Serjeant and part Money lent, which Money was not paid on the 3rd December, 1812."

"All such acts being in violation of His Majesty's Order, contrary to his duty

General Orderly-Book.

as an Officer, and derogatory to the Character of a Gentleman, and subversive of good Order and Military discipline."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court having maturely considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, as well as what he has urged in his Defence, are of opinion, that he is *Guilty* of the *First Charge*, inasmuch as his absenting himself from his Detachment within the periods stated, is certainly Neglect of Duty and irregular Conduct, but the Court are of opinion *Lieutenant Lawless's* attention to his party during the March through England, in addition to his not having Regimentals with him, in consequence of being placed on the Recruiting Service while on leave of absence, do very much mitigate the crime of the Prisoner.

The Court find the Prisoner *Not Guilty* of oppressive Conduct as stated in the *first part* of the *Second Charge*, as a march of sixteen miles from Lichfield to Atherstone, cannot be considered as such, but the Court consider the Conduct of *Lieutenant Lawless* in having ordered the Detachment to be billeted at Tamworth as very irregular.

The Court find the Prisoner *Guilty* of the *second part* of the *Second Charge*, but do not deem his Conduct therein as oppressive, strong measures having become necessary in consequence of the insubordination of the Detachment at Cambridge.

The Court find the Prisoner *Guilty* of the *third part* of the *Second Charge*.

The Court *acquit* the Prisoner of the *fourth part* of the *Second Charge*.

The Court find the Prisoner *Guilty* of the whole of the *Third Charge*.

The Court doth therefore Sentence the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Peter Lawless*, to be suspended from Rank and Pay for Six Months, and to be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Although the Sentence appeared inadequate to the Finding of the Court, yet His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to acquiesce in it :—But under all the circumstances of the case as they appear upon the face of the Proceedings, the Prince Regent was further pleased to consider the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Lawless*, an unfit Person to remain in the South Mayo Militia.

The Commander in Chief directs that the Charges preferred against *Lieutenant Lawless*, together with the decision of the Court and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

No. 271.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN PORTUGAL, FOR THE TRIAL OF JOHN POOLER, SURGEON TO THE FORCES, ON THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1813.

Horse Guards, 28th April, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Cabeça de Vide in Portugal, on the 17th of February, 1813, *John Pooler, Esq.* Surgeon to the Forces, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For disobedience of the General Orders of the Army, more particularly that of the 23rd October, 1810, by employing *Charles Jones*, Private in the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, as his Servant, and to attend upon him in a menial capacity at Albe de Chão about the beginning of December, 1812."

Upon which Charge the Court found the Prisoner *Guilty*, and sentenced him to be suspended from his Staff Appointment and Pay for the space of four Calendar Months, which Sentence has been approved by the Commander of the Forces in Spain and Portugal.

General Orderly-Book.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that the Charge preferred against *Staff Surgeon Pooler*, and the Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Regiment, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

No. 272.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN SPAIN, FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT C. C. SHIELL, OF THE 1ST BATTALION, 39TH REGIMENT, ON THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1813.

Horse Guards, 29th April, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Coria, in Spain, on the 19th February, 1813, and continued by adjournment to the 20th of the same Month, *Lieutenant C. C. Shiell*, of the 1st Battalion of the 39th Regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

“For being drunk on his Guard, and when on duty under Arms in Command of the Main Guard, at Coria, about the 10th of February, 1813.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :—

“The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his Defence, and the Evidence he has brought forward in support of it, is of opinion that he, the said *Lieutenant Shiell*, of the 39th Regiment, is *Guilty* of the matter charged against him, being in breach of the Articles of War, and does therefore Sentence him to be *cashiered*.”

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court; and the Commander in Chief directs that the Charge preferred against *Lieutenant C. C. Shiell* of the 1st Battalion, 39th Regiment, together with the Finding and Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book. By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

No. 273.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN DUBLIN, FOR THE TRIAL OF PRIVATE GILBERT KANE, OF THE 3D FOOT, ON THE 24TH MARCH, 1813.

Horse Guards, 30th April, 1813.

AT a General Court-Martial held in Dublin, on the 24th of March, 1813, *Private Gilbert Kane* of the 3rd Regiment of Foot (or Buffs) was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

“For having mutilated and maimed himself in the neighbourhood of Dublin, on or about the Evening of the 3rd day of February, 1813, by cutting off one of his Fingers, for the purpose of rendering himself unfit for the Duty of a Soldier, and of thereby avoiding a continuance of his Military Service.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court taking into their serious consideration all the Evidence laid before them, and the matters urged by the Prisoner in his defence, do find the Prisoner, *Private Gilbert Kane*, Guilty of the Charge as above preferred against him, and do therefore adjudge, and sentence, that the Prisoner, *Gilbert Kane*, shall receive Seven Hundred Lashes, in the usual manner.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the Sentence of the Court, and has directed that the Charge preferred against the Prisoner, *Private Gilbert Kane*, together with the Sentence of the Court, shall be read at the Head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

London Gazette for April 27.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, April 24, to TUESDAY, April, 27, 1813.

(Continued from our last.)

Commissions signed by the lord lieut. of the county of Ayr.—John Reid, esq. to be deputy lieutenant, dated April 1, 1813. 1st Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia.—Peter M'Taggart, esq. to be captain, vice Torrance, resigned, dated April 8, 1813; Ensign Gavin Caldwell to be lieutenant, vice M'Lownan, resigned, dated April 9, 1813; John Simpson, gent. to be ensign, vice Caldwell, promoted, dated April 10, 1813; John Kennedy, gent. to be ditto, vice Kirkwood, resigned, dated April 12, 1813. 2d Ditto.—Ensign Hugh M'Whinnie to be lieutenant, vice Fowlds, resigned, dated April 8, 1813; ensign Robert Montgomerie to be ditto, vice Black, resigned, dated April 9, 1813; ensign David Campbell to be ditto, vice King, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; ensign David Smith to be ditto, vice Johnstone, resigned, dated April 12, 1813; ensign Hugh Brown to be ditto, vice Love, resigned, dated April 13, 1813; John Fullerton, gent. to be ensign, vice M'Whinnie, promoted, dated April 8, 1813; John Robertson, gent. to be ditto, vice Montgomerie promoted, dated April 9, 1813; Robert Crawford, gent. to be ditto, vice Campbell, promoted, dated April 10, 1813; James Mardock, gent. to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted, dated April 12, 1813; John Deans, gent. to be ditto, vice Brown, promoted, dated April 13, 1813. Commissions in the 2d Regiment of Carmarthenshire Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen.—Major John Rees to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Pugh, resigned, dated April 8, 1813; Captain John Howell Bevan to be Major, vice Rees, promoted, dated as above; lieutenant Richard Rees to be captain, vice Bevan, promoted, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority

From TUESDAY, April 27, to SATURDAY, May 1, 1813.

COMMISSIONS signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—Joseph Hammond, gent. to be Adjutant to the

London Gazette for May 1.

5th regiment of North York local militia, vice Ray, resigned, dated April 5, 1813; William Dawson, gent. (from the late Workington local militia) to be adjutant to the Whitehaven corps of the local militia artillery in the county of Cumberland, dated April 26, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen.—Jenkin Davis, esq. to be deputy lieutenant, dated March 5, 1813; Edward Price Lloyd, esq. to be ditto, dated as above. 1st regiment of Carmarthen-shire local militia.—Captain Thomas Beyon to be major, dated April 17, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Gloucester. 1st Royal East Gloucester Local Militia.—Lieutenant Josias Verelest to be captain, vice Elton, deceased, dated November 26, 1812; Thomas Smith Porter, gent. to be ensign, dated December 21, 1812. 2nd Royal East Regiment.—Edmund Dawson, gent. to be lieutenant, dated September 19, 1812. Royal West Regiment.—Lieutenant Richard Smith to be captain, vice Croft, resigned, dated October 22, 1812; Thomas Dawson, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted, dated as above. Royal North Regiment.—Captain William Wilson Curry to be major, dated February 15, 1813; lieutenant Francis John Bargeir to be captain, dated as above; lieutenant Sidenham Teast to be ditto, dated February 16, 1813; lieutenant Edwin Shute to be ditto, dated February 17, 1813; lieutenant Henry Smith to be ditto, dated February 18, 1813; Lionel Bigg, gent. to be lieutenant, dated February 15, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Kent. Sevenoaks and Bromley Regiment of Local Militia.—His Grace the Duke of Dorset to be Captain, vice Willmott, resigned, dated April 27, 1813; ensign Turner to be lieutenant, dated March 25, 1813; ensign Thomas Sale to be ditto, dated March 26, 1813; ensign James Bradley, to be ditto, dated March 27, 1813. Berstead and Malling Regiment.—Henry Leigh Spencer, esq. to be captain, dated March 17, 1813. 2nd. East Kent Regiment.—Samuel C. Furmston, gent. to be ensign, dated March 30, 1813; Stephen Wright, gent. to be ditto, dated March 31, 1813. Commissions in the 3d or Northern Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia, signed by the Vice Lieutenant.—Richard Edmunds, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 13, 1813. Commissions signed by the L. Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. 4th Regiment of North York Local Militia.—Backhouse, gent. to be lieutenant, dated March 25, 1813; Richard Hird, gent. to be ditto, dated 17, 1813. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex. 1st. Regiment of Essex Local Militia.—Ensign Hayward Henry Rush to be lieutenant, vice Scraton promoted, dated April 5, 1813; ensign George Pocock to be do., vice Bernard, resigned, dated as above; E. Payne, gent. to be do, vice Gordon resigned, dated as above; W. Bridge, gent. to be ensign, vice White, resigned, dated as above; J. Fisher, gent. to be ditto, vice Cunningham, appointed quarter-master, dated as above. 3rd Regiment.—Thomas Barstow, esq. to be captain, vice Hodges, deceased, dated March 26, 1813; John Bawtree, jun. esq. to be ditto, vice Tabor, deceased, dated as above; lieutenant Robert Tabor to be ditto, vice Dawson, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant William Kendal Dawson to be ditto, vice Miller, resigned, dated as above; ensign Robert Heckford to be lieutenant, vice Tabor, promoted, dated as above; ensign James Cook to be ditto, vice Dawson, promoted, dated as above; Charles Hill Buxton, gent. to be ditto, vice Cooper, resigned, dated as above; Henry Argent, gent. to be ditto, vice Cole, resigned, dated as above; James Blyth, gent. to be ditto, vice Clarke, resigned, dated as above; Francis Lufkin, gent. to be ditto, vice Golding, resigned, dated as above; Robert Swinborne, gent. to be ditto, vice Barton, resigned, dated as above; Francis Salmon, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. 4th Regiment.—Mundeford Allen, esq. to be captain, vice Ruggles, resigned, dated March 16, 1813; ensign Samuel How Tweed to be lieutenant, vice Haffell, resigned, dated as above; John Giblin, gent. to be ensign, dated February 24, 1813; Samuel Legerton, gent. to be

London Gazette for May 4.

ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the county of Surrey. 1st. Regiment of Surrey Local Militia.—Thomas Alexander Roberts, gent. to be ensign, vice Foster, promoted, dated April 13, 1813. 2d Regiment—William Walter Gretten, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Butcher, resigned, dated April 17, 1813; James Firth, gent. to be ditto, vice Mitchell, resigned, dated April 18, 1813; Joseph William Sauggs, gent. to be ensign, vice Street, resigned, dated April 17, 1813. 3d Regiment.—Ensign Robert Brine to be lieutenant, vice Perkins, resigned, dated April 17, 1813, ensign Joseph Ede to be ditto, vice Cooper, resigned, dated April 17, 1813; Henry Anderson, gent. to be ensign, vice Brine, promoted, dated April 17, 1813; Peter Davey, gent. to be ditto, vice Ede, promoted, dated April 18, 1813. 4th Regiment.—George Thomas, gent. to be quarter-master, vice M'Leod, resigned, dated April 15, 1813. Princess Charlotte's Regiment of Volunteers.—George Potter, Gent. to be second lieutenant, dated April 9, 1813; Henry Kitchener, gent. to be ditto, dated April 10, 1813; Robert Charles Broadwater, gent. to be ditto, dated April 11, 1813; John Jackson, gent. to be ditto, dated April 12, 1813; Matthew Kirby, gent. to be ditto, dated April 14, 1813.—*Erratum* in the Gazette of the 17th ultimo.—5th Regiment of Surrey Local Militia.—For William Henry Dawson, esq. to be captain, read Thomas William Dawson, esq. to be captain.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, May, 1, to TUESDAY, May, 4, 1813.

War-Office, May 4, 1813.—2d regiment of dragoon guards, hospital-mate James Kane to be assistant-surgeon, vice Rentail, appointed on the staff. Commission dated April 29, 1813. 5th ditto, hospital-mate Thomas C. Speer to be assistant-surgeon, vice Harrison, promoted in the 38th foot, dated April 29, 1812. 6th ditto, John Hayward, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, vice Blinman, placed upon half-pay, dated as above. 2d regiment of dragoons, James Gape, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Home, promoted, dated as above. 9th regiment of light dragoons, cornet William B. Armstrong to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bernard, who retires, dated as above. 15th ditto, ensign Edward Byam, from the 38th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Clarence, appointed to the 10th light dragoons, dated as above; Conrad Dalwig, gent. to be veterinary surgeon, vice Feron, placed upon half-pay, dated as above. 16th regiment of light dragoons, captain Thomas Penrice, from the 60th foot, to be captain of a troop, vice Sewell, who exchanges, dated April 29, 1813; staff corps of cavalry, troop quarter-master Henry Blakeley, from the 9th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice Bickerton, whose appointment has not taken place, dated April 28, 1813; serjeant-major John Forsey, from the cavalry dépôt, to be ditto, dated April 29, 1813. 1st regiment of foot guards, Edward Pardoe, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hutchinson, promoted, dated as above; Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Septimus Worrell, gent. to be assistant-surgeon, vice Nixon, who resigns, dated April 29, 1813. 4th regiment of foot, lieutenant Arthur Gerard, from the North York militia, to be ensign. 5th ditto, Henry Freeborn, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Foote, promoted in the 49th foot, dated April 29, 1813. 6th ditto, ensign S. W. Swiney to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tisley, promoted, dated as above; ensign George Bailey, from the Cambridge militia, to be ensign. 8th ditto, gent. cadet Edward Murray, from the royal military college, to be ensign without purchase, vice Frazer, appointed to the royal staff, corps, dated April 28, 1813; Augustus Keily, gent.

London Gazette for May 4.

to be ensign, without purchase, vice Blythe, promoted in the 19th foot, dated as above. 9th ditto, lieutenant Walter Snow, from the 47th foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Finley, appointed to the 7th royal veteran battalion, dated as above; ensign Henry Sanders to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reed, promoted in the 62d foot, dated April 29, 1813. 11th ditto, Charles Blois Willis, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hobson, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above. 14th ditto, lieutenant Thomas Savage to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Fawcett, promoted, dated as above; ensign William Jappie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Savage, dated April 29, 1813; ensign James Beare, from the royal Bucks militia, to be ensign. 15th ditto, gent. cadet Jos. Thomson, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cleather, appointed to the royal staff corps, dated as above. 18th ditto, William Roper, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Shepperd, who retires, dated as above. 23d ditto, ensign George Allan, from the Cambridge militia, to be second lieutenant. 31st regiment of foot, lieutenant Richard Gethin to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Colman, appointed to the 3d royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 33d ditto, lieutenant John Alderson, from the 1st West York militia, to be ensign. 34th ditto, lieutenant Thomas Eyre, from the 3d West York militia, to be ensign. 26th ditto, assistant-surgeon W. Harrison, from the 5th dragoon guards, to be surgeon, vice Reed, deceased, dated as above. 37 ditto, ensign George Chapman, from the the North Hants militia, to be ensign. 42d ditto, ensign John Orr to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dickinson, deceased, dated April 29, 1813; George Gerard, gent. to be ensign, vice Orr, dated as above. 44th ditto, surgeon Oliver Halpin, from the royal Corsican rangers, to be surgeon, vice Job, appointed to the 5th dragoon guards, dated as above. 46th ditto, serjeant-major J. Madigan, from the 6th foot, to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Hamilton, promoted in the 4th West India regiment. 47th ditto, major-general the honourable Alexander Hope, from the 74th foot, to be colonel, vice general FitzPatrick, deceased, dated April 26 1813. 49th ditto.—To be lieutenants, without purchase, ensign E. Danford, dated April 20, 1813; ensign E. Morris, dated April 21, 1813; ensign F. Dury, dated April 22, 1813; ensign J. Sewell, dated April 23, 1813; ensign S. Richmond, dated April 24, 1813; ensign W. Wiunder, dated April 25, 1813; Lieutenant J. W. Birmingham, from the 4th foot, dated April 29, 1813, dated April 20, 1813; ensign R. Alexander, from the 1st garrison battalion, dated April 27, 1813; ensign S. Blyth, from the 8th foot, dated April 28, 1813; ensign J. H. R. Foote, from the 5th foot, dated April 29, 1813. To be ensigns, without purchase, ensign E. Glasgow, from the 51st foot, vice Danford, dated April 20, 1813; gent. cadet ——— Black, from the royal military college, vice Dury, dated April 22, 1813; John Stevens, gent. vice Sewell, dated April 23, 1813; John Hazen, gent. vice Richmond, dated April 24, 1813; Richard Gregory, gent. vice Wiunder, dated April 25, 1813. 51st ditto, gent. cadet Thomas Toward, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Glasgow, appointed to the 49th foot, dated April 29, 1813. 52d regiment of foot.—To be lieutenants, by purchase, ensign W. Hunter, vice Brooke, promoted in the 58th foot, dated April 28, 1813; ensign W. C. Yonge, vice Kinloch, promoted in the 99th foot, dated April 29, 1813. 53d ditto.—To be ensigns, without purchase, second lieutenant James Colt, from the royal Glamorgan militia; ensign George Hamilton, from the Forfar militia. 57th ditto, lieutenant W. Mann to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Scovell, promoted in the staff corps of cavalry, dated April 29, 1813; ensign P. Aabin to lieutenant, vice Mann, dated April 29, 1813. 60th ditto, captain W. H. Sewell, from the 10th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Penrice, who exchanges, dated as above. 62d ditto, ensign W. Dundee

London Gazette for May 4.

to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walter, promoted, dated April 29, 1813; lieutenant Henry Law, from the Wiltshire militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 73d ditto, lieutenant George Hughes, from the 2d royal Surrey militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 74th ditto, major-general James Montgomerie, from the 64th foot, to be colonel, vice major-general Hope, removed to the 47th foot, dated April 26, 1813. 79th ditto, lieutenant J. Barwick, from the 72d foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Metcalfe, appointed to the 6th royal veteran battalion, dated April 29, 1813. 85th ditto, lieutenant J. W. Boyes, from the 4th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grinsell, appointed to the 50th foot, dated as above; lieutenant T. Hunt, from the royal South Gloucester militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 91st ditto, John M'Kenna, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pierce, who retires, dated as above. 95th ditto, ensign W. Cooper, from the East Kent militia, to be second lieutenant, without purchase. 103d ditto, lieutenant G. H. Hazen, from the 70th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated October 6, 1812. Royal staff corps.—To be ensign, without purchase, ensign D. Frazer, from the 8th foot, vice Horton, promoted, dated April 28, 1813; ensign Edward Cleather, from the 15th foot, vice Pardy, promoted, dated April 29, 1813; royal waggon train, John Bickerton, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, dated as above. 1st garrison battalion, ensign John Balderson, from the 3d garrison battalion, to be ensign, vice Alexander, promoted in the 49th foot, dated April 29, 1813. 3d garrison battalion, captain T. Richardson, from half-pay of the 6th West India regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Foster, who exchanges, dated as above; ensign Edward Mockler, from half-pay of the 8th garrison battalion, to be ensign, vice Balderson, appointed to the 1st garrison battalion, dated as above. 5th royal veteran battalion, captain H. Odium, from the royal African corps, to be captain of a company, vice Stewart, placed on the retired list, dated as above.—*Hospital-staff*.—To be surgeons to the forces,—Dr. A'Halliday, from half-pay, dated as above; Surgeon W. C. Bach, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' corps of light infantry, dated as above. To be assistant-surgeons to the forces.—Hospital-mate John Pickering, dated as above; assistant-surgeon B. Nicholson, from the North Cork militia, dated as above.—To be hospital-mates for general service,—Patrick M'Kenzie, gent. dated April 20, 1813; John Ligertwood, gent. dated as above; John Monteath, gent. dated as above; James Laurence, gent. dated as above; Andrew Mackay, gent. dated as above; Manus M'Nulty, gent. dated as above; John Smith, gent. dated as above. The King's German legion.—2d regiment of dragoons, major Charles Baron Maydell, from the 1st dragoons, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated April 26, 1813. 2d battalion of light infantry, Alexander Maclean, gent. to be ensign, vice Græme, promoted, dated April 25, 1813. 1st battalion of the line, William Best, gent. to be ensign, vice Wickmann, promoted, dated April 24, 1813. The Duke of Brunswick Oels' corps.—Cavalry, captain ——— Decke, from the Retired list, to be captain of a troop, with temporary rank, vice Schkopp, who resigns, dated April 29, 1813. De Roll's regiment.—John Thomas Joseph O'Gorman, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice De Büren, whose appointment has not taken place, dated as above.—*MEMORANDUM*.—The date of lieutenant Robert Dighton's commission in the 38th foot is the 7th September, 1812, and not the 22d April 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 27th ultimo. Lieutenant Hazen, of the 70th foot, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th October 1812, is reinstated in his rank. The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.—Lieutenant ——— Maclean, of the 12th foot; lieutenant ——— Beale, of the 16th foot.—*ERRATA* in the Gazettes of the 13th October 1812, and 20th April, 1813, 70th foot.—For ensign G. J. P. Meertens to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice

London Gazette for May 8.

Hazen, superseded, read ensign G. J. P. Mcertens to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hazen, appointed to the 103d foot; for lieutenant Fraser, of the 4th West India regiment, to be superseded, being absent without leave, read lieutenant Fraser, of the 1st West India regiment, to be superseded, &c.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 4, to SATURDAY, May 8, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, May 4, 1813.—Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.—Temporary assistant surgeon Joseph Priest to be second assistant-surgeon, vice Browne, deceased, dated April 26, 1813. Commissions signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—Henry Savage, gent. to be adj. to the Eastern regt. of Dorsetshire Local Militia, vice Oakley, resigned, dated May 1, 1813. Commissions in the Derbyshire Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant. Belper Regiment.—Captain William Hunter Hunter to be major, vice Hall, promoted, dated April 17, 1813: captain James Fletcher to be ditto, vice Crompton, promoted, dated as above; lieutenant John Fletcher to be captain, vice Statham, resigned, dated as above; ensign Edward Turton to be lieutenant, vice Fletcher, promoted, dated as above; ensign Thomas Moore to be ditto, vice Ward, resigned, dated as above; ensign William Wilkes to be ditto, vice Frost, resigned, dated as above; ensign William Harrison to be ditto, vice Harrison, resigned, dated as above; ensign John Wright to be ditto, vice Harvey, resigned, dated as above; George Newman, gent. to be ditto, vice Walker, resigned, dated as above; John Outram, gent. to be ensign, vice Turton, promoted, dated as above; Thomas Wragg, gent. to be ditto, vice Moore, promoted, dated as above; Edward Wheatley, gent. to be ditto, vice Wilkes, promoted, dated as above; John Whysall, gent. to be ditto, vice Harrison, promoted, dated as above; Peter Brown, gent. to be ditto, vice Wright, promoted, dated as above; Thomas Wilders, gent. to be ditto, vice Williams, resigned, dated as above. Derby Regiment.—Lieutenant John Wallis to be captain, vice Hubball, deceased, dated as above; lieutenant Francis Severne to be ditto, vice Brown, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant James Oakes, jun. to be ditto, vice Gilbert, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant George Fritche to be ditto, vice Swift, resigned, dated as above; ensign George Wallis to be lieutenant, vice Emery, resigned, dated April 24, 1813; Henry Cox, gent. to be ensign, dated April 17, 1813; John Whitehurst, junr. gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Wirksworth Regiment.—Edward Bownes, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 12, 1813; Richard Gregory, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Pearson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. North York Militia.—Richard Bell, esq. to be captain, vice Constable, resigned, dated April 27, 1813. 1st Regiment of North York Local Militia.—Robert Swetnam, gent. to be ensign, vice Richardson, dated April 22, 1813; Ralph Lodge, gent. to be ditto, vice Spenceley, dated as above. Commission signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants. Dogmersfield Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Pawlett Mildmay, esq. to be lieutenant. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.—Henry Smith, esq. to be deputy lieutenant. Loveden Regiment of Local Militia.—Samuel Barrowcliffe, gent. to be ensign, dated November 26, 1812. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Lincoln Regiment.—Thomas Mason, esq. to be captain, dated April 22, 1813; Francis

London Gazette for May 8.

Farr, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; John Greetham, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; William Hall, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; John Landsdale Milnes, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; John Connington, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Blyth, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Walter Dudding, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Jerroms, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Cornelius Barber, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Brotherton Straw, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Harmston, gent. to be ensign, dated above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Dorset. Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia.—Jonathan Wyatt, gent. to be ensign, vice Beale, resigned, dated April 26, 1813. Eastern Battalion of Dorsetshire Local Militia.—Sir William Walter Yea, bart. to be major, vice Schuyler, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; lieutenant Richard Buckland to be captain, vice Parsons, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant John Boys Tucker to be ditto, vice Vowell, deceased, dated April 12, 1813; lieutenant John Harrison to be ditto, vice Stillingfleet, resigned, dated April 28, 1813; Benjamin Lester, esq. to be ditto, vice Bowles, resigned, dated April 29, 1813; Perceval Bastard, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Browne, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; Steptimus Smith, gent. to be ditto, vice Thick, resigned, dated April 12, 1813; Thomas Tomkins, gent. to be ditto, vice King, resigned, dated April 13, 1813; Francis Frederick Wragg, gent. to be ditto, vice Read, resigned, dated April 14, 1813; Ensign E. Hooper to be ditto, vice Buckland, promoted, dated April 15, 1813; John Wellsteed, gent. to be ensign, vice Godwin, resigned, dated April 10, 1813; Charles Baskett, gent. to be surgeon, vice Druiitt, resigned, dated April 28, 1813. Commissions in the 1st Regiment of Bedfordshire Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Ensign Francis John Budd to be lieutenant, vice Bedford, resigned, dated April 28, 1813; ensign George Jonathan Burnham, to be ditto, vice Maunings, resigned, dated as above. Commission in the 38th or Ayrshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Ayr.—Archibald Montgomerie Henderson, gent. to be ensign, vice Sheddon, appointed to the line, dated April 16, 1813. Commissions in the Warwickshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Ensign John Dods to be lieutenant, vice Chrichson, resigned, dated October 7, 1812; James Malcolm Borthwick to be ensign, vice Dods, promoted, dated October 14, 1812. Commissions in the Haddingtonshire Regiment of Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Ensign James Oliver to be lieutenant, dated November 30, 1812; Adam Burn, gent. to be ensign, dated April 4, 1812; William Dods, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Patrick Sherreff, gent. to be ditto, dated November 30, 1812; Francis Sherreff, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey. 1st Regiment of Surrey Local Militia.—Richard Mills, esq. to be captain, vice Northwood, resigned, dated May 15, 1813; R. A. Smales, gent. to be ensign, on a vacancy, dated as above. 3d Regiment.—Joseph Phillipson, gent. to be ensign, vice Marsh, resigned, dated April 24, 1813. 5th Regiment.—J. Plasket, esq. to be capt. vice Elliott, resigned, dated April 22, 1813; Laucelot Bruton Collen, gent. to be ensign, on a vacancy, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Northumberland. Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia.—John Easterby, esq. to be captain, dated April 5, 1813; ensign William Whittaker Spence to be lieutenant, dated March 25, 1813; Edward Dodd, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Parker, gent. to be ditto, dated April 5, 1813. Northern Regiment.—Walter Thomas, gent. to be ensign, vice Reed, resigned, dated April 19, 1813. Commission in the Shropshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Salop.—Thomas James Castiean, gent. to be ensign, dated March 12, 1813. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Oxford. 1st or Western Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia.—Thomas Fletcher Robinson, gent.

London Gazette for May 11.

to be lieutenant, dated April 26, 1813; Barnard Lindsay Watson, gent. to be ensign, dated April 13, 1813. East or Central Regiment.—Thomas Swell, gent. to be ensign, dated April 25, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From SATURDAY, May, 8, to TUESDAY, May, 11, 1813.

Whitehall, April 29, 1813—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto John Downie, esq. Assistant-Commissary-General of his Majesty's Forces serving in the Peninsula, Brigadier-General in the Spanish service, and Colonel of the Royal Legion of Estremadura, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Little Cross of the Royal Spanish Military Order of Meritt of Charles the Third, with which the Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies have been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of the distinguished services of that officer, and the signal courage and intrepidity displayed by him in several actions with the enemy, in Spain: Provided nevertheless, that this his Majesty's licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

War-office, May 11, 1813.—To be Lieutenants.—2d regiment of life guards—cornet and sub-lieutenant Francis Upjohn, without purchase. Commission dated March 28, 1813.—cornet and sub-lieutenant Samuel Waymouth, by purchase, vice M'Innes, promoted, dated March 28, 1813. To be Veterinary Surgeon.—Jeremiah Field, gent. dated April 24, 1813. 7th regiment of light dragoons.—John Symonds Breddon, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Farquharson, promoted, dated May 6, 1813. 16th do.—Captain R. Jebb, from the 101st foot, to be captain of a troop, vice M'Intosh, who exchanges, dated as above. 22d do.—Cornet James Boalth to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Slegg, promoted, dated as above. 24th do.—Cornet J. Baratty to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Webb, appointed to the 11th royal veteren battalion, dated as above; Thomas Alsop, gent. to be cornet, vice Baratty, dated as above. Staff Corps of Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. Jarmy, from the 23rd light dragoons, to be captain of a troop, without purchase, dated as above. Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Francis Manby Shawe, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Shirley, who retires, dated as above. 1st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Bothamley, from half-pay of the 17th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Whyte, who exchanges, dated as above. To be lieutenants without purchase. 3d do.—Ensign W. Mackay, vice Latham, promoted in the Canadian Fencibles, dated May 5, 1813; ensign F. B. Fielding, vice Annesly, deceased, dated May 6, 1813. To be assistant-surgeon. Hospital-mate J. Morrison, vice Whatton, who resigns, dated May 6, 1813. 4th do.—Lieutenant John Mackenzie, from the half pay of the 91st foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Birmingham, appointed to the 49th foot, dated April 29, 1813. 7th do.—Captain R. Hammill, from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be captain of a company, vice Weeks, who exchanges, dated May 6, 1813. 13th do.—Ensign W. Barratt, from the 1st Somerset Militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 18th do.—Captain M. Chamberlain, from half-pay of the 15th foot, to be captain of a company, vice King, who exchanges, dated May 6, 1813. 24th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant C. Dennetry to be captain of a company, by

London Gazette for May 11.

purchase—vice Blake, who retires, dated May 6, 1813; ensign James Millerd, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dennetry, dated May 6, 1813. 30th ditto, ensign John Pratt to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Powell, promoted, dated May 6, 1813. 33d ditto, captain B. Sullivan, from the 3d Ceylon regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Orrok, who exchanges, dated May 6, 1813—ensign T. Cust to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drummond, who retires, dated May 6, 1813—lieutenant J. A. Howard, from the Nottingham militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 38th ditto, Robert Campbell, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Byam, promoted in the 15th light dragoons, dated May 6, 1813. 42d ditto, lieutenant-colonel sir-George Leith, bart. from half-pay of the late 8th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice lord Blantyre, who exchanges, dated May 6, 1813. To be lieutenants, without purchase. 60th ditto, ensign C. M'Lean, vice Beaumont, deceased, dated Dec. 29, 1812—ensign A. M. T. Durnford, vice Eberstein, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated May 5, 1813—ensign W. F. A. Gilfillan, vice Fisher, appointed to the 55th foot, dated May 6, 1813. To be ensigns without purchase.—Ensign James Lewis, from the 6th West India regiment, vice M'Lean, dated May 4, 1813—George Bowles Symes, gent. vice Durnford, dated May 5, 1813—Henry Senior, gent. vice Gilfillan, dated May 6, 1813. To be paymasters. George Read, esq. vice Hanslar, dismissed the service, dated May 6, 1813—Henry Hartszouk, lieutenant in the 2d royal veteran battalion, vice Jackson, dismissed the service, dated May 7, 1813. 78th ditto, lieutenant Charles Robertson to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires, dated May 6, 1813—ensign A. Dreghorn, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robertson, dated May 6, 1813—Charles Jack, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted, dated May 6, 1813. To be ensigns by purchase.—33d ditto, Arthur Jones, gent. vice Evans, promoted, dated May 5, 1813—Francis Burgess, gent. vice Robinson, promoted in the 34th foot, dated May 6, 1813. 85th ditto, ensign B. C. Urquhart to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cameron, appointed to the 79th foot, dated as above. 87th do.—Major H. W. Davenport, from the 8th West India regiment, to be major, vice Cockburn, who exchanges, dated as above, 87th do.—John Coventry, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Chambers, promoted, dated as above. 96th do. lieutenant J. F. Gell to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Palmer who retires, dated as above. 97th ditto.—Ensign J. Downing to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice De Courcy, promoted, dated as above. 101st do.—Captain H. M'Intosh, from the 16th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Jebb, who exchanges, dated as above. 6th West India regiment—James Gilchrist, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lewis, appointed to the 60th foot, dated as above. 8th do.—Major N. Cockburn, from the 87th foot, to be major, vice Davenport, who exchanges, dated as above. Royal staff corps—Lieutenant M. Sheannahan to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Willermim, appointed to the 2d Ceylon regiment, dated as above.—Ensign B. Jackson to be lieutenant, vice Schannahan, dated as above.—John Sumner Sidley, gent. to be ensign, vice Jackson, dated as above. Royal African corps—Lieutenant W. Staveley, from the royal staff corps, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Odum, appointed to the 5th royal veteran battalion, dated as above.—Serjeant George Richardson, late of the 26th foot, to be quarter-master, vice Thornley, deceased, dated as above. 3d Ceylon regiment—Captain John Orrok, from the 33d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Sullivan, who exchanges, dated as above. Nova Scotia fencibles—Captain J. W. Weeks, from the 7th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Hammill, who exchanges, dated as above. *Brevet*. Major-general James Campbell, of the 61st foot, to be lieutenant-general in the Ionian Islands only, dated January 26, 1813.—*Staff*, Brigadier-general John Murray,

London Gazette for May 15.

of the 96th foot, to be adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward islands, under the command of lieutenant-general Sir George Beckwith, vice major-general Ramsay, dated May 6, 1813.—To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.—Arch. Reddell, gent. dated April 22, 1813.—Thomas Rayner, gent. dated as above. The King's German Legion. 6th battalion of the line.—Augustus Fleischmann, gent. to be ensign, dated April 29, 1813. 7th do.—Staff-serjeant Adolphus Bronkhorst, from the artillery, to be ensign, dated April 30, 1813.—The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps. Light infantry.—Ensign Otto Broemsen to be lieutenant, vice Sontag, deceased, dated May 6, 1813. Royal East India Volunteers. 2d regiment.—Lieutenant F. Gray to be captain of a company, vice Durand, who resigns, dated April 15, 1813.—Ensign William H. Truss to be lieutenant, vice Gray, dated as above.—William Carter, gent. to be ensign, vice Truss, dated as above. *Memorandum.*—The date of ensign Keily's commission in the 8th foot, and of Captain Snow's commission in the 9th foot, is the 29th April 1813, and not the 28th April 1813; and the date of lieutenant Birmingham's commission in the 49th foot, is the 26th April 1813, and not the 20th April 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th inst.

Office of Ordnance, May 10, 1813—Corps of royal artillery drivers—Second lieutenant James Wills to be first lieutenant, vice Bowles, retired, dated April 17, 1813.—Second lieutenant Patrick R. Boyle to be do. vice Freeman, retired, dated as above.—William Morrall, gent. to be adjutant to the Congleton regiment of local militia, in the county of Chester, dated May 5, 1813. Ross, Caithness, &c. regiment of militia.—Alexander Sinclair, Lord Berradale, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice the Earl of Caithness, resigned, dated April 26, 1812. East Essex militia.—Ensign John Osborn to be lieutenant, vice Hall, resigned, dated April 25, 1813.—Joseph Crowther, gent. to be ensign, vice Osborn, promoted, dated as above. 5th Essex local militia.—Philip Splidt, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Noble, resigned, dated April 22, 1813.—Thomas Gilbert, gent. to be do. vice Wicken, resigned, dated as above.—Thomas Dove Brooks, gent. to be ensign, vice Howel, resigned, dated as above.—John Syer, gent. to be do. vice Walker, resigned, dated as above. Staffordshire Central regiment of militia.—Francis Keeling Mason, gent. to be ensign, dated April 24, 1813. Northern regiment of do.—Thomas Twemlow, esq. to be major, vice Turner, resigned, dated April 29, 1813.—Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. to be do. vice Coyney, promoted, dated as above.—Jonathan Low Chetham, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Shropshire yeomanry cavalry.—Lieutenant ——— Wicksteed to be Captain, dated April 27, 1813.—Lieutenant Kirkpatrick to be do. dated as above.—Cornet ——— Corser to be lieutenant, dated as above.—Cornet ——— Steward to be do. dated as above.—Wingfield Harding, gent. to be cornet, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 11, to SATURDAY, May 15, 1813.

Whitehall, May 4, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the royal Swedish Order of the Sword, which his Majesty the King of

London Gazette for May 15.

Sweden has been pleased to confer upon the said Sir James Sammaré, in testimony of the high sense that Sovereign entertains of his great merit and services.

Whitehall, May 6, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto George Murray, Esquire, Major-General in the army, Captain in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, and Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in Spain and Portugal, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by that officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula.

Commission signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—Edmund Bourke, gent. to be adjutant to the Pevensey Regiment of local militia, in the county of Sussex, dated April 15, 1813. Commission signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants. South West Regiment of Local Militia.—Lawrence Sullivan, esq. to be captain. Commissions in the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—Charles Blake, gent. to be ensign, dated April 24, 1813; William Irvinn Bailey, gent. to be ditto, dated May 3, 1813. Commission signed by the lord lieutenant of the county and county and city of Gloucester, and the county and city of Bristol. Cheltenham Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—William Wood, gent. to be Surgeon, vice Minster, deceased, dated May 5, 1813. Commissions in the Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—George Edward Sawyer, gent. to be lieutenant, dated May 4, 1813; Jacob Ord, jun. gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Commissions in the Lydd Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.—Henshall Russel, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Cobb, promoted, dated May 11, 1813; David Denne, jun. gent. to be Cornet, vice Gilbert, resigned, dated as above. Commissions in the 2d Regiment of Carmarthen Local Militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen.—William Llewelyn, gent. to be first lieutenant, vice W. Rees, resigned, dated May 3, 1813; John Stephens, gent. to be ditto, vice Raby, resigned, dated as above; William Hopkins, gent. to be ditto, vice R. Rees, promoted, dated as above. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham. Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.—Lieut. Charles Edward Gould to be captain, vice Else, appointed paymaster, dated April 28, 1813; ensign Francis Beardsley to be lieutenant, vice Gould, promoted, dated as above; Lyttleton Westwood, gent. to be ensign, dated as above; James Auders, gent. to be Surgeon, vice Heseltine, resigned, dated as above. 1st or Nottingham Regiment of Local Militia.—Lancelot Rolleston, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, dated April 28, 1813; captain Frederick Robinson to be major, dated as above; lieutenant John Stephen Howitt to be captain, dated May 4, 1813; lieutenant William Horst to be ditto, dated as above; lieutenant Kirke Swan to be ditto, dated as above, George Tomlin, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; George Sculthorpe, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Robert Toplis, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Marshall, gent. to be do. dated as above; Charles Allcock, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Oxford. 2d or Southern regiment of Oxfordshire local militia.—Thomas Stone, gent. to be ensign, vice Townshend, resigned, dated April 26, 1813. 3d or Northern regiment.—John James Perry, gent. to be ensign, dated April 26, 1813. 4th or Eastern regiment.—Thomas Wyatt, esq. to be captain, dated April 26, 1813. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Surrey. 1st regiment of royal Surrey militia.—Robert Allison, esq. to be captain, vice Vowell, deceased, dated May 3, 1813; ensign George Garthwaite

London Gazette for May 18.

to be lieutenant, vice Sanderson, resigned, dated as above. ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 5th instant. 1st regiment of Surrey local militia.—For Richard Mills, esq. to be captain, vice Norwood, resigned, dated *May 15, 1813*, read Richard Mills, esq. to be captain, vice Norwood, resigned, dated *April 13, 1813*.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority

From SATURDAY, May, 11, to TUESDAY, May, 18, 1813.

War-Office, May 18, 1813.—Royal regiment of Horse Guards, brevet lieutenant-colonel Sir R. C. Hill to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, commission dated May 13, 1813; captain R. C. Packe to be major, vice Hill, dated May 13, 1813; lieutenant John Jebb to be captain of a troop, vice Packe, dated as above; cornet W. H. Grubbe to be lieutenant, vice Jebb, dated as above; Lord William Pitt Lenox to be cornet, vice Grubbe, dated as above; corporal Jones Varley to be quartermaster, vice Moore, who resigns, dated as above. 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Hospital-assistant R. Pearson, from the Irish Staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Brailsford, who resigns, dated as above. 5th do.—Cornet W. A. Dobbyn to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Houghton, promoted, dated as above; Henry Higginbottom, gent. to be cornet, vice Dobbyn, dated as above. 2d regiment of Dragoons.—Charles Wyndham, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wemyss, promoted, dated as above. Staff corps of cavalry.—Lieutenant Thomas M'Dermott, from the 21st light dragoons, to be lieutenant, without purchase, dated as above. 3d regiment of foot.—Captain M. Latham, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be captain of a company, vice Taylor, who exchanges, dated as above. 5th do.—Ensign William Pratt to be lieutenant, vice Haggarty, deceased, dated May 12, 1813; ensign and adjutant Thomas Cane to have the rank of lieutenant, dated May 13, 1813; Walter Harris, gent. to be ensign, vice Pratt, dated as above. 10th do.—Ensign N. Wrixon to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mansell, promoted in the 4th West India regiment, dated as above. 11th do.—Lieutenant A. Sutherland to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Trip, promoted in the royal African corps, dated as above. 18th do.—Ensign J. B. Graves to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gooday, placed upon half-pay, dated as above; George Manners, gent. to be ensign, vice Graves, dated as above. 20th do.—Lieutenant James Battersby, from the Westminster Militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 21st do. James Brown, gent. to be second lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pigou, promoted, dated as above. 22d do. Hospital-mate James Black to be assistant-surgeon, vice Hodson, promoted in the Bourbon regiment, dated as above. 23d do.—To be assistant-surgeons.—Assistant-surgeon A. Macfadzean, from the Ayrshire Militia, dated as above; Hospital-mate John Williams, dated as above. 26th do.—Captain James Dunlop, from the 72d regiment to be captain of a company, vice Jones, who exchanges, dated as above. 27th do.—Serjeant Hugh Burn, from the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, to be adjutant (with the rank of ensign), vice Harris, promoted in the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated as above. 33d do.—Lieutenant William Thain, from the Northumberland militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 34th do.—Ensign Richard Chambers, from the East York militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated as above. 35th regiment of foot.—John Hewetson, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, who resigns, dated as above. 36th do.—To be lieutenants without purchase.—Ensign ——— Butler, vice Racster, deceased, dated May 12, 1813; ensign George White, dated May 13, 1813. To be ensigns, without purchase.—George Sleeman, gent. vice Butler, dated May 12, 1813; Volunteer J. Weir, from the 42d foot, vice White, dated May 13,

London Gazette for May 18.

1813. 37th do.—Ensign George Milne Stevenson, from the royal Lanark militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated April 21, 1813. 45th ditto.—Ensign William Hunt to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Phillips, appointed to the 13th royal veteran battalion, dated May 13, 1813; Volunteer ——— Edmonds to be ensign, vice Hunt, dated as above. 47th do.—Ensign J. R. Nason to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Snow, promoted in the 9th foot, dated March 17, 1813; ——— Young, gent. to be ensign, vice Nason, dated May 13, 1813. 49th do.—Lieutenant-colonel Jonathan Yates, from the 1st West India regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, dated as above. To be captains of companies, without purchase.—Captain E. Hackett, from the 2d West India regiment, dated May 11, 1813; lieutenant T. Dillon, from the 76th foot, dated May 12, 1813; lieutenant W. B. Hobart, from the 55th foot, dated May 13, 1813. To be lieuts., without purchase.—Ensign John Otter, dated May 10, 1813; lieutenant Samuel Kough, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, dated May 11, 1813; ensign W. Hambly, from the 48th foot, dated May 12, 1813; ensign James King, from the 6th foot, dated May 13, 1813. To be ensigns, without purchase.——— MacLachlan, gent. vice Otter, dated May 10, 1813; Colin Walker, gent. dated May 11, 1813; M. Saunders, gent. dated May, 12, 1813; James Simpson, gent. dated May 13, 1813; Robert Innes, gent. dated May 14, 1813. 52d do.—Volunteer ——— Radford, from the 28th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cargill, promoted, dated May 13, 1813. 56th do.—Ensign J. Sparkes, from the 1st Surrey militia, to be ensign without purchase, dated April 7, 1813. 65th do.—Hospital-mate P. Mackenzie to be assistant-surgeon, dated May 13, 1813. 68th do.—Quarter-master-serjeant ——— Ross to be quarter-master, vice Wilson, deceased, dated as above. 72d regiment of foot.—Captain T. O. Jones, from the 26th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Dunlop, who exchanges, dated as above. 81st do.—Lieutenant R. Hipkins to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice D'Aguilar, promoted in the Greek Light Infantry, dated as above; ensign John Lutman to be lieutenant, vice Hipkins, dated as above; lieutenant W. C. Betteridge, from the Warwick militia, to be ensign, without purchase, dated April 7, 1813. 85th do.—Ensign ——— Gascoyne, from the 39th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Davidson, appointed to the 89th foot, May 13, 1813. 88th do.—Lieutenant P. Rutledge, from the 3d garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Hopwood, who exchanges, dated as above; assistant-surgeon William Kettle, from half-pay of the 4th foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Purdon, appointed to the 9th light dragoons, dated as above. 95th do.—Second lieutenant, E. Madden to be first lieutenant, vice Robertson, deceased, dated as above. 2d West India regiment.—Lieutenant Abraham Shaw, from the 52d foot, to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Hackett, appointed to the 49th foot, dated as above. Royal African corps.—Lieutenant William Masters, from the 102d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Beaton, deceased, dated as above. Royal Waggon Train.—William Hopwood, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, dated as above. 2d Ceylon regiment. To be assistant-surgeons.—Hospital-mate A. MacQueen, vice Jones, appointed to the 15th foot, dated as above; Hospital-mate Henry Tedlie, vice Marshall, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment, dated as above. 3d garrison battalion.—Lieutenant J. D. Hopwood, from the 88th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Rutledge, who exchanges, dated as above. 4th royal veteran battalion.—Captain John Lutman, from the 81st foot, to be captain of a company, vice Atkinson, deceased, dated as above. Canadian Fencibles.—Captain Josias Taylor, from the 3d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Latham who exchanges, dated as above; ensign ——— de Lorimiere to be lieutenant, vice Dewar, deceased, dated February 6, 1813; Henry Armstrong, gent. to be ensign, vice de Lorimiere, dated as above. Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles.—Lieutenant A. R. Johnson, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be captain of a company, with temporary rank, dated May 13, 1813.

London Gazette for May 18.

Brevet.—Captain Augustus Andrews, of the Honourable East India Company's service to be major in the East Indies only, dated January 1, 1812. *Staff*.—The Rev. Orfeur William Kilvington, A. M. to be a chaplain to the forces, dated April 8, 1813.—Major William Warre, of the 23d light dragoons, to be deputy quartermaster-general to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope (with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army), vice Arbuthnot, who resigns, dated as above. To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General to the Forces—William de Redent, gent. dated April 15, 1813.—William Barron, gent. dated as above. *Hospital Staff*. To be Apothecary to the Forces—Assistant-surgeon W. R. Burrowes, from the 55th foot, vice Clough, deceased, dated May 13, 1813. To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces—John Smith, gent. dated May 10, 1813.—John Purcell, gent. dated as above.—Hugh Fraser, gent. dated as above.—William Bingham, gent. dated as above.—Hugh Orr, gent. dated as above.—Patrick Hay, gent. dated as above.—Hugh Jones O'Donel, gent. dated as above.—John Wharrie, gent. dated as above.—Beresford Tedlie, gent. dated as above.—George Leich, gent. dated as above.—John Scott, gent. vice Tedlie, promoted in the 2d Ceylon regiment, dated May 13, 1813. The King's German Legion. 2d battalion of light infantry, ensign Benedetto Kienburg to be lieutenant, vice Colburn, deceased, dated May 7, 1813. 2d battalion of the line, ensign William Dawson to be lieutenant, vice Wyck, deceased, dated May 6, 1813. 3d do. Frederick Schlutter, gent. to be ensign, vice Kuckuck, promoted, dated as above.—William Anderson, esq. to be paymaster, vice Anderson, who resigns, dated May 13, 1813. 4th do. William Luning, gent. to be ensign, vice Ludewig, promoted, dated May 7, 1813. 7th do. William Losecke, gent. to be ensign, dated May 8, 1812. The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps. Light infantry, serjeant — Spahn to be ensign vice Broemsen, promoted, dated May 13, 1813. Meuron's Regiment.—Ambrose St. John, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dombré, promoted, dated as before. Chasseurs Britanniques. — Le Court, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gunther, appointed to the York light infantry volunteers, dated as before. Royal Corsican Rangers. Surgeon M. Alexander, from a particular service, to be surgeon, vice Halpin, appointed to the 44th foot, dated May 13, 1813. York Light Infantry Volunteers. To be Ensigns—Ensign — Gunther, from the Chasseurs Britanniques, vice Moor, deceased, dated May 12, 1813.—Ernest Jehring, gent. vice Crofton, deceased, dated May 13, 1813. *Memorandum*. Assistant-surgeon to the forces W. R. White, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d of March last, is reinstated in his rank.—The appointment of Mr. William Forster to be cornet in the 1st dragoons, without purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d June 1812, has not taken place.—The date of Mr. William Wetherman's commission, as deputy assistant-commissary-general to the forces, is the 12th March 1812, and not the 12th March 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th ultimo. *Errata* in the Gazettes of the 20th ultimo. 9th Foot. For lieutenant Richard Storey, from the 2d Somerset militia, to be ensign, without purchase, read lieutenant Robert Storey, from the 2d Somerset Militia, to be ensign, without purchase. 4th West India Regiment. For E. W. Stewart, gent. to be ensign, read E. B. Stewart, gent. to be ensign. Commission in the South Lincoln Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant. —Charles Probart, gent. to be ensign, dated April 24, 1813.

Carlton-House, May 17, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Supplement to the London Gazette for May 18.

Carlton-House, May 17, 1813.—This day Baron Jacobi Kloest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Prussia, had his first private audience of his royal highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials:

To which he was introduced by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, May 17, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, hath been pleased, to grant unto George Anson, Esq. a Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th (or the Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of Litchfield, His Majesty's licence that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of his high sense of his distinguished courage and intrepidity in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula.

Whitehall, May 17, 1813.—His royal highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to grant unto the Honourable Thomas William Fermor, Colonel in the army, and Captain in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, his Majesty's royal licence that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of his high sense of his distinguished courage and intrepidity in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula.

Whitehall, May 18, 1813.—His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto William Maundy Harvey, Esq. a Colonel in the army, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his royal highness John Prince of Brazil, Prince Regent of Portugal, has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of his great courage and intrepidity in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY, the 18th of MAY.

Published by Authority.

Tuesday, May 18, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Downing-street, May 18, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart.

Castalla, April 14, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship, a copy of a dispatch addressed this day to General the Marquess of

Wellington; and I am happy it is in my power to lay before your Lordship so convincing a proof of the gallantry and spirit which pervades this army.

I have, indeed, but faintly described the exertions of the officers and soldiers who have been engaged, but I still venture to hope that they will appear sufficiently meritorious to attract the notice and obtain the approbation of his royal highness the Prince Regent.

This dispatch, with its inclosure, will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain D'Aguilar, of the 81st regiment, my Military Secretary. I have, with great inconvenience to myself, selected this officer, because he is so well qualified, from the situation he holds, to give your Lordship every information relative to this action, and indeed relative to this army and the province.

I think I may safely venture to assure your Lordship, that Captain D'Aguilar eminently possesses every quality which we prize in the character of a soldier; and I take the liberty of earnestly recommending him to your Lordship's favourable notice and protection.

I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Castalla, April 14, 1813.—MY LORD,—I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the allied army under my command defeated the enemy on the 13th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, for some time been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

His arrangements were completed on the 10th, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and dislodged, with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Elio, at Yecla, which threatened his right whilst it supported our left flank.

In the evening he advanced in considerable force to Villena, and I am sorry to say, that he captured, on the morning of the 12th, a Spanish garrison, which had been thrown into the Castle by the Spanish General, for its defence.

On the 12th, about noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of this army posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam.

Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill, for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded.

The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

On the 13th, at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about sixteen hundred men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major-General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the allied army under Colonel Adam.

This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, and the ground to the right, was occupied by Major-General Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment, from that of Lieutenant-General Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieutenant-General Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of General Roche's division, as a column of reserve.

(To be Continued.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER AND MENTOR,

FOR OCTOBER, 1813.

EMBELLISHMENT.

Portrait of GENERAL MOREAU.

CONTENTS.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.	Section Fourth 482
Life of General Moreau page 443	
JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGNS.	FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington—Campaign in Spain, 450	Campaign in Germany—Thirty-third to the Thirty-sixth Bulletin 484, 489
	SWEDISH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
Narrative of an Escape from France in 1808. 452	Campaign in Germany.—First to the Seventh Bulletin.....488, 491
MEMOIRS ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER.	Proclamation of the Crown Prince to the combined Army..... 489
Fifth Memoir.—On Catalonia 458	STATE PAPERS.
History of the French Campaign in Russia, in the years 1812,—13.. 470	Austrian Declaration against France 495
List of Honorary Distinctions, and Facings and Lace of Regiments 481	GENERAL ORDERLY-BOOK.
ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR.	General Order—Recruiting Department..... 504
Permanent Fortification.—Introductory discourse on First Principles.	LONDON GAZETTES.
	Dispatches, Promotions, &c. continued 505

London :

Printed by *W. Green and T. Chaplin*, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR *J. DAVIS*, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS.—1813.

NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

THE next and all future numbers of the Military Chronicle will contain all such of the Papers of the Foreign Office as are permitted to be published. The STATE PAPERS will be regularly continued and published in the Chronicle only. The French and Spanish will be given in the original languages; the German will be translated.

In answer to a Correspondent (who subscribes himself a friend) all the articles of which he speaks will be immediately given.

A collection of the French Bulletins, from the time of Bonaparte being General in Chief, will be commenced in our next.

A complete collection of Marquess Wellington's Dispatches in his six Peninsular Campaigns, numbered as Bulletins, will accompany this collection of the French; being for the purpose of more easy and distinct reference, and for the sake of comparing together the two great Warriors of the day.

The First Number of the Third Series of the Corpus Historicum, being the first number of the Byzantine Historians; and the First Number of the Fourth Series, being the first number of the Antient Chronicles, will be published on the 1st of next month. It may not be amiss to state, that the Emperor Constantine, in the fourth century, divided the Roman Empire into two parts: the one the Western Empire, the seat of which was at Rome; the other the Eastern Empire, the seat of which was Constantinople (antiently named Byzantium). The Byzantine Historians, therefore, are the Historians of the Eastern Empire, down to the time that Constantinople was taken by the Turks. The first number of the Byzantine Historians is Zozimus' Life of the Emperor Constantine. The first number of the Antient Chronicles is Froissart.



GENERAL MOREAU,

Engraved by Henry Cook, for the Military Chronicle.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER, 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

GENERAL MOREAU.

GENERAL MOREAU, the son of a much esteemed advocate, was born at Morlaix in 1761. A decided passion for arms led him at the age of 18 to enlist, but his father almost immediately bought him off, and he continued his studies, so that at the period of the revolution he was provost of law at Rennes, where he enjoyed a marked superiority among the students. An air of frankness and pleasing manners gave additional value to his natural talents and acquired information. He began to play an important part when M. de Brienne attempted a revolution in the magistracy, and was then appointed head of the parliament. For five years this petty war lasted, in which he displayed intrepidity and a degree of prudence. The commandant of Rennes had given orders to take him, but alive; however, he stood so well on his guard, and shewed so much courage, that the garrison durst not attack him, though he appeared every day in the public places, and often slightly escorted. On the contrary he, in the winter of the year 1788 and 1789, seconded the innovations made by the ministers with regard to the convocation of the states-general, commanded those bodies of Rennois and Nantois who joined against the parliament and the states of the province, presided in January, 1790, in the confederation of the Breton youth at Pontivy, and thus, when volunteer troops were raised, obtained the command of a battalion belonging to his department. From that time he devoted himself wholly to his love of the military profession, applied himself to the study of tactics and warlike affairs, and went with his men to serve in the army of the North, but he was far from approving the constitution of 1793, and the battalion which he commanded was one of the last in the army that accepted it. His valour and genius soon drew attention, and in 1793 he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. On the 14th of April, 1794, he was appointed general of division at the desire of Pichegru, under whom he served with splendid success in the army of the North, distinguishing himself particularly on the 20th and 30th of April, on which days he blockaded and took Menin; on the 1st of June he surrounded Ypres, which surrendered on the 17th, after a blockade of 12 days; on the 29th he entered Bruges: in July he dis-

General Moreau.

tinguished himself at Ostend, Nieuport, and the island of Cassandria, of which he made himself master on the 1st, the 18th, and the 28th, and finally at the attack of fort l'Ecluse, which capitulated on the 26th of August. At the very time when he was gaining this place for the republic, the Jacobins of Brest sent his aged father to the scaffold as an aristocrat, or a friend of the aristocrats. This old man, whom the people of Morlaix called the father of the poor, had undertaken to manage the property of several emigrants, and this furnished his enemies with an excuse to destroy him. In the celebrated winter campaign of 1794, which bowed Holland beneath the power of France, Moreau greatly contributed to the rapid success of Pichegru, the right wing of whose army he headed, and of which he assumed the chief command when his general went to take that of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle: he then drew up a plan of defence for Holland, which he communicated to generals Daendels and Dumonceau, and afterwards imparted to the Batavian committee, whom he ordered to put it into execution within eight days, or give an account of the measures taken for that purpose. After the retreat of Pichegru he took the command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and in June, 1796, opened that campaign which became the foundation of his military glory. After having forced Wurmser in his camp near Franckenthal, he drove him back to Mannheim, immediately effected a passage across the Rhine near Strasbourg in the night between the 23d and 24th of June; and finding in Kehl only the troops of the circles, who made no resistance, he took some of them prisoners, and totally routed the rest. He then left to oppose the army of Condé and some small bodies of Austrians, general Ferino, who was continually fighting with them in the Brisgau and about Kinche, till the 18th of July; he went himself against the Austrian army of the Lower Rhine which was advancing towards Rastadt, and sent another body to Hunningen to file off along the forest towns, and thus to compel the troops which occupied the Brisgau to retreat. On the 6th of July he attacked the archduke Charles at Rastadt, and after a very sharp engagement compelled him to withdraw to Etlingen, where he again attacked him on the 9th, and again forced him to fall back, first on Dourlach, and afterwards on Pfortzheim. In these two bloody battles the armies on both sides gave proofs of great courage, and Moreau displayed shining talents, capably supported indeed by all the generals of divisions, particularly Desaix. On the 15th he again found it necessary to attack the enemy at Pfortzheim to make them quit the place; but from that time he began to advance with more rapidity, since the troops of the circles who occupied the impregnable post of Knebis, having abandoned it without a struggle; the forces which still held the Brisgau were soon obliged to retire for fear of being enclosed on the right, while general Laborde was endeavouring to cut off their retreat by the forest towns. Nevertheless, the Austrian army gave way as yet only step by step, and bloody

General Moreau.

engagements took place on the 18th, the 21st, and the 22d, at Stuttgart, Canstadt, Berg, and Etlingen, all terminating in the success of the French, who acted with the most brilliant skill and courage, at Etlingen in particular, and thus becoming masters of the whole bank of the Neckar, they entered Constance on the 3d of August. On the 8th and 10th two divisions experienced some slight disasters; and on the 11th the archduke resolved to make another attempt, attacked the whole line, and defeated their advanced posts as well as their right wing, which he drove back to Heydenheim; but Desaix, who commanded the left, routed the enemy with his wonted skill and courage, while Moreau, coming up with the body of reserve, restored order in the right. At last, after a battle of 17 hours, the two armies remained on the field, each thinking itself nearly defeated. Already had Moreau sent off his baggage; but the next day seeing the Germans begin to retreat towards the Danube, he hastened to assume the appearance of victory, and to advance. The archduke Charles having then filed towards his left to succour general Wartensleben, who was closely pressed by Jourdan, Moreau continued to follow M. de Latour. On the 13th of August, general Ferino had an engagement of extraordinary heat with that part of Condé's army which was driven back from Kamlach; and on the 24th Moreau attacked the Austrian army at Friedberg near Augsburg, surprised it by a rapid march, and completely routed it, after having killed a number of men and taken many prisoners. He then hastened to Freisingen, which St. Cyr entered on the 3d of September, sent a body towards, and ordered another to go up the Iser, the latter of which was defeated on the 11th of September by generals Frölich and Furstenberg, and the former had to wage incessant war against the army of Condé, below Munich. Moreau seemed at one time to intend passing the Danube to relieve Jourdan, but seeing him fly in the greatest disorder, and new reinforcements perpetually arrive from Austria, he thought of effecting his own retreat, which he commenced on the 11th. He at first appeared to design seizing both banks of the Danube, which would have rendered it perfectly easy to transport the baggage across, but he found general Nauendorff in possession of the bridge of Neubourg, and was consequently obliged to keep along the right bank. Notwithstanding this misadventure, which had afforded the light Austrian troops and the army of Condé an opportunity to deprive him of between 15 and 1800 men, with a convoy of baggage waggons, he quietly re-crossed the Lech on the 17th, and even defeated a body of the enemy which pressed too closely on him. His right wing alone suffered some loss (particularly towards the frontiers of Switzerland) in the course of this long retreat, which was, however, attended with several engagements, in which he constantly repulsed the Austrians, particularly at Biberach, where he completely defeated them, took from them entire regiments, and would have injured them much more if Condé's corps and Mercan-

General Moreau.

duke's column had stopped his right wing the whole day. The archduke had sent several bodies to dispute the passage of the Black Forest with him, but he dispatched troops before him to disperse them, and himself entered the Brisgau.

After several engagements, in which he frustrated every attempt to obstruct his passage across the Rhine, he effected it at Brissac and Huningen, keeping the head of a bridge before the latter town and the fortress of Kehl on the right bank. The Austrians first attacked the fort, but though they charged with vigour, it was defended with desperate intrepidity; on the 22d Moreau in person headed a sally and carried several of the enemy's works, till at last, on the 31st of December, Kehl surrendered to the Germans, who had lost many men and much valuable time before it. They then directed their efforts to the works on the bridge of Huningen, which, though small, made an admirable resistance; and as it was overlooked by the Austrian batteries, the French dug for themselves dwellings under ground, leaving in the redoubts such men only as were required for the service; but at the moment of attack the battalion seemed to spring from the earth for the purpose of opposing the foe. On the 4th of Feb. 1797, this work too was given up by capitulation to the Austrians, and Moreau then went to Cologne to reorganize the army of Sambre and Meuse, which he soon resigned to Hoche, and returned to the Upper Rhine. On the 20th of April following he crossed the river again near Guembsheim, in the middle of the day, and by main force, though the enemy was drawn up in order of battle on the opposite bank, which was looked on as one of the most brilliant achievements of the French arms: in consequence Kehl was recovered, and several banners, 20 pieces of artillery, the military chest, and three or four thousand prisoners were taken; but the preliminaries of peace came from Leoben to check these advantages. The army of Moreau passed the rest of the summer in the same place, but not till the 4th of September, 1797, did he acquaint the directory with the correspondence of the prince of Condé with Pichegru, which had been seized at the beginning of the campaign in general Klinglin's baggage, and which he had kept thus long from regard to his old benefactor; or rather till the struggle between the constituents and the directory should be decided, for the former motive would surely not have suffered him to choose the moment of Pichegru's misfortune to give the triumphant directors full power to crush him. He was now denounced to them, and almost immediately summoned to Paris; but he wrote back, that he thought fit before he obeyed their orders, to insure the tranquillity of the army, and seize some persons who were implicated in that correspondence which he kept to deliver himself; at the same time he sent a copy of one of his proclamations, the effect of which had been, he said, to convert many who were incredulous concerning Pichegru, whom he had long ceased to esteem. He wrote also to the same effect to Barthelemy, doubtless not foreseeing

General Moreau.

that the fall of Pichegru would involve him also. Whether he had indeed changed his opinion of this general, or whether, which seems more accordant with his character, he imagined that this additional charge would be productive of no ill consequence to the accused, and would secure himself from the hatred of the triumphant party; it is not the less certain that this step, however it be interpreted, injured him in the general opinion, without greatly benefiting his cause with a suspicious directory, jealous of its authority, and much inclined to mistrust the military, and make them feel the load of dependance. This tardy denunciation then availing him little, he was obliged to withdraw. In September, 1798, he received the title of inspector-general; and in April, 1799, the directory summoned him to the war-office, established for the purpose of enlightening government and preparing military plans and operations. When the campaign in Italy opened, he joined the army commanded by Schérer, and was a witness of the defeats at Verona, which his counsels could neither prevent nor repair. Schérer, covered with shame, and no longer knowing either how to command or to fight, made over the care of providing for the safety of the army to Moreau, who, in a counsel of war, had already suggested the expediency of retiring to Piedmont, and avoiding any serious encounter with an enemy, who had acquired a decided superiority, and whose victorious advances were hastened by the impetuous Suworow. He began, in consequence, to execute his plan, and collected his army behind the Adda at Cassano, but being forced there, he led it in good order towards the Tessino. At this time his forces were reduced to 25,000 men, and the victorious army which pursued him amounted to 80,000. He manœuvred with the greatest address to lead his right towards the Appenines, and to offer a rallying point to Macdonald, who was then hastening from the extremity of Italy, and seeking to operate a junction with the grand army; during which time Moreau formed a species of intrenched camp behind the Po and the Tanaro, between Alexandria and Valenza. On the 11th of May he defeated 12,000 Russians near Bassignano, and himself crossed the Bormida, but being assailed by all the forces of Suworow, he evacuated Valenza and Alexandria, and retiring towards Coni, took post at Col de Tende. After having made the victor division file off to the right wing to secure its situation with respect to Macdonald's army, he entered the Genoese territories by the Appenines, the heights and passes of which he possessed. He seemed at first to have no other view in these proceedings than to enable himself to receive succours from France by the river of Genoa, but their real intent was to put him in a situation to recur again to offensive measures after the junction of Macdonald, which now could not fail to take place, had he not been defeated in the Trebia. In vain Moreau thinking to operate a diversion in Macdonald's favour, left Genoa at the head of 15,000 men, and routed the troops led against him by Bellegarde, in vain he abandoned the blockade of Tortona, and

General Moreau.

drove the enemy to Voghero; the triple victory of Suworow at Trebia, soon enabled him again to unite all his troops, and force the French general to return to the shelter of the Appenines.

In the month of August Moreau was appointed to the chief command of the army of the Rhine, and at the same time Joubert came to succeed him as general of the forces in Italy, but when he was on the point of giving battle for the first time, his youth made him desirous of resigning the direction to Moreau, who refused it, and only desired to fight under his command. He assisted him, however, with his advice, at the famous battle of Novi, in which Joubert was killed, and in which he himself was exposed to the greatest dangers: he had three horses killed under him, received a ball in his clothes which grazed his shoulder, and afterwards effected a retreat with such a superiority of skill, that he in some sort arrested the victory in the very hands of the allies. After this last action he quitted Italy, and closed a campaign in which, as all military men agree, he displayed a genius which sets him on a level with the greatest leaders, and has obtained him the surname of the French Fabius. Justly indeed did he merit admiration for having at the head of the shattered remains of an army without pay, without magazines, and without hope of relief, disputed a few leagues of land, which in the opinion of all Europe, could cost the victorious army of the allies no more than one or two marches. Perhaps it was his natural turn of mind, perhaps also the pleasure of overthrowing a government he despised; that in November the same year, made him one of the actors in the revolution of St. Cloud, and yet it is positively affirmed, that as early as the second day, he discovered a degree of dissatisfaction at the turn things were taking. Be that as it may, he was almost immediately appointed to the command of the armies of the Danube and Rhine, and went to Swabia to complete his reputation by another campaign. The manner in which he, in the year 1800, brought General Kray to entangle himself in the valleys which descend towards the Brisgau, whilst he was effecting his own passage across the Rhine at Stein; the art with which he, by his manœuvres, forced him first to give up Lech, and afterwards the environs of Ulm to him, and his daring passage across the Danube, do him more honour than the battles he gained over this general. On the 27th of April he crossed the Rhine at Bâle, and found the enemy's forces at Moeskirch, on the 5th of May, and defeated them there as well as at Engen, where he made 10,000 prisoners. In the former engagement he exposed his person like a common grenadier, had four horses killed under him, and received an exhausted ball in his breast; he seized on Memmingen, once more defeated the Austrians at Biberach on the 9th of May, passed the Danube on the 22d of June with no less skill than daring, and afterwards gained the battles of Hochstedt, Nedersheim, Nortlingen, and Oberhausen. After several fruitless negotiations, he informed his men of the duplicity of the

General Moreau.

Austrian court, and led them to the plains of Hohenlinden, where they reaped fresh laurels. On the 3d of December, 1800, he fought that bloody and decisive battle with the imperial forces, in which every one of the French corps engaged, and was covered with glory. The enemy lost 20 pieces of artillery, 200 baggage-waggons, and 10,000 prisoners, including three generals, beside an incalculable number of killed. Moreau, in his account, estimates the loss of the French at only one thousand men. After this victory the routed Austrian army could no longer prevent the victorious general from making his way to Vienna. In vain the archduke Charles, who, in consequence of a court intrigue, had taken no share in the military proceedings, was again called to head the Imperial army by the very persons who had occasioned his removal, he himself saw no safety for his country but in peace, and he began to negotiate with general Moreau, who stopped the progress of his army, and came himself sometime after to Paris, where he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. The first consul presented him with a pair of magnificent pistols, saying, "I could have wished to have had all your victories engraved on them, but there would not have been room enough." After this Moreau settled at Grosbois, an estate which he purchased of Barras, where he passed the greater part of his time, seldom coming to Paris, and having little connection with the heads of the government, whom he even avoided with care. It had long been generally known that he disapproved all which had been done since the 18th Brumaire, and many satirical sayings which he had uttered against the first consul were circulated in society. In 1802 the police of Calais arrested a certain abbé David, who was suspected of being sent by him to Pichegru, who was then in England, and indeed when brought to the Temple prison, he confessed that he had thought it a duty to endeavour at reconciling these two old friends. From that time the police kept a watchful eye on Moreau, and was soon aware that he had had several interviews with Pichegru, who was secretly come to Paris, and even with Georges, upon which he was almost instantly seized, and government then discovered all the particulars of a mighty conspiracy against the first consul's person, in which Moreau consented to share, but with those restrictions and that hesitation which ever characterized him. The official reports state that he was very willing to co-operate in the destruction of the consular authority, but he disapproved of the Bourbons' reigning, and insisted on a representative government, which made Pichegru say, "I believe he has a mind to the government too, but he could not keep it a week." Moreau was brought with the other conspirators before the criminal tribunal, and defended no less by the eloquence of Bonnet, his counsel, than by public opinion, and the generous exculpations of the other accused: he was, nevertheless, condemned on the 10th of June, 1804, to two years' imprisonment, a punishment which was immediately changed to banishment. He, in

Campaign in Spain.

consequence, went to Spain, escorted by four gendarmes, and was at Cadiz during the malignant contagion which raged there in the beginning of 1805; he, however, escaped, and with his wife, who has never been persuaded to quit him, set sail for the United States, and bought a plantation near Baltimore, where, as the Parisian papers state, they were settled early in 1806. Madame Hulot, his wife's mother, sold his property in France, and transmitted the money to him, with the exception of that required to defray the expenses of the criminal procedure which terminated in his condemnation.

Journal of the Current Campaigns.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE MARQUESS OF WELLINGTON.

JOURNAL OF THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF 1813 IN SPAIN.

IN our Military Chronicle of last month, we carried down the current operations in the Peninsula to the evening of the 6th of June, 1813, at which time we left the whole allied army concentrated at Duenas, a small town on the high road to Burgos, the Ebro, and Bayonne. We resume from this point.

June 7th, The army marched forwards to Villa Alba, about twelve miles, on the road towards Burgos.

We cannot be enabled indeed to form an adequate idea of it, except by a brief consideration of the natural surface of the ground over which it was made. The march of the army (generally speaking) was from south to north; sometimes to the north-east, but more frequently nearly due north and south. Now, if a traveller should take his departure from Algesiras for Bayonne, that is to say, from the extreme south, to the extreme north of the Peninsula, it will be seen, from the momentary inspection of any geological map, that he would have to cross in his way five great rivers, and on the opposite sides of them five great chains of mountains. Thus, at 150 miles from Algesiras, he would reach the river Guadalquivir; and on the opposite side of it would ascend the Serra Morena. Pursuing his road, at the distance of 150 miles further, he would reach the Guadiana; and on passing it would shortly arrive at the foot of the Serra de Guadalupe, the chain of mountains between the Guadiana and the Tagus. At the third 150 miles, he would arrive on the banks of this latter river; and on its further side at the foot of the Guadarrama mountains. At the next 150 miles, he would reach the Duero; and on its further side the mountains of Pancorvo. He would next reach the Ebro; and on its further side the mountains of Biscay and the Pyrenees.

Campaign in Spain.

It will be seen from this brief summary, that what may be termed the natural geography of the Spanish peninsula is made up of five chains of mountains, and of the interjacent vallies; the mountains, moreover, being the natural banks of the five great rivers, of which the vallies between them are the natural beds. Now the present march of the army was from the Duero to the Ebro, and thence to the Pyrenees; and of course the army had to pass over two or three chains of mountains; indeed, over some of the roughest ground which could be found in Europe. Nothing, therefore, could occasionally exceed the difficulty of this route, and more especially as, for the purpose of getting on the enemy's right flank, it was made through bye-ways instead of the high roads, and over the fords and ferries of the great rivers instead of the bridges. It is a matter of justice to our soldiers and officers to invite the attention of the future historian to the merit of a march as unexampled in its order and description as in its rapidity.

June 8th, The army marched to Marialba. It would be an injustice to the Commander of the forces, and still more particularly to the Commanders of divisions and brigades, to omit the mention of the order and method in which these marches of this large army were conducted. The Army (at least 100,000 in number) moved in columns of divisions in parallel roads; generally two divisions in a column; carrying its tents, and every necessary and even convenience for its Field-Hospitals. In order to have the advantage of the morning spirits of the men, and to avoid the heats of the day, the march of each day was commenced at four o'clock in the morning; the drums sounding at three, and the tents being struck by signal. About half an hour after the signal, the regiments were formed and inspected; the baggage was then loaded, and in a few minutes the columns put in motion. The march was generally between ten or twelve miles, upon the termination of which the men encamped and breakfasted, and were allowed the remainder of the day for rest, refreshment, and even diversion. The Marquess of Wellington, in this conduct to his soldiers, has a strong resemblance to Bonaparte; he expects so much from them, and in real occasions, puts them to such hard peril and service, that he deems it reasonable to give them a large portion of indulgence whenever the service will admit it. The camp accordingly, in many of these marches towards a distant enemy, resembled a summer-camp in our own country; and a traveller who should have met our officers riding and shooting, &c., many miles from their quarters, would have imagined any thing but that they belonged to an army on a rapid march towards its enemy. There is good prudence as well as benevolence in this management. It is a good art not to string the bow till the point of occasion requires it.

June 9th, The army continued its movement this and the following day towards Burgos, and on the latter day encamped within twenty miles of that city. The men suffered much inconvenience during the march of these days by heavy torrents of rain. The march (with this exception)

Narrative of an Escape from France.

ming, as our appearance, and the hour of the night looked very suspicious. Accordingly, we plunged into the water, buffeted the current, and gained the opposite bank; but just as we were scrambling to land, the ferryman's dog hailed us, and announced our approach to his master, who came stalking like an apparition to the door. We gave ourselves a few shakes, and scampered off with all speed.

La Roche is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, at the bottom of which the Oust passes; the road by which we approached it, was more like a stair than any thing else! for there were steps absolutely cut out of the rock. On one side there was a dreadful precipice, and had not the weather cleared up, we probably would have made one step only to the bottom, where our fears, our hopes, and our journey, would have found a termination.

At three o'clock we entered the town, and as we walked through the streets anxiously looking round us, all was stillness—all seemed to be buried in profound sleep. We marched down the principal street, and arrived at the river; but, alas! figure to yourself the thirsty traveller making his way through the parched deserts of Africa. Thus stood we when we could not perceive a bridge; we returned and traced out every street, but with no better success.

In this dilemma, we were reduced to the necessity of enquiring our way. We, therefore, rapt at one door, then at another, thundered at a third; but not a soul would open the door to the weary traveller. The habitations of men were around us; yet we beheld not the least sign of animation. At last on perceiving an image of the virgin over a door, we rapped. The door was opened, and a man pushed out his head, of whom we enquired the way to the bridge. He bade us go to the river. Poor consolation!—that we had already done. He then peered into our faces, turned his eye round, and in a low voice, desired us so return to the river, and close to the foot of the mountain, we would find a narrow path cut out of the rock, which would lead us to the bridge. We had considerable difficulty in finding the path, which is a very dangerous one. The rock, or mountain, on the side of which it is cut, overhangs the river, and for a mile there is nothing to prevent people falling over, but a slender row of osiers. The ascent was steep, we were greatly fatigued, but the hopes of finding a resting place, supported us under all our laborious march. How often in the journey of life do we sit down, and cry that all is vanity; for often when we expect a delightful plain, a rugged mountain starts up before us. Such literally was our case; when we gained the bridge we beheld an immense mountain, which it was necessary to pass, stretching before us. We were all completely exhausted; I suffered much from the pain of my ankle; we sat down, and cast a languid eye before us.—What was to be done—were we to abandon our hopes? No—we took a little brandy, and then we thought on the land of liberty, and we found that the union of hope and brandy, formed a mighty good stimulus. Animated to new strength, we rose and recommenced our toils, and with persevering exertion gained the summit of the mountain. Fortune is said to be capricious, we really began to think that there was some truth in the observation; for she had prepared nothing to shelter us—the summit was quite bare.

We sat down, and directing our eyes along the road which we had to pass, beheld a village, which had already given up its inhabitants to labour. We surveyed them as a husbandman does an army of locusts, whose course is destruction; however, there was no alternative, we were obliged to pass through the village; the word was given, and off we marched. Soon after we had entered the village, I observed a peasant who eyed us very particularly. I thought it best to accost him, as I was leading the way, which I did, by wishing him good-morning; and as there was something in his physiognomy which announced him to be a civil fellow, I asked him for a drink of milk. He cheerfully granted our request, and invited us into his house. After we had drank the grateful beverage, our host addressed one of my companions, as an old friend—a serjeant who had been twice in that district for conscripts. We assured him, that he was mistaken; but as bare assertion, for we did not chuse to descend to particulars, cannot overcome belief, we continued our assertion, and he continued in his belief. At parting, however, to quiet our fears, he said to

Narrative of an Escape from France.

us, in a whisper, "I know who you are; but be not alarmed—I shall take no notice of it." At that moment, another peasant entered the house, and committed the same mistake, addressing our friend as the recruiting serjeant. As we found they were favourably disposed to deserters, we did not persist in our endeavours to undeceive them; and after thanking them for their hospitality, we marched off—my friend as a French serjeant, and we as his comrades. How many walk through life, as we did through the village, in an assumed character. As deserters none molested us; had we been known to be British prisoners, it is most probable that we would have been hunted down by the whole village.

On the following evening, we began our march at nine o'clock. The night was very dark, and like a ship in a storm, we knew not whether we were in our right course. We skirted some walled towns, and fell into ditches; we passed through villages, and in all our wanderings, we knew not whether we were making rectilinear motion, or whether we were like the earth in her diurnal course, or rather like a horse in a mill, returning to the place whence we set out. Towards morning we found ourselves upon the top of a mountain, and there we determined to remain till day opened the country to our view. Sleep was with us always—our *filus Achates*—our trusty comrade. And had not one of our companions fortunately kept awake, day, when she opened her eyes, would have found ours shut. We perceived a wood, and directed our course towards it, in hopes that it would yield us a secure retreat; but the wood, like many of the objects of our hopes, proved deceitful; for it could afford us no shelter.

We held a council of war, consulted our map, and after mature deliberation, we resolved to make a bold push through a chain of villages, which, by a circuitous route, would bring us that evening close to Liege, provided we could support the fatigues of the forced march. Having come to this determination, we buried our knapsacks, and our pockets became the repositories of our provisions. Time had given us venerable beards, and we intended to curtail their exuberance; but to our extreme regret we found that our razor had forsaken us in our journey. We, however, put on clean linen, which gave us a more respectable appearance, and we resolved to go into the first village we came to, in order to get shaved. When we arose, and were about to move forward, we felt, that our backs were bereaved of the load, to which hunger had often cast an eye of complacency; and we turned round, and cast a melancholy look towards the grave of our knapsacks. At ten o'clock we came to a village, and on meeting a peasant, enquired whether there was an inn. He conducted us to one kept by an old woman, who on our entrance looked at us, then looked at our beards, and we enquired for the barber. The peasant whom we met, and who accompanied us to the inn, answered for the old woman. He told us, that there was one in the village, but he was a miserable hand; and, if we chose, he would go for his own razor. His offer we thankfully accepted, he went away and returned, and by the time he had smoothed our chins, a very unwelcome visitor entered the house; a forest ranger, (*garde forests*). The people of this description are armed with a musket and bayonet; their duty is to preserve the forests, to arrest vagrants, and detain travellers without passports.

He eyed us with a suspicious air; I was next him, and I immediately attacked him with a few compliments, in order to give him a favourable opinion of us. We ran through the whole routine of complimentary phrases; we endeavoured to divert his attention by the flow of conversation. At one time talking about the weather, at another time about the beauty of the country; but, alas! a pause was destined to ensue, then he darted upon us a full look—such a look! and asked us, whence we came. This was the rub.—A convenient story, in this dilemma, came to our aid; and we graced the recital of it, with an easy assurance.

How fortunate was it, that our chins were smoothed; and what we deemed an evil, the interment of our knapsacks, proved a real good. Our story was this:—that we belonged to Liege, that we had been to Durluy, at a wedding, and that we did not think it necessary to have passports, for such a trivial distance: He gave credit to our story, and even expressed a desire to serve us.

SM (Reid)

VSM (Reid)

Narrative of an Escape from France.

As soon as we parted with our friend the ranger, we pushed forward; and being greatly fatigued, we looked round, but in vain, for a resting place, and in this manner we were obliged to continue our march the whole day. In the evening we found ourselves close to the Meuse, a few miles above Liege, which we resolved to pass through, as we could not avoid it.

We entered the town, and it was amusing enough to jostle at one time with a municipal officer, and at another with one of the national guards. We had passed through walled towns in perfect safety; and danger, by repetition becomes less the object of fear. However, we pushed forward, but from our ignorance of the place, we were an hour in passing to the opposite gate.

We found the gate shut. Alas! the inhabitants of Liege were not like the heroes of Ossian, whose gates midnight never barred against the footsteps of the stranger. Before the gate we perceived a sentinel walking his shadowy rounds. We advanced, and assailed him with gold, but we assailed him in vain.

We turned round our languid feet, and uncertain how to act, we wandered about the town, like the ghosts of the unburied, till one o'clock. That hour which had given so many to repose, found us awake in anxious suspense. We endeavoured to find admission to many a house, but not one would permit the weary traveller to pass the threshold of his door. Humanity was denied us; we seemed to be thrown out from society; and, exhausted, we lay down in the streets waiting our fate. I endeavoured to be content: I have ever admired the stoic philosophy. Act as duty directs, and grieve not for consequences which belong not to you. Be moderate in prosperity; be firm in adversity. You may wish for good, says one of the ancients, but you must learn to support evil; and, says another, wherever a brave man is, there is his country; and, said I, wherever he lays down his head, there is his bed; saying this, I placed a stone under my head for a pillow.

At this moment a human being stood at a small distance, surveying us in silence; he saw that we were houseless strangers. "You have chosen an humble bed," said he, in a mild tone. He who has been long accustomed to unkindness mistrusts even the tone of pity. We raised ourselves to our elbows. "Yes, we have chosen an humble bed," was our reply; but this was accompanied by a manner which plainly said, go thy way. He turned round, as if to depart; the resolution was momentary, for he instantly again resumed his position. "You are strangers," said he. "And we are refused the right of hospitality." "Will none shelter you for the night?" "None will open their doors." "I have a house," said he, after a pause, "come with me, it will hold us all." We started to our feet, and benevolence and gratitude united in the genial flow of conversation. I will do you a greater service, continued he; you shall escape from the town. We were about to interrupt him. Follow me, said he, and say nothing.

We now continued our way under the robe of darkness. Part of the ramparts was under repair; he hastened us to the spot, and to our great joy shewed us a breach that was practicable. Before mounting the wall we surveyed our ground. Silence and darkness were around us; in language expressive of our warmest acknowledgements, we took leave of our friends, and escaped over the ramparts. I shall never think of this adventure without pleasure.

At day-break we found ourselves in a flat open country, without wood to shelter us. We left the high road, and continued our journey till twelve o'clock; when, about three miles from Tongres, we arrived at a wood, which afforded us a good retreat. How sweet is rest after fatigue. During one day and a half, and two nights, we had not slept above an hour. We sunk down under the shade of a tree, and in sleep we forgot our dangers and toils.

At ten o'clock we resumed our journey; we passed round the walls of Tongres. Towards morning, while we were approaching Hasselt, we heard several guns fire. Alarmed, we halted, and endeavoured to divine the meaning of such an unusual circumstance. Were the reports intended to announce our approach; or did the people fire upon us, as the fearful peasants do, into a wood, at random, upon a tiger which they dare not approach? Before we had leisure to canvas the matter, the merry chime of musical bells burst on the dull ear of night. This removed our fears, for the firing and chiming were merely the voice of mirth and jollity, ushering in the dawn of May-day.

Narrative of an Escape from France.

At five o'clock we entered a plantation of osiers, and there remained all day. In the evening, being now close to the frontier, we determined to enter a village, to procure a guide, as we were assured that this was the only way to elude the vigilance of the national guards.

At twelve o'clock we arrived at a town on the frontier, and made up to an inn, where we heard dancing and mirth. We entered it, and were moving on to the light notes of music, when in the passage we came full upon two of the national guards. Thanks be to Bacchus, their optics were a little dimmed, and they did not observe us. We shrunk back, left the inn, and fled. Our fear soon subsided; we stopped, looked at one another, and pronounced the important question, What is to be done? This was our determination, that one should return to the charge, that is to say, the inn, and at all hazards effect our purpose. The choice was decided by lots. We retired into a corner, while our scout went outarmed with resolution on this delicate expedition.

Our friend in a short time returned to us; we looked into his face, but had not resolution to speak; he, however, soon removed our fears, by the cheering expression—Fortune favours the brave. "I made my way into the inn," said he, "and advancing to the landlord, I said, touching him gently upon the shoulder, and giving him a wink, I am a traveller, and wish to have your assistance. Here I ginged the gold in my pocket." "You are a traveller," rejoined he, looking inquisitively at me; "I understand you." "And I wish to pass the barriers to night." "Ha!" said he, glancing fearfully round, as if afraid to be overheard, "that is a difficult affair." "Yes," repeated he, looking towards the spot where the gold lay concealed, "that is a difficult affair." "You shall be handsomely rewarded." But he still repeated, it is a difficult business. I took out some gold; it met his eye. "Trust," said I, "to our generosity." "The business is done," replied he. I told him that I had two companions; and I hasten to bring you this pleasing intelligence."

We reached the inn; our friend entered, the landlord came out, and conducted us to a stable. What were our emotions when we began to consider our situation. Amidst dangers and difficulties a moment of inaction is painful. That night was to decide our fate; but I am not in a humour for moralizing.

About two o'clock we heard somebody approaching; it was our landlord. We started up to our feet. "Now is the time," said he, "all the national guards are tripping away merrily in the dance, except the two on guard, who are returned to their post; and as for them, they are mellow enough: they can see almost as well as an owl at midnight. We paid him handsomely, quickly departed, and, without being questioned, passed the barriers.

Conceive our emotions when we found ourselves in Holland; those only who have undergone our toils and wanderings, and who have experienced our hopes and fears, can do justice to our feelings. On the roads we were informed that our passports would be required of us at the towns only, where we lodged all night; but to save the police the trouble of demanding what we had not to give, we thought proper to sleep always in small villages. We passed through Bois le Duc, a most beautiful town, and found on the Meuse a boat, in which we embarked for Rotterdam.

We told our story to several, in whom we thought we could confide, and all treated us with kindness. I enquired for a gentleman, whose name I had heard mentioned by a friend at Verdun, as having forwarded a letter to him from England. The worthy man was ill, and confined to bed, yet he received us kindly; and after hearing my story, he treated me as a brother. He sent us to a house which he thought would prove a proper asylum; but the police were apprised of our arrival, and next morning the house was surrounded by men in search of us. We mounted to the garret, crept out at a window, and crawled over the roof of the house, and escaped. The benevolent man, to whom we repaired, and told our tale, again received us, and kept us several days. The master of a Dutch vessel offered to take one of us; we cast lots, and I was chosen: I dressed myself as a sailor, and entered on board in that character.

On our arrival at Maastlungs, the crew was examined, and I passed very well; but we were detained two days by a contrary wind, and in that time an order came from the minister of police, requiring that the crews of such vessels

M (Retd)

VSM (Retd)

Memoir on Catalonia.

as were as we bound to sea, should be more particularly examined. The master called me—he was sitting on a small cask with a pipe in his mouth—I stood before him—he looked at me, but continued to take a few more whiffs—I was not a little anxious to learn what great event was labouring in his breast. At length the pipe was taken from his mouth, and he addressed me in this pithy sentence. “You must go about your business.” I turned on my heel, got on shore, and with difficulty returned to Rotterdam. Here I must do justice to the Dutch character. The kindness we received in France during our journey, was conferred on us as Frenchmen, who were flying from the jail or the army; but in Holland we were treated with kindness, because we were British subjects.

A fortnight elapsed when we had an opportunity to get away; we procured American papers, went to the police office, where we passed as sailors; after being measured and interrogated we embarked on the 2d June, sailed on the 4th, and on the 7th, we had the inexpressible joy to land in our native country.

Memoirs on the Spanish Frontier.

FIFTH MEMOIR.—ON CATALONIA.

IT is scarcely necessary to premise, except for the sake of order, that the Spanish kingdom is composed of thirteen Provinces,—namely, of Andalusia and Murcia to the south,—of Estremadura, Leon, New Castile, Old Castile, and Valentia, in the centre; and in the north, Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon and Catalonia—The four last of these form the Pyrenean frontier of France and Spain. Our present subject is with Catalonia.

It belongs rather to the geographer than to the military engineer to enter largely into the boundaries of provinces. Suffice it to say, that Catalonia is situated at the north-east extremity of Spain, having its north on the Pyrenees, by which it is separated from France; on the east it lies along the Mediterranean; on the south it is bounded by Valencia, and on the west by Arragon.

Its principal towns, in a military point of view, are Barcelona, Tortosa, Tarragona, Lerida, Gerona, Vic, and Figueras. Its mountains are the Pyrenees; and its Mediterranean harbours (a point of much importance if attacked by a power who can accompany its land forces by fleets and transports) Palamos, Cadaquiers, Rosas, Salon, and Barcelona.

The best way of detailing the military topography of this province will be by following its roads. The main one is the Perpignan road,—i. e. the high road from Perpignan in France to Barcelona, Tortosa, and Tarragona.*

A second principal road in this province is that from Barcelona to Lerida.—The route of this road is as follows:—From Barcelona to the Liobregat river 16 English miles; thence to Igualada 25; thence to Cerera 20; thence to Lerida 20—Total 81 English miles.

We leave Barcelona by the gate *San-Antonio*; we cross the country which we have mentioned, leave the sea to the left, and follow a much frequented road, broad, and bordered with trees, through which on each side we see many villages scattered about; on the left are those of *Sans* and *Sanboy*; on the right, *Sarria*, *San-Just Pluues* and *Ginestera*: we then come to the hospitalet and afterwards to Saint-Félice. This is large and well peopled; we pass through the whole length, a fine street, in which there are a great many houses handsomely decorated. To the right at a small distance we leave the village of *Molins de Rey*,

* This road will be found most fully detailed in the thirty-second number of the *Military Chronicle* (June, 1813) and is therefore not here repeated.

Memoir on Catalonia.

and proceed to the *Venta* of the same name; soon after a short avenue, planted with poplars, brings us to the bridge of *Molins de Rey*, over which we cross the *Liobregat*. This bridge, lately built, is rather heavy; but is of a solid construction, and is ornamented on each side by a foot pavement. We quit it by another avenue like the former, leaving to the left the road which leads to *Tarragona* and *Valencia*, as well as the village of *Pereja*; turning to the right we pass the village *San-André de la Barca*, and in an hour after arrive at *Martorell*. Before we enter this town we see to the right, near the road, a bridge over the *Liobregat*; it has three arches, and is very high and narrow, it is called in the country the *Devil's bridge*. Its building is attributed to Annibal; but fragments of Roman ruins found at the bottom of the piles prove it to have been built at a later period.

MARTORELL was the *Telobis* of the Romans; it is a small town, dirty, close and ill-built: it is situated on the *Noya*, at the confluence of that river and the *Liobregat*, it has a parish church, a convent of monks, and some barracks: the inhabitants are laborious; the women make lace and blonds: it has a tolerable inn. Near this town is a triumphal arch of Roman construction. In going from Martorell we cross the *Noya* over a wooden bridge, and a little afterwards we enjoy the interesting view of Mont-Serrat, famous in Catalonia for a celebrated rich monastery of Benedictines. This mountain is formed by an assemblage of immense cones, situated one above another, on a range of rocks, upwards of three thousand feet above the level of the sea. The rocks are absolutely naked, and at a distance present no trace of vegetation; but as we approach them, these wilds assume a smiling aspect. There are groves of evergreens, aromatic plants of all kinds, and charming retreats inhabited by happy men, whom philosophy alone would be sufficient to retain in these abodes, but who find in religion and in a regular course of life still greater consolations.

This mountain, which we do not lose sight of for four leagues, fixes the attention of the traveller, who arrives at *Piera* without perceiving it, after having passed the villages of *Veguda-alta*, and *Masquesa*.

Piera is a tolerably large village situated on a height. We here observe large iron chains suspended to the gate of a house, which is often met with in Spain, chiefly in the kingdom of Aragon: they indicate that a king lodged in the house on which they are hung. The inn of *Piera* is bad. We go from this town down a steep road, cross the *Noya* at a ford, ascend a rough and difficult hill, and then travel for a long time over dry, barren, and uninhabited mountains of granite. In descending we go through a number of small charming valleys, where the coolness of the streams with which they are watered, the verdure that covers, and the trees that embellish them, delight the senses. We now ascend new mountains, over which we pass and enter a plain in which

Memoir on Catalonia.

Igualada is situated. We arrive in this town after travelling four hours and a half, and passing the villages of *Valbona*, *Fuente*, *La Reyna*, *La Pobla*, and *Villanova*. We leave to the right that of *Esparraguera*, and some small villages or hamlets to the left. On the way we often follow the banks of the *Noya*, sometimes riding in its bed, and ford it a dozen times; the road is muddy, difficult, dangerous, and sometimes impassable in rainy weather. It is enlivened by paper manufactories or mills, agreeably situated; there are a great number of these in this part of Catalonia, and they furnish an important branch of the commerce of this province.

IGUALADA is a town which contains about 12,000 souls, tolerably large, situated in a plain abounding in corn, and olive trees; it is surrounded by large suburbs embellished with trees, and houses lately built. It has a parish church, three convents of monks, a vicar-general of the bishop of Tortosa, for the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and an alcade major for the administration of justice. A great many fire-arms are made here, which are famous. There are also several manufactories of printed calicoes or stained cottons.

In going from *Igualada*, the road becomes tolerably fine, but spoiled in some parts by deep ruts. We again pass over parched and uncultivated mountains; we come to *Yorba*, *Venta del Gancho*, *Santa-Maria*, *Porcarises*, *Meson nueva de Monmaneu*, and *Hostalets*. *Cervera* is here seen situated on a height; it expands as we approach; the country becomes more beautiful, and, through openings between the mountains that surround us, we have glimpses of a fine country. When we arrive at the foot of the mountain on which *Cervera* is situated, we enter the town by a long, steep hill, made something easier by many turnings.

CERVERA, in Latin *Cervaria*, is a small town on a considerable eminence on the Barcelona side, and which, on the opposite side, is on a level with and at the entrance of a large, noble, and rich plain. This town is surrounded with walls, in which there are seven gates. Some of the streets are tolerably well paved. It has a parish church, with a nave and two aisles, which is of Gothic construction; five convents of monks, one commandery, of the order of St. Antonio, which became extinct in Spain in 1791; a hospital for the sick, an asylum of Mercy, five colleges, one university, a governor, and about five thousand inhabitants. The convents of the Minims and of the Capuchins are in a most delightful situation: the former, placed on the brow of the hill, overlooks all the country on the side of the Barcelona road; the latter is situated out of the town on the opposite side, and is in the middle of a rich and fertile country, surrounded with trees, gardens, and rivulets.

This town has been twice besieged, once in 1652, by count Mortemar, in the name of the king, when, with the rest of Catalonia, it revolted;

Memoir on Catalonia.

and the second time, at the commencement of the 18th century, during the war for the succession of Spain, by the combined armies of the Catalonians and Germans, this town supporting the cause of the new sovereign. At the time of the first siege it was taken, but defended itself against the last with courage and success.

The country of Cervera is extremely fertile, and very well cultivated; it produces wine, oil, corn, and pulse in abundance; the fields are beautiful and cheerful, particularly near the plain of Urgel; but the town has a very gloomy aspect; the scholars and fellows of the University form by far the greater part of its population; and it appears deserted in the times of vacation.

In going from Cervera, we cross the large plain of Urgel, fertile in wheat, vines, and olive trees; the eye wanders a great way over verdant carpets, and catches some vistas, which form an agreeable whole. We soon arrive at the village of Curulla, and in an hour after at Tarrega.

This town is situated on an agreeable plain, and in a country which produces oil, wine, corn, pulse, and hemp. It has a parish church, three convents of monks, an ancient commandery of St. Antonio, now suppressed, an hospital which was at the charge of this commandery, a board of economy, and an *alcade* major for the administration of justice. Two ranges of barracks, out of the town, are formed out of two small symmetrical pavilions. There are not more than about two thousand inhabitants in this town; they carry on a considerable commerce in corn, wine, and oil; there are two markets a week, which are much frequented; they particularly abound in corn which is brought from Urgel. This town was the native place of *Gabriel de Tarrega*, a physician of the 16th century, who has left several indifferent writings.

At a league beyond Tarrega, we leave on the sides of the road the two small towns of *Vertu* and *Angle-Solas*. The former to the south of Tarrega, which has about one thousand seven hundred inhabitants, is famous for a fair, very much frequented, particularly for the sale of mules; it is held yearly in the month of April, and lasts eight days; the latter, to the west, has a convent of Trinitarian monks, and a population of one thousand persons. We pass to the village of *Villagrassa*, containing about five hundred inhabitants; and three hours after arrive at *Bellpuch*, a small town, with a population of about one thousand two hundred persons. It is ill built and badly kept; but it is situated in the midst of a country which produces a great quantity of wine, oil, corn, and almonds.

Leaving Bellpuch, we proceed successively to the village of Gomez and that of Mothernza; the houses of which are made of mud, and the inn is very bad; to those of Vallfonga and of Belloch, leaving at a distance on either hand the villages of Sidamon, of Fondarella, of Palma, and of Alamos.

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Memoir on Catalonia.

At Belloch the fields begin to look bare; they are without trees, parched and full of little hillocks. In about an hour, we discover the spires of Lerida. This town comes gradually into sight as we approach it, and is soon after seen to its whole extent. The fields about it begin to look handsome, the trees to be more numerous, the cultivation more general and more attended to; and Lerida seems to rise amidst superb gardens. We approach this town through a fine avenue for a quarter of a league, raised like a causeway and planted with poplars. We pass through the Segro over a handsome stone bridge, composed of seven arches, and built on the ruins of a Roman bridge. Here we are searched by the custom-house officers, and show our passports, which are sent to the governor, and returned to us at our inn.

LERIDA, in Latin *Ilerda*, holds a rank equally distinguished in ancient and modern history, for the great events which have taken place in its interior and at the foot of its walls. It was the capital of the country of the *Ilergetes* long before the first invasion of Spain by the Romans; it had then its own particular princes, the last of whom Mandonius and Indibilis, after having frequently changed sides between the Romans and Carthaginians, were at length the victims of those two nations; Mandonius was given up by his own soldiers to the Romans, and Indibilis or Indibilis fell in a battle which he fought with them. It was in the plains of Lerida that Scipio gained a signal victory over Hanno the Carthaginian general, in the year of Rome 537. It was likewise under the walls of this town that Julius Cæsar conquered the Lieutenants of Pompey in the year of Rome 705, and 46 before Christ.

The beauty of its situation and the fertility of the country attracted the attention of the Romans, and as soon as they had made a conquest of it they planted colonies there, and gave it the title of *Municipium Ilerdense*. This town having fallen under the dominion of the Goths embraced the Christian religion, and was the seat of a celebrated council held here in the year 528, though according to others in 524. Suffering again the fate of the rest of Spain it became a prey to the Moors, and was at first subject to the Caliphs of Damascus, and afterwards to the Moorish kings of Cordova, but its own governor erecting the standard of rebellion and usurping the supreme power, it had a separate king. At length, in the year 1149, Raymond Berenger, the last Count of Barcelona, who had just ascended the throne of Aragon, took Lerida from the Moors, and from that time it formed a part of Catalonia. Its inhabitants did not under their new sovereigns degenerate from the virtues of their ancestors: led by James I. king of Aragon, they contributed much to the taking of Valencia in 1238, which procured their town the honour of sending a colony to repopulate a part of it, and to establish there its weights and measures. In later times they no less distinguished themselves under Don George Brice, their governor, by the most vigorous resistance which they twice made against the French armies: thus they compelled the

Memoir on Catalonia.

count de Harcourt to raise the siege of their town in 1646, and the Prince de Condé in 1647. But joining in the rebellion with the rest of Catalonia against Philip V. they were besieged by the duke of Orleans, their town taken by assault, October 12th, 1707, and delivered up to pillage. Such of the inhabitants as then took refuge in the castle surrendered after a month of fruitless resistance.

A third road in Catalonia is that from the frontier of Valencia (the extreme southern part of Catalonia) to Barcelona. The route of this road is as follows :—

From the river Cenia to Emposta on the Ebro 10 English miles; thence to the Col de Balaguer 32,—thence to Tarragona 25,—thence to Villa Franca de Panadez 25,—thence to Barcelona 25.—Total 117 English miles.

Catalonia, to the south, adjoins the kingdom of Valencia, separated only by the little river Cenia: we pass it, over a bridge of one arch. Entering Catalonia this way, we travel on a fine road from this river to Emposta. The country is sometimes cultivated and sometimes not, but almost always planted with trees. In about three miles we have a view of the sea, travel parallel to it a little distance, and having gone another league, arrive at San-Carlos, a little town situated on the Mediterranean, opposite the point of the *Alfaques*; a name given to a narrow semi-circular tongue of land, which is only the continuation of the left bank of the Ebro, at the mouth of that river. The town of San-Carlos was built in 1792, at the expence of the crown. We enter it by a large street which leads to the very shore, and which is so broad, that nine or ten carriages can pass abreast: the houses of the town are uniform, but very low, and the street very short, which forms a singular contrast to its prodigious breadth. There is a church out of the town, erected on a square foundation, the portal of which is composed of four large Ionic columns. This town had at first very few inhabitants; scarcely a hundred persons. The air of it is not very wholesome. Here the lands are fallow and full of brambles, but half a league farther on the soil becomes better, is variously cultivated and full of trees: it leads to Emposta, a poor little town on the right bank of the Ebro, and above the mouth of that river: it is the chief place of a bailiwick of the order of Malta; though it appears very poor it might become rich by the execution of the project of establishing the navigation of the Ebro. A little canal has been dug from Emposta to San-Carlos; it is filled and supplied by streams from the adjacent meadows: on this provisions and other necessities are conveyed to San-Carlos in little boats. The entrance of the Ebro is very difficult, the mouth being obstructed by shifting banks of sand, which increase and diminish in size, and which change their situation after storms and the swelling of the water. These inconveniences may be avoided by entering the Ebro at Emposta by means of the little canal. There is a design of widening and increasing it by means of water

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Memoir on Catalonia.

to be taken from the river, and of building a harbour at its embouchure into the sea at San-Carlos; by which means an easy and safe communication will be opened between the sea and the Ebro; the canal would then be attended with the further advantage of fertilizing the uncultivated lands of the neighbourhood of San-Carlos, in establishing fire-engines to raise the water into an aqueduct, whence it might be easily distributed to every part, high and low. The soil, which is good, and which has not been turned up for a long time, would be very productive, and the proprietors would be soon repaid for their advances.

Leaving Emposta, we cross the Ebro in a ferry-boat, which takes a quarter of an hour if the water be low. We proceed to Perillos through an uncultivated country, which is frequently stony, and without trees; full only of shrubs and aromatic plants. After travelling a league we perceive the sea, which we hardly ever lose sight of again for nine leagues. Here the road begins to wind a great deal and to become hilly, and in parts very steep. We come to the top of the mountain, and pass the Col and the Puerto de las Forcas, whence we perceive a valley, which we reach by a short and tolerably easy descent: it forms a kind of bason, surrounded by mountains, rising one over the other; the village of Perillos is situated at the bottom of it, where we arrive after four leagues from Emposta, which require six good hours' riding. Leaving the village, we pass through the valley, which is handsome, well cultivated, and full of trees; the road, which has been lately made, is good for about three-quarters of a league; after which the mountains we are obliged to go over are very fatiguing and tiresome. Sometimes we are raised to a considerable height, where we only see abysses, on which the eye looks down with terror; sometimes we are, as it were, buried in the bottom of narrow, deep gullies, and where we see only a small part of the sky, rocks, and shrubs. La Venta del Plata is the only house we meet with at the beginning of this mountain; but we soon discover another lofty mountain which we must also pass over. Formerly travellers despaired at the sight of it; it was impossible to climb it; it was necessary to scale it. It has been made easier, by increasing the windings of the road, and earthing it up. This road is three-quarters of a league long, and it is secured from accidents by parapets: at the top stands the Venta de Balaguer, and the passage is called Le col de Balaguer. The castle bears the same name; it is a small fort, having a governor and a garrison.

The road becomes even; we travel along the foot of the mountains, then on the sea-side, and arrive at the *Hospitalet*. This is an old building, resembling the ancient Gothic castles; it is large, spacious, surrounded with high walls, and flanked with towers; a prince of the royal house of Aragon founded an hospital here for the reception and aid of travellers; the revenues which he assigned for this foundation are still received, and the building exists, yet the object is no longer attained.

Memoir on Catalonia.

One part of the edifice serves for an inn, another part for a glass-house, and the rest is occupied by a chaplain who enjoys the revenues. Every one at present is accommodated here for his money, but the traveller will only stop from necessity, for the inn is detestable.

The plain into which we afterwards enter becomes wild in about a league; to the right are seen the ruins of an ancient castle, situated by the sea-side; it is spacious within and in tolerable preservation; it is flanked with four square towers; and has one in the centre almost whole. A careful cultivation soon again appears, and increases as we proceed. We meet with a great many vineyards, olive, and carob, and in some parts, mulberry, nut, and almond trees. After passing the *Venta de Rufa*, we go through a very wide gully formed by the rains, and soon after arrive at *Cambrils*, a village where there are good springs, and the church of which has a square tower with loop-holes, for a belfry. The country becomes handsomer and more diversified as we approach Tarragona. The plain is very woody, with intervals of cultivation: it is pleasant, and terminates with a superb curtain of verdure formed by a chain of mountains, in the centre of which Tarragona begins to appear. In about an hour we discover to the right, at no great distance, the tower and harbour of Salona, where a military governor resides; we then come to Villa Seca, a poor little town, a part of the walls and gates of which are still standing: there are some good springs in it; the church has a portal with two columns.

The prospect here is exquisite, displaying almost the whole of the rich and fertile *Campo de Tarragona*. Vineyards, gardens, corn-fields, and fruit-trees of all kinds appear in the greatest abundance. The villages are numerous, and the town of Tarragona, seen at a distance, serves to augment the interest of this agreeable landscape. We even forget that the road becomes again fatiguing and disagreeable; in wet weather it is deep in mud, and when dry, full of ruts difficult to pass; after travelling over it for a quarter of an hour we cross the river Francoli by a bridge of six arches, about a mile from Tarragona, into which we enter by a pretty steep hill through the gate of San Carlos, which is of modern construction.

TARRAGONA, in Latin Tarraco, is one of those famous towns which only recal the remembrance of their former grandeur, and serve as a comparison for the vicissitudes which may fall to the lot of the largest and most populous cities. We shall not stop here to enquire either into its origin or foundation, which some authors have carried back above two thousand years before the Christian era. Be that as it may, it must have been a considerable place before the Romans invaded Spain; and under its new masters its limits extended to the shore and harbour of Salona, which at present is a league and a half distant from them. It became, under the dominion of Rome, the capital of the Tarragonese province, or, in other words Citerior Spain. The town of Tar-

SM (Reid)

SM (Reid)

Memoir on Catalonia.

ragona was the residence of the Consuls and the Prætors. The Scipios, Octavius Augustus, and Adrian, made some stay here; its antique walls built by Scipio, were repaired by Adrian; it had all the advantages of Rome itself, an amphitheatre, a circus, palaces, temples, and aqueducts. In the time of the Emperor Adrian, its circumference was 34,190 fathoms; its population was adequate to its immense size, if what the historian Antonio Augustin says be accurate; he states it at 600,000 families, which would make upwards of 2,500,000 inhabitants. This historian, who lived in the 16th century, complaining of the decline of this illustrious town, grieves that in his days there were only 80,000 families in it, or about 380,000 inhabitants; but Mariana, who was almost contemporary with him, declares that the population of it was not above 7000 families, and that there were not 2000 houses in it. Its power first declined under the Goths. Euric their king took it in 467, and his soldiers, in revenge for its resistance, destroyed it. It was again sacked by the Moors, who besieged it in 714, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. Louis d'Aquitaine drove out the Moors in the year 805, but they recovered it. Raymond Berenger took it from them in 1150, and repeopled it the year following. Having afterwards fallen again under the yoke of the Moors, it was finally rescued from them by *Alfonso el Batallador*, king of Aragon in 1220. Tarragona is at present reduced in its size to about 1400 fathoms in circumference, a population of 9000 souls, very ordinary buildings, and almost to a state of poverty.

We have already spoken of the several sieges which Tarragona formerly sustained: since then, this town, revolting with the rest of Catalonia against Philip IV. was besieged and taken by the troops of its sovereign in 1640. Four years after, it was besieged by the French, who were forced to raise the blockade; at the beginning of the 18th century it followed the Austrian party; gave itself up in 1705 to the Archduke, and opened its gates to the English troops, who, after the peace of *Utrecht* in 1713, set fire to the town when they left it. This conflagration destroyed a part of the buildings and fortifications. This was the period of the total decline of Tarragona: it is now beginning to recover itself.

The new port, the building of which was begun seven or eight years ago, and which will be one of the finest in the Mediterranean, must necessarily contribute to the prosperity of Tarragona; it will make it an important fortified town, and one of a profitable commerce.

We leave Tarragona by the Barcelona gate, and pursue for twenty minutes the side of a steep and rocky mountain. This road was formerly covered with unequal broken marble; we then proceed along the sea-shore, and travel for three-quarters of a league on soft sand; sometimes so near the sea that the waves break at the horses' feet: we then return inland, but to no great distance from the sea-shore. A few years since,

Memoir on Catalonia.

this road was entirely new made, and is now complete. We see to the left, at a small distance, the village *Ferrent*; and cross the river *Jaya*. Soon afterwards we arrive at *Alta-Fulla*, a town almost entirely rebuilt, and situated on the sea-side.

In the road which we have passed, we leave to the left a Roman monument, on a spot called *Las Plagas Llargas*: a popular tradition makes it the tomb of the Scipios, but without any probability. Having passed the small town of *Torre en Barra*, surrounded with fields sown with corn or planted with vines, we arrive at the *Venta de la Figareta*, near which there are some houses standing together; in a quarter of an hour after we see on the road a fine triumphal arch of Roman construction, in free-stone, and of the Corinthian order; the country people call it *Portal de Bara*. In an hour and a half afterwards we arrive at *Vendrelle*, a small town on an eminence; its ancient walls are still seen; it has two *fauxbourgs*; the one which is the largest and lower than the town, is separated from it by a small river which has no bridge; the parish church has a square tower, with two stories of massy architecture, for a steeple, on these are placed three other stories, smaller and more airy, in the form of an octagon.

On the left, at a quarter of a league, we leave *Santa-Oliba*, a large village, in the middle of a fine country; at the same time we see in front, at a little to the left, *Mont-Serrat*, which we perceive for a long time. We go to the small village of *Belvey*, then to *Gornal*, formerly a fortified town, placed on a hill; there are still some of its ancient walls remaining. To the left we see the village of *Baneras*, situated on a height, and at length arrive, by a rugged and difficult ascent, at *Arbos*, a small insulated town, also situated on a height, agreeably commanding a fertile country; it has still the ruins of gates, walls and moats. The steeple of the church is in the form of an octagon tower, which terminates in a terrace, and is ornamented with a stone balustrade. We go round this town, and a descent leads into a fine valley, watered by a small river: it is surrounded by curtains of verdure: the fields and vineyards seem mixed and confounded one with the other; it is commanded at one end by the village of *Papiol*, which we see at three hundred paces to the left.

A wood of pine-trees begins here: it is more than a league long, alternately opening and closing, extending and contracting; it spreads at first over the neighbouring heights, and covers a small plain through which we have to pass; it opens circularly, embracing three other valleys in succession; then, continuing, it opens and shews a Dominican convent to the right, built on the side of a mountain: it afterwards agreeably leads to a small distance from *Villa Franca*. We go on to *Bordeta*, an assemblage of small uniform houses, built on the same line, opposite the Dominican convent; we then cross a river over a bridge which brings us to the hamlet of *Los Monges*, where there are several

Memoir on Catalonia.

inns. An hour and a half afterwards we arrive at *Villa-Franca de Panadez*.

VILLA-FRANCA, an ancient town, which Amilcar Barcas, the Carthaginian general is said to have founded, was the first colony that that nation had in the peninsula: it is pretended that it was, at that time, called *Carthago vetus*; but it is more probable that the site of the town was on an eminence, where the hermitage of Saint Michael, of *Olerdola*, is now to be seen. It was subdued by the Romans, and Moors, and conquered by the counts of Barcelona; one of whom, Raymond Borrel, repopled it in the year 1000, and granted it many privileges, from which it acquired its present name. This town is the chief place of the *Panadez*, and contains 112 villages in its circuit: it has a civil and military governor, an alcalde major, eight regidores, a parish church, three monasteries, one nunnery, an hospital, an hermitage of St. Laurent, and one chapel of *Our Lady of Sorrows*; the altar of which, famous in the country, cost a great deal, but is of bad taste. The town is in a very fine situation, in the middle of a large and rich plain; but within it is gloomy; the streets are narrow, and the houses ill built. It wants squares, elegant buildings, and even promenades, though in a situation where very fine ones may be made; its population is about six thousand persons, whose industry is confined to one manufactory for linens: and ten or twelve distilleries of brandy. There is an excellent inn here, kept in the French style. This town was the birth-place of *Pedro Camana*, who has left several works on judicial astrology; he lived in the 17th century.

We leave *Villa-Franca* by a good road lately made; we cross a valley where united beauties agreeably fix the attention: it is an absolute garden. We proceed to the *Venta de Casaroja*, and see, at three hundred paces to the left, the village of *San-Culgat*. The road, though equally handsome, begins to be muddy here, and continues so for a long way. When we get into the mountains we do not leave them again till we approach the *Liobregat*; but the ascents and descents are gentle. We proceed mostly through deep and narrow passes, enclosed by mountains, sometimes naked, and sometimes covered with woods; there are some small cultivated valleys here which are watered some by brooks, and others by small rivers; there are also detached houses, and a considerable number of *ventas*, or inns: that of the *Venta Nova* or *Hostal de Ortal*, has the preference. Half a league further, that is, three leagues and a half from *Villa Franca*, the road turns on the side of a very steep mountain; and there is no other way than a passage cut out of the rock, where a communication between the two parts of the mountain is established to provide against dangers; this structure calls to mind the Roman works: it is a succession and a double row of arches, of a considerable height, resembling two bridges raised one above the other. The lower has seven arches; the higher, which is on a level with the road,

Memoir on Catalonia.

has thirteen ; each arch being twenty-five feet high and thirty-one wide, all in free-stone, and built over enormous masses of the same stone ; the whole is above seven hundred feet long. This superb work, almost finished a long time ago, was, nevertheless, abandoned, and travellers were forced to alight from their carriages to walk by a difficult footpath, which leads them above the lower part of this building, the whole length of which they went over by means of small gates formed on the jams of six of the higher arches ; and while they found it difficult to cross to the other side of the mountain, they had the disagreeable sight of their carriage, which was left on the narrow foot-path, exposed to destruction by overturning into a deep gulley, from which it would have been impossible to extricate it. His Catholic Majesty, in his journey through Catalonia, gave orders for the finishing of this building, and it has for a year past been put to the use for which it was intended.

We now arrive at the hamlet of *la Palma*, and afterwards at the *Venta del Lladoner* ; a league further on we find those of *del Cipreret* and *del Tiquet*. Houses and detached farms, but at no great distance from one another, appear, and enliven the dales and little valleys through which we pass : on the mountains, at very great depths, we find layers of *schistus* between *calcareous* beds. At length descending from the mountains, we leave to the left the road which goes from Barcelona to Aragon, and perceive, on the same side, the village of *Pereja* ; we enter an alley of poplars which leads to the *Liobregat*, over which we cross by the bridge of Molins de Rey, of which we have already spoken. To the left is the *village* and *venta* of the same. The road which we then take would be a fine one, if it were not always either muddy or dusty ; it leads in a direct line to the gates of Barcelona, and is bordered with poplars, willows, elms, and mulberry-trees. There are frequent ascents and descents, but they are gentle and easy. We see the large village of *San-Feliu* ; and pass through it by a broad and very long street, in which there are some good houses. The prospect of the environs of Barcelona now presents itself to us under a new point of view, and with the same magnificence. To the left we have a sight of the village of *Ginestera*, on a hill, and that of *Pluvs*, also on a small eminence ; in front the castle of Mount-Jouy, and to the right the village of *San-Boy*. After having passed some country-houses, and to the left the hill on which the village of *St. Just* is situated, we perceive Barcelona, which we soon lose behind the hills, with which this road abounds ; the view is terminated by a long row of houses, which at one end join the village of *Saria*, and at the other the town of Barcelona.

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

IN THE YEARS 1812—1813 ;

*With a Map of the Seat of War, compiled from authentic documents
by a British Officer.**(Continued from our last.)*

9th December.—THE partizan colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports, that having come up with the enemy's cavalry, he immediately attacked them,—they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major-General Landskoy, an attempt was made to carry the town itself; but finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tchichagoff's army.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 10th of December, that Major-General Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking thirty-one pieces of cannon; and that the suburbs had been occupied, and piquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-General Ozouzka and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnisani, 11th December.—Major-General Ignatseff detached, on the 6th of December, eight battalions from Bobrouisk to Minsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, that Major-General Tschablitz dislodged the enemy from Wilna, on the 10th December, where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters, Wilna, 12th December.—Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 10th December, that having sent out several detachments in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of 126 officers, and 2024 men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manœuvres of Lieut. Col. Tettenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot.—The requisitions of every description which the enemy had levied upon the inhabitants were recovered—and with these all the means of subsistence for their troops. On the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tettenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-General Borosdin, who commanded the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nementchina, took also a considerable number of baggage waggons.

December 11.—General Count Platoff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had driven the enemy back five versts, as they were defiling in column by Pogoixlanka, and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major-General Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from our right flank—and Prince Kasatkin Rostoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. General Lauzan was made prisoner; thirty other officers, and upwards of one thousand men, and we took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy was pursued, by the horse artillery, to the mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; twenty-eight pieces of cannon, as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands near this spot.

Head-quarters of Field-Marshal Kutusoff, at Wilna.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813 ;

On the evening of the 5th December, the partizan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Oschnisani, where the enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above one thousand hofse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achitirsky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Tabarschki. The inhabitants of this town unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards St. Petersburg.

The enemy has lost in prisoners, within the space of five days, viz. from the 8th, to the 13th December, as follows:—one general, one hundred and fifty-six officers, and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four soldiers, independent of wounded and sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road. One hundred and sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle, have likewise fallen into our hands.

Reports of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, December 24, 1812.

At the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the enemy defiled through the streets, whilst Count Platoff, in order to cut off his retreat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his Cossack regiments, as well as with those of the Hussars of Olviopole, and the dragoons of Shitomir and Arsamas. Having let pass the first of the enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked with impetuosity the other columns; the artillery under Colonel Prince Koudascheff kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to pass in the rear of the enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to prevent his arriving at the Mountains of Ponary. The large columns were completely routed by the well directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One general, thirty officers, and more than a thousand soldiers, were made prisoners; twenty-eight pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable. Colonel Flowaisky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bibikoff, were dangerously wounded.

After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order, and to inform myself of every thing: but the shortness of the time does not permit me to present to your Imperial Majesty with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners, is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account.

During my stay here, the Chief of the Staff, General Stawrakoff, and Major-General Besrodni, have collected from the different magazines of the town, fourteen thousand tschetwert of barley, five thousand tschetwert of biscuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great coats, and other articles of equipment.

We have made prisoners seven Generals, viz. Vivier, Gousse, Normand, Gouliot, Le Fevre, Fwanofsky, and Sajontschik; eighteen staff officers, two hundred and twenty-four superior officers, nine thousand five hundred and seventeen soldiers, and five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine sick, were found in the hospitals.

A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

soon as the reports shall be drawn up, I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

On the 30th of December, General D'York, commanding the Prussian contingent, concluded a convention with the Russians for the neutrality not only of the troops under his immediate command but also of the corps at Riga, commanded by General Massenbach, and attached to the besieging army under Marshal Macdonald. Of this important event, which can be considered in no other light than a complete defection, we subjoin the relative documents from the French papers. The king of Prussia is therein represented as condemning the conduct of General D'York, who is stigmatized as a traitor for daring to commit an act by which his country may eventually be rescued from the degrading vassalage of Bonaparte.

Berlin, January 5.—Our Monarch has experienced the most lively indignation at the treason of General D'York, of which he yesterday received the afflicting intelligence.

His Majesty the same day ordered the following measures :

" All means shall be taken to seize General D'York, and send him to Berlin, where he shall be judged and punished according to his crime.

" General Kliest is appointed Lieutenant-General Commandant of the Prussian contingent, in place of General D'York. He will adopt all the necessary measures for collecting the troops, and conducting them under the orders of his Majesty the King of Naples, into such place as this Prince shall have designated.

" M. de Natzmer, Aide-de-Camp to the King, set out this morning for Konigsberg, charged with a letter, by which his Majesty, after having declared that he could not ratify the Convention concluded by General D'York, considering that the dispositions to be taken in respect to his troops, belong, according to the treaty of alliance, to his Majesty the Emperor, and afterwards to the King of Naples, as his Lieutenant-General, invites this Prince to give his orders to Lieutenant-General Kliest, and to express them to Major de Natzmer, who will make known to the Prussian corps the wishes of their Sovereign.

" An Order of the Day shall be published in all the States of his Prussian Majesty; and the King of Naples will be requested to give orders for a similar notification to take place in the French army, to promulgate by all possible ways the disavowal of the King, and the expression of his indignation.

" If General D'York cannot be arrested he will be tried for contumacy.

" We are assured that Prince de Hatzfeld will immediately proceed to Paris, to convey to his Majesty the Emperor the expression of the sentiments of the King, and to prove these same sentiments to the whole of Europe by this brilliant mission."

Here follows the Convention which General D'York made with the enemy.

CONVENTION.—To-day the undersigned, viz. the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Auxiliary Corps, Lieutenant-General D'York, on the one side, and the Quarter-Master-General of the Imperial Russian Army, under the orders of Count Wittgenstein on the other, after mature deliberation, have agreed to the following Convention :

ART. 1. The Prussian corps shall occupy, in the interior of the Prussian territory, the line along the frontier from Memel and Mémelart to the road from Woineata to Tilsit. From Tilsit, the road which passes through Schellapeschken and Melanken to Labiaw, and comprehending the towns which it touches, shall determine the

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

extent of the country which the said Prussian corps is to occupy. This territory shall be bounded on the other side by the Curisch Haff, so that all this extent shall be considered as perfectly neutral, as soon as the Prussian troops shall have occupied it.

It is well understood that the Russian troops are to be allowed to pass and re-pass upon the great road (Rocites) prescribed; but they shall not take up their quarters in the towns of this arrondissement.

ART. 2. The Prussian troops shall remain in perfect neutrality, in the arrondissement designated by Art. I, till the arrival of orders from his Majesty the King of Prussia; but they engage in the event of his Majesty ordering them to join the Imperial French troops, not to fight against the Russian arms for two months from the present day.

ART. 3. In the event of his Majesty the King of Prussia, or of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, refusing to ratify the present Convention, the Prussian corps shall be at liberty to march wherever the King shall call it.

ART. 4. All stragglers shall be given up to the Prussian corps, which shall be found on the great Mittau road, and likewise every thing which forms a part of the material of the army. In respect to the provisions and train of the said corps, and every thing belonging to it, shall pass without obstacle past the Russian armies, to rejoin from Königsberg, or further, the Prussian corps d'armee.

ART. 5. In the event of Lieutenant-General de York's orders being still able to reach Lieutenant-General Massenbach, the troops, which are under the command of the latter, shall be comprehended in the present Convention.

ART. 6. All the prisoners which the Russians, commanded by Major-General Deibetsch, shall make, from the troops under the orders of General de Massenbach, shall likewise be comprehended in this Convention.

ART. 7. The Prussian corps shall retain the power of concerting about every thing which relates to its provisioning, with the provincial Regiments of Prussia, not even excepting those provinces which may be occupied by the Prussian arms.

Done at the Mill of Paschernu, the 18th (30) of December, 1812.

D'YORK, Lieut.-General in the service of Prussia.

DE DEIBETSCH, Major-General in the service of Russia.

Copy of a Letter from Count St. Marsen to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Berlin, January 1. “MONSIEUR—An Aide-de-Camp from the Duke of Tarente, dispatched by the Prince of Neufchatel, has reached me. He brought me the inclosed dispatch from the Major-General, with the letters which accompanied it. The whole arrived at the moment when I was in the house of Marshal the Duke of Castiglioni, with the Chancellor Baron de Hardenberg, Count de Narbonne, and Prince de Hatzfeld.

“Baron Hardenberg appeared indignant; he immediately went to the King, who had just returned to the city. I am assured the King has determined to dismiss General D'York, cause him to be arrested, give the command to General Kliest, call upon the troops, although there is but very little probability that they can be withdrawn, and enjoin them to place themselves under the orders of the King of Naples; to address all orders to this Prince; to publish to the French army at Potsdam in Silesia, in the Gazettes, an *Ordre du Jour* in consequence.

“In short, I am assured, that on this occasion the King has again publicly manifested his attachment to the cause of his Imperial Majesty and King, and his indignation at what had just taken place.

“I have, &c. (Signed) “The Count de ST. MARSEN.”

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

No. II.—*Letter from the Duke of Tarente to the Prince Major-General.—Tilsit, December 31.* “MONSEIGNEUR—After a few days of expectation, inquietude, and anguish, which one part of the Prussian corps has experienced respecting the fate of the rear-guard, which from Mittau followed me at one march distant, I at last am informed by a letter from General D'York, that he himself had decided the fate of the Prussian corps.

“I here transmit a copy of this letter, upon which I will not allow myself to make any reflection; it will excite the indignation of every honourable man.

“General Massenbach, who was here with me with two batteries, six battalions and six squadrons, set out this morning without my orders to repass the Niemen. He is going to rejoin Gen. D'York. He thus abandons us before the enemy.

Accept, &c. (Signed) “The Marshal Duke of TARENTE.”

No. III.—*Letter from General D'York to the Duke of Tarente.—Tauroggen, December 31.* “MONSEIGNEUR—After very painful marches, it was not possible for me to continue them without being attacked on my flanks and rear;—it was this that retarded my junction with your Excellency, and left me to chuse between the alternative of losing the greater part of my troops, and all the material which alone insured my subsistence. On saving the whole, I have thought it my duty to conclude a convention, by which the assembling of the Prussian troops is to take place in Eastern Prussia, which, by the retreat of the French army, is in the power of the Russian army. The Prussian troops will form a neutral corps, and will not commit hostilities against either party. Subsequent events, the consequence of negotiations which are to take place between the Belligerent powers, will decide their future fate.

“I hasten to inform your Excellency of a proceeding to which I have been forced by weighty circumstances.

“Whatever be the judgment that the world may pass upon my conduct, I shall be very indifferent to it. Duty towards my troops, and the most mature deliberation dictated it; the most pure motives, whatever appearances may be, guided me. In making this declaration to you, Monseigneur, I acquit myself of obligation towards you, and beg of you to accept the assurances of the most profound respect, with which I am, &c.

(Signed) “D'YORK.”

A true Copy. (Signed) “The Marshal Duke of Tarente, MACDONALD.”

No. IV.—*Letter from Lieutenant-General de Massenbach, to Marshal the Duke of Tarente.*—“General D'York's letter will already have informed your Excellency, that my last step was dictated to me, and that I could alter nothing, because the precautionary measures which your Excellency ordered to be taken this night, made me suspect, that perhaps you intended to detain me by force, or in the present case disarm my troops. It was therefore necessary for me to take the part I did, to join my troops to the convention which the commanding General had signed, and of which he gave information and instruction this morning.

“Your Excellency will pardon my not having personally informed you of the proceeding; it was to spare myself a sensation very painful to my heart, because the sentiments of respect and esteem for the person of your Excellency, which I shall preserve to the end of my life, would have prevented me from doing my duty.

(Signed) “The Lieut.-General MASSENBACH.

(A true Copy) (Signed) “Marshal the Duke of TARENTE.

“December 31, 1812.”

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

On receiving intelligence from Prince Kutusoff that Wilna was again occupied by his troops, Alexander set out from St. Petersburg to join his victorious army, and direct in person the measures which were rendered necessary by the annihilation of the French and the favourable aspect of affairs produced by that event. We shall, therefore, now lay aside the pen and bring this brief but authentic narrative of the most important Campaign in modern history to a conclusion by inserting Lord Viscount Cathcart's dispatches of the 31st December, 1812, and 2d of January, 1813, including a journal of the Russian operations to that date, with the declaration of Prince Kutusoff on passing the frontiers of Russia, and the Proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, the perusal of which was calculated to excite a deep interest throughout all Europe, by the moderation of its tone and the justice and equity of His Imperial Majesty's sentiments as therein recorded.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1812.—MY LORD.—The military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and which followed his Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 12th to the 25th instant inclusive.

From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kouno, by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the enemy in his line of march, had proceeded down the Niemen to YOUNBOURG, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d instant.

Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the enemy at Kouno; which force I understand to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacks having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and about six thousand prisoners.

The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacks, fled partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of them being killed and taken in the pursuit to the latter place.

Admiral Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Gheznó, and by detachments had cleared both banks of the river; General Lanskoý, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Colváry and Wilcovitch, to connect with General Platoff upon Gumbinnen.

General Tormazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno, and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogeroffsky had by his detachment, taken possession of that place, in which Colonel Davidoff had established himself on the 20th inst. The Austrians had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock.

Lieutenant-General Baron Sacken was following the retreat of the principal Austrian corps through Pinsk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugana on the 24th.

The corps lately under General Ertle, was commanded by General Tontscheff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Candanoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim.

All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines and the country on the left bank is full of resources.

SM (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

His Imperial Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the army, and at the great exertions they have made, and in which the greater part are still engaged.

His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field-Marshal in celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birth-day.

The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different Governments since the battle of Borodino are stated to exceed 150,000 men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but his Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.

I have, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Continuation of the Journal of Military operations, from the 13th to the 19th December.
—December 13.—General Tormassoff reports, on the 11th, that the different parties, detached by the Aide-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff, had discovered at Bielieza an Austrian corps of 3000 men, whose advanced post of cavalry occupied Novogrodeck and Gavion; but that a detachment of the enemy, who were retreating with rapidity, had been defeated by the Cossacks under the Aide-de-camp General Count Oscharoffsky.

December 14.—Major-General Toutschkoff arrived on the 10th, with his corps, at Minsk, and immediately sent two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Grekoff, towards Novoswerschena, in search of the enemy, and in order to form a communication with the detachment under Count Oscharoffsky.

December 15.—Count Oscharoffsky reports, on the 14th, that he entered on the 13th instant, with his detachment, into the town of Lida, having pushed his advanced posts even as far as under the walls of Bielieza; but having been informed that the Austrian troops had quitted that place, and had moved towards Grodno, he immediately ordered two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Andrianoff to occupy it, and to send parties on the roads to Grodno and to Slonim.

December 16.—He also reports on the 15th, that the Austrian General Moore, was on the 14th with his detachment at Rouschany, and that being watched by the Cossacks, he was continuing his march towards Grodno.

December 17.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that, continuing to pursue the enemy closely, he arrived on the 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Kowno;—and that the enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark.

In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, by that means, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender.—Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkovitch being pursued by the *elite* of the Cossacks.

Amongst the killed was found a General of rank, as was proved by his being decorated with the chief order of the legion of honour. Many say, that it was Marshal Ney, as commander of these troops. In this attack Major Karatschkowitch took a *haussé col*, two standards were also taken. At the capture of Kouno were made prisoners eighty staff and other officers, and above 500 privates, without reckoning

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

the invalids that were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners; amongst whom were two Colonels, and above 160 staff and other officers, and 21 pieces of cannon were taken. Even in this town were found 779 artillery tumbrils complete, and with all their ammunition, and in the magazines three thousand tschetwert of rye and corn.

Major-General Toutschkoff reports, that having united his corps with the detachment of Colonel Knorring, he will quit Minsk on the 13th of this month to go to Novoswerschenne.

General Tormassoff reports on the 13th, that the fourth, sixth, and eighth corps, and the van-guard of the Aide-de-Camp General Wasiltschikoff, take up their cantonments in the districts of Wilna, Lida, Oschoniani, and Wilkomirsk, having stationed the advanced posts of cavalry of the latter place, at the village of Bocksti, upon the Berezina, and at Doudi, as well as strong piquets of Cossacks at Nikolaeff, upon the Niemen. To-day the regiments of horse guards, and the *chevalier gardes*, as well as the regiments of infantry, have entered Wilna under the command of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine. In defiling before the Field-Marshal General Priuce de Smolensko, each man expressed his joy by three huzzas.

All the troops of the guards have taken up their quarters in the town and in the suburbs, as well as their cantonments in the neighbourhood.

December 18.—The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal at Wilna.

Journal of the Military operations from the 19th to the 25th December, 1812.—

December 19.—The Aide-de-Camp, General Wasiltschikoff, arrived to-day with his detachment at Mosty.

December 20.—The Lieutenant-General Schepeleff reports, that on the 10th December he detached 1000 men of the militia of Kulouga, to Bobrouisk.

The Aide-de-Camp, General Count Oscharoffsky, reports on the 19th December, that Major Schamscheff, whom he had sent with a regiment of Cossacks to Lounna, having learnt that a party of Russian prisoners, under an Austrian escort, were on the Grodno road, immediately detached l'Esaoul Markow, with a party of Cossacks, who, having overtaken the enemy at ten versts from Grodno, attacked him, and delivered the prisoners, viz. four officers, five sub-officers, and 42 soldiers, and also took from him one officer of gens-d'armes and 100 soldiers.

He further states, that he had ordered his detachment, consisting of the 19th regiment of Chasseurs, the Hussars of Marienpot, and a company of flying artillery, to advance to Grodno, in order to repose after its long and fatiguing marches; and that he was himself going with the Cossacks to Bialystock.

December 21.—Major General Toutschkoff arrived with his corps, the detachment of Colonel Knorring having been added to it at Kaidanow, on the 2d. Colonel Grekoff being with two regiments of Cossacks at Holbzach, made prisoners, by a party which he had detached, four men of an enemy's patrol of the Hussars of Kienmayer.

December 22.—Lieutenant-General Sachen reports, on the 12th of December, that he should march, on the 13th of December, with his corps to Pinsk, from thence to Slonim; and that after the battles, which took place on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, at Gornostaitz and Wilkowisk, his right flank occupied Kowle and Kolka, and his left flank at Loubompte.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, on the 18th, that he is arrived with his army at Jeszno, and that Major-General Landskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment of light troops from Jeszno to Frenn, fell in with the enemy at this last place, attacked him on two sides, repulsed him, and made prisoners five officers and 180 soldiers. Another party, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Danizoff, having been de-

M (Retd)

JSM (Retd)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

tached along the right bank of the Niemen, attacked the enemy near Pouno with the bayonet, and made 217 prisoners. This same party having afterwards passed the Niemen, occupied the position of Balberschick. In the mean time Major-General Landskoy opened the road to Wilkovitch, in order to establish a communication with the troops of General Platoff, at Kalwary, and entirely cleared the country of the enemy between the frontier and the line marked. In these operations he made fourteen officers and 600 soldiers prisoners.

The Partizan Colonel Davidoff reports on the 21st December, that on the 20th he occupied the city of Grodno, and found there the enemy's magazines and hospitals, of which he will send a detailed report: that he likewise found a magazine at Meretech, and that he left it under the protection of the Moscow regiment of dragoons, which had just arrived there.

The Austrian General Froelich, who occupied Grodno, retired.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 21st, that the Aide-de-Camp General Gotenistscheff Kutousoff, in pursuing the enemy from Wilna to several miles beyond Kouno, made prisoners one hundred and sixty-nine staff and other officers, and one thousand nine hundred and seventy soldiers, and took one colour; and that on the 17th, a party of his detachment, going to Furburg, overtook a small column of the enemy, completely defeated it, and took one staff officer, seven superior officers, and two hundred men prisoners. This detachment afterwards occupied the town of Furburg.

The Colonel of the Guards Souchosaneff, having been detached from the advanced guard of Major-General Diebitsch, found some small magazines at Kaidanow and Dalkoff, took several prisoners, and one hospital with eighty sick. Another party under the orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery Kostomarov, discovered the enemy on the 23d at Grinkischki, and having attacked him in the evening, made prisoners two officers and 30 soldiers, and also took 200 new muskets.

His Imperial Majesty arrived this day in good health at his army at Wilna.

December 23.—General Platoff reports on the 31st, that since his report of the capture of Kouno, several magazines have been discovered and 170 tonnelets of brandy; that 30,000 new muskets with bayonets were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

December 24.—General Platoff also reports, on the 23d, that two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred and fifty of rye, five hundred of oats, and fifty quintals of hay, were found at Kalwary; and five hundred muids of flour, at Wilkovich. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations, every three days, of bread and grain for fifty thousand men, and also oats and hay for fifteen thousand horses. They were ordered to provide this quantity for the use of the enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it.

During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemen to Wilkovitch, the enemy has lost, independent of the privates, of which one thousand are daily brought in, more than two hundred officers and four pieces of cannon.

General Count Wittgenstein reports on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Tettenborn, sent by the Aide-de-Camp General Gotenistscheff Kutousoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian Hussars before Tilsit, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through that town, and a mile beyond. The enemy lost forty men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrowski.

Considerable magazines were found at Tilsit and Raguit.

Lieutenant-General Sacken reports on the 21st, that he is passing with his corps by Chomsk and Pesky, and hopes to arrive at Rouschany on the 24th.

Head-quarters at Wilna.

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

*State of Captures made by the Russians up to the 26th December:—*Up to the 20th December were taken, 33 Generals, 900 Officers, 143,000 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 746 Pieces of Cannon.—From the 20th to the 25th December, 1 General, 156 Officers, 9,754 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 168 Pieces of Cannon.—Besides these were taken at Wilna, 7 Generals, 242 Officers, 14,756 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 217 Pieces of Cannon—TOTAL, 41 Generals, 1,298 Officers, 167,510 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1,131 Pieces of Cannon.

*St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1812.—MY LORD—*It is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna.

It appears that a pulmonic complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity.

He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th December.

His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured.

Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion.

It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say, that in every situation in which he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia.—I have, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated—

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2, 1813.—MY LORD I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two Proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place, marched, on the 22d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

I have, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

DECLARATION.—At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations. Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest.

The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which DIVINE PROVIDENCE has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Russia in 1812—1813.

obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand.

Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time, must result from their occupation.

(Signed) PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO,

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Armies.

PROCLAMATION—When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his States, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign.

At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars), of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But, with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation.

Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that, in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon-train and baggage of the army.

A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate, from that list, of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country.

The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression, and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their Governments, whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France.

Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of PROVIDENCE not to take advantage of

List of Honorary Distinctions, &c. of Regiments.

this crisis to reconstitute the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

List of Generals taken.—1. St. Genies, General of Brigade; 2. Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff; 3. Bonami, General of Brigade; 4. Almeiras, General of Division; 5. Burth, General of Brigade; 6. Meriage, ditto; 7. Klingel, ditto; 8. Preussing, ditto; 9. Camus, ditto; 10. Billiard, ditto; 11. Partono, General of Division; 12. Delitro, Chief of the Staff; 13. Tyzkiewicz, General of Brigade; 14. Wasilewski; 15. Augereau, General of Brigade; 16. Kamenski, ditto; 17. L'Enfantin, ditto; 18. D'Orsan, ditto; 19. Sanson; 20. Pelletier, General of Division; 21. Freire Pego, General of Brigade; 22. Matuszewicz, General of Artillery; 23. Konopka, General of Brigade; 24. Elizer; 25. Blammont, General of Brigade; 26. Cordelier, ditto; 27. Pouget, ditto; 28. Prowbask, ditto; 29. Gauthrise, ditto; 30. Dziwanowski, ditto; 31. Lefebvre, ditto; 32. Zajonezell, General of Division; 33. Guillaume, ditto; 34. Vrede, ditto; 35. Seran, ditto; 36. Vivier, ditto; 37. Gussaint, ditto; 38. Norman, ditto; 39. Jwanowski, ditto; 40. Roeder, ditto; 41. Troussaint, ditto; 42. Valencin, ditto; 43. Borstell, ditto.

LIST OF HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND FACINGS AND LACE OF REGIMENTS;

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX OF OFFICERS REWARDED WITH MEDALS
AND FOREIGN OR BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Continued from our last.)

FIRST WEST INDIA regiment of foot.	Facings white - Lace silver
<i>Permitted to inscribe on their colours and appointments, the word "DOMI- NICA," in commemoration of the defence of that Island on the 22d Feb. 1805.</i>	
2d West India regt. of foot	Facings yellow - Lace gold
3d do. do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
4th do. do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
5th do. do.	Facings green - Lace gold.
6th do. do.	Facings yellow - Lace silver
7th do. do.	
8th do. do.	
Royal African Corps.	Facings blue
Royal York Rangers.	Facings blue
Royal West India Rangers.	Regimentals Green - Facings Red
1st Ceylon regt.	
2d do.	
3d do.	
4th do.	
A regiment at the Cape of Good Hope.	
Bourbon regt.	
Royal Waggon Train	Blue - Facings red - Lace gold
1st Garrison Battalion	
2d do.	
3d do.	
4th do.	
5th do.	
6th do.	

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Elements of the Art of War.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion	Facings blue - Lace gold
2d do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
3d do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
4th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
5th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
6th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
7th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
8th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
9th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
10th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
11th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
12th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
13th do.	Facings blue - Lace gold
European Garrison Companies formed for Service in the West Indies.	
Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry.	Facings blue
Nova Scotia Fencible Infantry.	Facings yellow
Canadian Fencible Infantry.	Facings yellow
Glengarry Light Infantry Fen- cibles.	

ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF WAR,
IN FIVE PARTS.

1. FIELD FORTIFICATION. 2. PERMANENT FORTIFICATION. 3. WAR OF
SIEGES, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PLACES. 4. ARTILLERY. 5.
MILITARY PLAN DRAWING.

THE PRACTICE OF FORTIFICATION,
FOR THE USE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES OF H. I. AND R. M.
NAPOLEON,

BY ST. PAUL, CHIEF OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
Translated for the use of the Officers of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards,
BY THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

PERMANENT FORTIFICATION.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE ON FIRST PRINCIPLES.

SECTION FOURTH.

Of the defence and attack of single Field-works and Intrenchments.

1. *Defence of single Field-works.* The guns in the works should never engage those of the enemy, but should be removed from the platform, during his cannonade, and should be used only when he has arrived within 600 paces of the work, when they should commence their fire with case shot. Not having fired before, the enemy is not concealed from them by the smoke, and the men are not fatigued; the effect will now therefore be very considerable. The distance of 600 paces should be previously marked with small stakes, that the men may not, as is frequently the case, open their fire too soon.

Elements of the Art of War.

2. They should remain during the enemy's cannonade, at the foot of the banquette, which they should ascend when he has advanced within 250 paces of the work; this distance should therefore be likewise marked by small white stakes. The garrison should fire by divisions; each side of the work should be formed in 2 platoons, which should fire alternately. If the ditch is palisaded, it would perhaps be best not to commence firing until the enemy is within 50 paces; and when the work has trous-de-loup or abbatis, besides palisades in front of the ditch, the musquetry certainly ought not to open until he has reached the first of these impediments. The great and sudden effect of the fire at this short distance, at the moment when his advance is checked, will, if there has been no firing before, operate powerfully upon the minds of the men. At a greater distance, the enemy occupying a greater extent, the fire from the fort spreads, and the slight effect which is produced by it, emboldens him, at the same time that the men cannot so much notice the cries and groans of their wounded comrades, as they immediately advance from the spot.

3. When the enemy enters the ditch, shells with the fuses lighted, or leather bags filled with 1 and a half or two pounds of powder, and provided with very small fuses, should be thrown into it; and at the same time, he should be received with bayonets, fixed to the end of long poles, when he is about to attempt the escalade. If not provided with these means, the men should mount the crest of the breastwork to receive the enemy with the bayonet; this, however, must not be done until the whole, or at least, the greater part of them, have entered the ditch.

4. If there are a greater number of men than are requisite to man the work, when formed 2 deep, or if more can be procured, one, or, if possible, two ranks should be placed in the ditch behind the palisades, with orders not to fire until the enemy arrives close to the palisades. This fire, given at so short a distance, must prove most destructive; and together with the fire from the breastwork, its dreadful and unexpected effect will certainly compel the enemy to retreat.

5. It is necessary that the officer should expose himself, in order to keep up the courage of the men, he should be the first upon the breastwork, &c.; he should tell them that their preservation depends upon their gallantry, and that formerly forts were defended solely by the sword and spear or pike, and that they must ultimately succeed by resolution.

6. For security against a night attack, nothing can be done, but to keep a part of the garrison constantly under arms, near the breastwork, and to post a chain of sentries at the distance of at least 300 paces round the work; and further in front, at proper places, single men, for the purpose of listening, particularly in the rear. It is advantageous to have piles of wood prepared at 50 paces from the ditch, which may be set on fire, as soon as the enemy advances: for this purpose, however, it will be necessary that the wood should be short and dry, together with a quantity of dry straw, and that it should be covered with a small roof, or else it will probably not burn until the work is taken. Some persons have recommended, that hay and straw should be kept in readiness in the ditch, and to set fire to it when the enemy approaches. If the work is weak, has a small garrison, and may be quickly supported, this might be of use.

7. *Defence of Intrenchments.* The camp is from 300 to 600 paces in rear of the intrenchments. Each battalion has a certain extent allotted to it, which it will occupy, drawn up 2 deep if possible, as soon as any alarm takes place; and to which it furnishes a guard during the day, and a strong picquet at night, and in case of danger, supports it with half of the battalion.

8. The regimental guns are placed in the works with their battalions; the others are divided into batteries, which are distributed at intervals of from 800 to 1000 paces.

Campaign in Germany.

9. A strong reserve of infantry and artillery must be stationed at some distance, in the rear of the works, to support the part attacked, or to repulse the enemy, should he penetrate any part of the lines; to this latter service, the cavalry is particularly destined, and should be for that purpose formed, in bodies of 8 squadrons each, at from 600 to 1000 paces behind the intrenchments, during the enemy's cannonade, and should attack the enemy the instant he has entered the lines.

10. The batteries may open their fire on the enemy's guns at 1200 paces, and some stakes or other marks should therefore be fixed at that distance; but they should on no account fire at a distance at which the enemy's fire does not take effect; and the same must be observed when the enemy is superior in artillery. It is well to conceal a few batteries, until the enemy's troops have approached within 600 paces; therefore the fire should at first be only opened from the batteries of least importance, in order to draw off the enemy's fire from the principal ones, that they may not suffer, and may then receive the enemy's troops unexpectedly with case shot. The ammunition should, if possible, be kept covered in small magazines, at 20 paces or more in rear of the batteries; or the ammunition waggons must be stationed further back, and separate from each other.

French Official Bulletins.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, 1813.

(Continued from our last Number.)

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, July 21.—Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army:—

“The Duke of Vicenze, Grand Equerry, and Count De Narbonne, Ambassador from France to Vienna, have been appointed by the Emperor his Ministers Plenipotentiary at Prague.

“Count de Narbonne set out on the 9th.

“It is supposed the Duke of Vicenze will set out on the 18th.

“The Privy Counsellor d'Anstett, Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Prague on the 12th.

“A Convention had been signed at Neumarke for the prolongation of the Armistice to the middle of August.”

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—*Paris, July 23.*—Her Majesty, the Empress, yesterday set out for Mayence.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, September 5.—Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, on her return from her voyage to Cherbourg, to-day alighted at the Palace of St. Cloud at one o'clock in the morning. At noon the cannon announced her arrival in the Capital.

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 26th August:—

“The enemies denounced the armistice on the 11th at noon, and stated that hostilities would commence on the 17th at midnight; at the same time a note from Count Metternich, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to Count de Narbonne, gave him to understand Austria's having declared war against France.

“On the 17th, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows:—

Campaign in Germany.

"The 4th, 12th and 7th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, were at Dahme.

"Prince Eckmühl with his corps, to which the Danes were joined, encamped before Hamburg, his head-quarters being at Bergedorf.

"The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the Prince of Moskwa's orders.

"The 5th corps was at Goldsberg, under General Lauriston's orders.

"The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the Duke of Tarente.

"The 6th corps commanded by the Duke of Raguse, was at Bunzlau.

"The 8th corps under Prince Poniatowski, was at Zettau.

"Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, the left leaning upon the Elbe to the camp at Koenigstein, on both sides the great road from Prague to Dresden, pushing corps of observation to the debouches from Mauenberg.

"The 1st corps had arrived at Dresden, and the 2d at Zettau.

"Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdebourg and Hamburg had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

"The enemy's army was, as far as could be ascertained, in the following position :

"Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians entered, on the morning of the 10th, Bohemia, and were, on the 21st, to arrive on the Elbe. That army was commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Generals, Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein, and Miloradowitsch, and the Prussian General Kleist. The Russian and Prussian Guards formed a part of it, which, joined to Prince Schwartzembourg's army, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to act on the left bank of the Elbe, by passing that river in Bohemia.

"The Silesian army, commanded by the Prussian Generals Blucher and York, and the Russian Generals Sacken and Langeron, appeared to collect upon Breslaw; it was 100,000 men strong.

"Several Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional corps, covered Berlin, and were opposite Hamburg and the Duke of Reggio. The force of the army which covered Berlin was estimated at 110,000 men.

"All the enemy's operations were made under the idea that the Emperor would repass to the left bank of the Elbe.

"The Imperial Guard left Dresden, marched on the 15th to Bautzen, and on the 18th to Goerlitz.

"On the 19th the Emperor went to Zittau, and instantly ordered Prince Poniatowski's corps to march, forced the debouches of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate from Bohemia to Lusace, and entered Gabel, whilst Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the Guard obtained possession of Rumbourg, cleared the neck of the mountains at Georgenthal, and the Polish General, Reminski, took Friedland and Reichenburg.

"This operation was intended to disturb the enemy at Prague, and acquire certain information respecting their designs. We there learned what our spies had already informed us, that the *elite* of the Russian and Prussian army were traversing Bohemia, and uniting upon the left bank of the Elbe.

"Our light troops pushed to within 16 leagues of Prague.

"The Emperor was at Zittau, on his return from Bohemia on the 20th, at ten o'clock in the morning. He left the Duke of Belluno with the second corps at Zittau, to strengthen the corps of Prince Poniatowski. He placed General Vandamme, with the first corps at Rumbourg, to support Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes; these two Generals occupying the point in force, caused redoubts to be thrown up on the height which commanded the point. The Emperor took the road to Laubau, in Silesia, where he arrived on the 28th, before seven o'clock in the evening. The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the neutrality, and passed through the neutral

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Germany.

territory, since the 12th. They had on the 15th insulted all our advanced posts, and carried off some videttes.

"On the 16th, a Russian corps placed itself between the Bober and the post of Speller, occupied by 200 men of the division of Charpentiere. These brave men, who were reposing themselves on the faith of treaties, flew to arms, passed through the enemy's centre, and dispersed them. They were commanded by the Chief of Division Guillermin.

"On the 18th, the Duke of Tarente gave orders to General Zucetic to take the small town of Lahn; he marched there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his orders, and caused the enemy a loss of upwards of 500 men. General Zucetic is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops, attacked the Russians, who were superior in number, with the bayonet.

"On the 19th instant, the enemy encamped at Zobten; a corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Liebenieken, which was defended by three light companies.

"General Lauriston caused a part of his corps to take to arms, left Loewenberg, marched to the enemy, and drove him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafette, of the division of Rochambeau, has distinguished itself.

"Meanwhile the Emperor arrived on the 20th at Laubau, and at break of day on the 21st, he was at Loewenberg, and caused bridges to be thrown across the Bober. General Lauriston's corps crossed the river at noon. General Maison, with his accustomed valour, beat down every thing that endeavoured to oppose his passage, carried all the positions, and drew the enemy fighting near to Goldsberg. He was supported by the 5th and 11th corps. On his left the Prince of Moskwa caused General Saken to be attacked by the 3d corps, in front of Brunzlaw, overthrew them, put them to rout, and took some prisoners.

"The enemy put himself in retreat. An engagement took place before Goldsberg on the 23d August. General Lauriston was there at the head of the 5th and 11th corps. He had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensburg, and the Prussians, who extended themselves to the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when General Gerard debouched to the left on Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared at this point. He caused them to be attacked in the middle of the barracks of the old camp, which were forced at all parts; the Prussians essayed to make several charges of cavalry, which were repulsed every where; they were driven from their positions, and left near 5000 dead on the field of battle, besides some prisoners, &c. On the night Flensburg was taken and retaken several times; at length the 135th regiment threw itself on the enemy, and entirely overthrew him. The enemy has lost at this point 1000 dead and 4000 wounded. The allied army retired in disorder, and in great haste towards Jauer. The enemy being thus defeated in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, left the command of the army in Silesia to the Duke of Tarente, and arrived on the 25th at Stolpen. The old and young guards, infantry, cavalry and artillery performed these 40 leagues in four days."

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 28th August:—

"On the 26th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Sovereigns, was before it; it crowned all the hills which surround Dresden, at the distance of a short league upon the left bank. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the intrenched camp, and liued with sharp-shooters

Campaign in Germany.

the fortifications which surrounded the suburbs. All was tranquil at noon, but to the skilful eye, this calm was the precursor of a storm; an attack appeared imminent.

"At four in the afternoon, at the signal of the firing of three cannon, six enemy's columns, each preceded by 50 pieces of artillery, formed, and a few moments after descended into the plain; they marched towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the fire became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being silenced, the assailants turned it, and made efforts at the foot of the fortifications of the suburbs, where a good number met death.

"It was near five o'clock, a part of the reserves of the 4th corps was engaged. Some shells fell in the town—the moment appeared pressing. The Emperor ordered the King of Naples to march with General Latour Mauberg's cavalry upon the enemy's right flank, and the Duke of Treviso to march against the left flank. The four divisions of the Young Guard, commanded by Generals Dumoutier, Barroc, Decouz and Roquet, then debouched, two by the gate of Pirna, and two by the gate of Plauen. The Prince of Moskwa debouched at the head of Barroc's division. Those divisions overthrew every thing before them; the fire immediately got to a distance from the centre to the circumference, and was soon driven back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with dead, cannon and wrecks.

"General Dumoutier is wounded, as are likewise Generals Boyeldieu, Tyndal and Cumbelles. The officer of artillery, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a young man of great hopes. General Gros, of the Guards, was the first to throw himself into the ditch of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were already at work; in cutting down the palisades he received a bayonet wound.

"The night became dark and the fire ceased, the enemy having failed in his attack, and left upwards of 2000 prisoners on the field of battle, which was covered with dead and wounded.

"On the 27th the weather was dreadful, and the rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water. At nine o'clock in the morning we could plainly perceive the enemy, lengthening his left, and covering the heights which were separated from his centre by the valley of Plauen.

"The King of Naples departed with the corps of the Duke of Belluno and the division of cuirassiers, and debouched on the road of Freyberg to attack this left wing. He performed it with the greatest success. The six divisions which composed this wing were broken and scattered. The half of them, with their colours and cannon, were made prisoners, and amongst the number are several Generals.

"In the centre a brisk cannonade fixed the enemy's attention, and some columns shewed themselves ready to attack him on his left.

"The Duke of Treviso, with General Nantsouty, manœuvred in the plain, with his left to the river and his right to the heights.

"Marshal St. Cyr's corps joined our left with the centre, which was formed of the Duke of Ragusa's corps.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy decided on making his retreat; he had lost his grand communication with Bohemia on his left and right wings.

"The result of this day is 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 pair of colours, and 60 pieces of artillery.

"We may reckon that the enemy has lost 60,000 men. Our loss in killed, wounded and taken amounts to 4,000 men.

"The cavalry has covered itself with glory. The Etat-Major of the cavalry will publish the details, and mention those who have distinguished themselves. The young guards have merited the praises of the whole army. The old guards had two battalions engaged, its other battalions were kept in reserve in the village, to be at disposal. The two battalions which were engaged beat down every thing before them.

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Germany.

"The city of Dresden ran great risks of danger.

"The conduct of the inhabitants has been such as we should expect from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family remained at Dresden, and have shewn the example of confidence.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Her Majesty, the Empress, Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated the 30th August:—

"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Doumère, and D'Oudinard, of General Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons, of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them.

"The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded.

"The Duke of Ragusa has had several affairs of advanced posts, which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

"General Vandamme, commanding the 1st corps, on the 25th debouched by Koenigstein, and on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and of Hoendorf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The Duke of Wurttemberg, with 15,000 Russians, was charged with observing the debouche. On the 28th General Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Reuss, General of Brigade, an Officer of merit was killed.

"On the 29th General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines.

"The Prince of Eckmühl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had had no affair of consequence.—The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant, and allows us to form great hopes. The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy.

Swedish Official Bulletins.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head-quarters at Oranienburg, August 13.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has fixed his head-quarters at this place. The united army of Northern Germany, of which his Royal Highness has the command, occupies the following positions:—

A part of the 4th Prussian corps d'armée, which forms the reserve, under the command of Lieutenant General Count Tauenzien, has its head-quarters at Muechenberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.

The 4th Prussian corps d'armée, under Lieutenant General Von Bulow, has its head-quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Tauenzien's corps forms the left wing of the allied army.

The Swedish army, commanded by Field Marshal Count Von Stedingk, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg, with its head near Spandau. The head-quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of Lieutenant General Skioldebrand, and the second under that of Major General Baron Posse.

Campaign in Germany.

This last division, together with a separate brigade, detached from the third division, forms a corps, commanded by Lieutenant Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the allied army. The right wing consists of Russian troops, under the orders of Lieutenant General Baron Winzingerode, whose head-quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieutenant General Count Woronzow's corps belongs to this wing, with its head-quarters at Plauen.

A Prussian corps under Major General Herschfeldt is in front of Magdeburg. It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieutenant General Count Walmoden: its head-quarters are at Schwerin, and its advanced posts reach from Lenzin to Dessau, and the centre towards Lubeck. Lieutenant General Baron Von Vegesack belongs to this corps d'armee: he has under his command 3000 Swedish troops, 3000 Prussians, and 3000 Mecklenburgers.

Separate corps, belonging to Count Tauenzien's army, blockade Castrin and Stettin.

Major General Gibbs has landed at Stralsund, with a corps of 3000 English troops.

General Baron Adlercreutz is at the head of the general staff of the united army of the north of Germany, and has under him the Major General Baron Tarvast, and Count Gustav Lowenhjelm, as Adjutant General, to receive and forward orders.

The army is so disposed, that within one day's march and an half, upwards of 80,000 men can be in the line.

Whilst his Royal Highness, on the 11th inst. in the forenoon, was reviewing the troops which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manœuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his Royal Highness: the grenade fell thirty paces behind him, and burst. His Royal Highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before the outer-works, and whom the Cossacks, after the shot had taken place from the fortress, were on the point of attacking, caused the French Commandant to be called to him, and who accordingly appeared before his Royal Highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him, that the Commanding Officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his Royal Highness's escort; and added, I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves, being without arms. The officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his Royal Highness had conversed with him for a short time, he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for the restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Head-quarters, Potsdam, August 16.—The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this city last night. The army is concentrating.

At the expiration of unavailing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th, at one in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count de Narbonne, at Prague, the Declaration of War by Austria against France.

His Royal Highness has just addressed to the Combined Army under his orders, the following Proclamation:—

COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY,

THE PRINCE ROYAL, GENERALISSIMO.

TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS!—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Germany.

our arms on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.

Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any of its members by a conquering Power. They are also convinced that when such a Power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain, and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

This, then, is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country: misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.

It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system; and that, instructed, at last, by the example of the North and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace: but this hope has been disappointed; and that peace which all Governments desire, and which every Government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.

Soldiers! It is to arms, then, we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiments which guided the French in 1793, and which prompted them to assemble, and to combat the armies which entered their territory, ought now to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.

Soldiers! What a noble prospect is opened to you! The liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years' duration; finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

CHARLES JEAN.

From my Head-quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 15, 1813.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head-quarters, Charlottenburgh, Aug. 18.—The Prince Royal left Potsdam at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head-quarters to this place.

Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Bayreuth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin. His Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening. Some corps have marched ten German miles in 36 hours.

Lieutenant Baron de Winzingerode has made a reconnaissance on the right with 8 or 9,000 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittenberg and Juterbock, on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners, two of whom are Captains. The

Campaign in Germany.

Bavarian Colonel Count de Sessel has been taken, with some cavalry. Lieutenant de Vius, of the Regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zesch, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Hesse Darmstadt cavalry.

The enemy, as far as it is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitring parties.

The French General of Division de Jomini, Chief of the Staff of the Army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, came over on the 15th of August to the Allies, and, passing through the army of General Blucher, proceeded to the Russian headquarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

General Blucher occupied Breslau on the 14th.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

"Potsdam, August 21.—The Crown Prince's army has removed from Potsdam to Trebbin and Belitz. The enemy had under Oudinot 20,000 men at Luckenvalde. Some affairs of advanced posts had taken place.

"General Walmoden reports, that two battalions of Lutzow had been attacked near Launburgh, on the 11th and 12th, by six battalions, but they had been repulsed."

FIFTH BULLETIN.

"Ruhlsdorff, Noon, August 24.—All the reports of the secret agents having announced on the evening of the 21st August, that the Emperor Napoleon was concentrating the corps of the Dukes of Reggio and Belluno, and Padua, and of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, forming more than 80,000 men, in the environs of Bareuth, and every thing announced on the part of his troops a rapid march upon Berlin, the Prince Royal made the following dispositions:

"The third Prussian corps, commanded by Bulow, placed two divisions between Hernalsdorf and Klein Berlin. One division already occupied Mittenwalde, and another Trebbin, in order to mask the whole movement. The 4th Prussian corps under Tauenzien united at Blankenfelde. The Swedish army left Potsdam on the 22d, at two A. M. proceeded upon Saarmund, passed the defiles and took post at Ruhlsdorff. The Russian army followed the Swedish army, and took post at Gutergatze. General Czernicheff guarded Beletz and Treanbortzen with 3000 Cossacks and a brigade of light infantry.

"The secret agents announced that the Emperor Napoleon was to pass by Luckau to proceed to Bareuth. General Czernicheff executed his orders with his usual intelligence, and carried alarm and uneasiness to the rear of the enemy's columns. General Hinchfeldt, who had received orders to proceed from the environs of Magdeburgh to Brandenburg and Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Saarmund, made a rapid movement of five Swedish miles in ten hours.

"Affairs were in this state when the enemy attacked General Thumen at Trebbin, on the 22d, in the morning. Their superiority determined the General to evacuate that post. The enemy advanced successively, and occupied all the interval between Mittenwald and the Saare, covered by woods and flanked by marshes. The advanced posts fell back slowly, and covered the front of the line. On the 23d, in the morning, the corps of General Bertrand debouched upon General Tauenzien. The latter repulsed him and made some prisoners.

"The village of Gross Beren, against which the 7th French corps, and a strong reserve, were directed, was taken by him. The Duke of Reggio's corps proceeded upon Ahrendorf. By the occupation of Gross Beren the enemy was at 1000 toises

Campaign in Germany.

from the centre of the camp. General Bulow received orders to attack it; he executed it with the decision of a skilful General.—The troops marched with the calmness that distinguished the soldiers of the Great Frederick in the seven years' war. The cannonade was warm for some hours. The troops advanced under the protection of the artillery, and fell with the bayonet upon the 7th corps, which had deployed in the plain, and which marched boldly upon the camp. There were several charges of cavalry against the corps of the Duke of Padua, which do great honour to the Prussian General Oppen. The Russian and Swedish army were in battle, and waited the deploying of the other enemy's corps to attack them at the same time. General Winzingerode was at the head of 10,000 horse, and the Count de Woronzow at the head of the Russian infantry. Marshal Count Stedenger in front of the Swedish line, and his cavalry in reserve.

"The village of Ruhlsdorff, situated in front of his corps, was furnished with infantry, in order to keep open the communication with General Bulow. The other corps of the enemy's army not having debouched from the woods, the Russian and Swedish army did not stir.

"However, the enemy menacing the village of Ruhlsdorff, and having already pushed his tirailleurs against the light Swedish troops placed in front of that village, the Prince ordered some battalions, supported by artillery, to reinforce the advanced posts, and Colonel Cardell was directed to push on with a battalion of flying artillery to take the enemy in front.

"Hitherto the results of the affair of Gross Beren, are 26 cannon, 30 caissons and much baggage, and 1500 prisoners, among whom are forty Officers, the Colonel of the Uhlans of the Saxon Guard, and several Lieutenant-Colonels and French Majors. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is very considerable, and the woods are filled with stragglers, whom the light cavalry are bringing in every moment.

"The enemy are retired beyond Trebbin, which is already occupied by two regiments of Cossacks. General Bulow, Tauenzin and O'Rourke are in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the whole light Russian cavalry.

"The Prince Royal found among the prisoners Officers and soldiers who had served under his orders, and who shed tears of joy at seeing their old General again.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

Head-quarters, Saarmund, August 28.—The Prince Royal removed his headquarters to this place on the 26th of August.

The corps of General Hirschfeldt was posted, the 26th, between Rekau and Golzow, where he had hopes of cutting off the rear-guard of General Girard's, which was proceeding from Ziessar to Bruck; but the enemy passed in such haste that he could not effect it.

On the 25th, two officers and 104 soldiers of the enemy, of different nations, were brought to Potsdam; who were willingly made prisoners by 20 men of the Militia cavalry. They grounded their arms. They assert this disposition in general.

The pursuit of the enemy is so brisk, that on the 25th, General O'Rourke arrived at Gotten, where the Dukes of Reggio and Padua, and General Regnier, passed the preceding night with a large division of their army.

The enemy having forced Colonel Adrianoff to retire from Juterbock, and having taken post therein with two battalions of foot and 600 Polish hulans, probably with the view of facilitating a retreat, and keeping open his communication with the Elbe; he was dislodged quickly on the 26th, by a part of the troops under General O'Rourke, and two Prussian squadrons, under Major Hellwig. Colonel Krasowski attacked and took possession of the town. General Benkendorf pursued

Campaign in Germany.

the enemy with four squadrons of Russian cavalry. The two Prussian squadrons, and two pieces, which were in the villages of Rohrbeck and Boschay, joined him. The enemy lost in this affair more than 300 men killed, besides many prisoners.

Several French officers have come over to us, and have been embodied with our troops.

General Czernicheff occupied Belsig the night of the 26th, with his Cossacks. General Girard, who had stopped at Lubnitz in order to pass the night, was alarmed on the spot; a brisk action ensued near Belsig. He did not, however, succeed in keeping possession of the town.

The 26th, Colonel Krus returned to Niemeck with his regiment of cavalry from his expedition to Dahme, which he executed most brilliantly. Environed on all sides by the enemy, he was unable long to retain his position. Nevertheless he seized, within sight of a strong column, seventy carriages laden with provisions, and took of their escort six officers, and one hundred and twenty men; the rest were either killed or dispersed. The Prince Royal has directed General Winzingerode to express to this brave officer his entire satisfaction at the skill and valour he displayed on so interesting an occasion.

General Bulow's head-quarters were on the 27th at Elsholtz; General Borstell was in the environs of Luckenwalde; General Tauenzien's head-quarters were at Bareuth on the 27th: his corps was posted between that city, Golzen, and Luckau. He evinced great ability in quickly collecting his reserve; and much activity in chasing the enemy from the wood. General Wobeser, after galling the left flank and rear of the enemy, collected his force near Golzen, marched upon Bareuth, eloigning an enemy's force of 2,500 men. All our troops harassed the enemy in their retreat. All the roads are covered with arms, and dead or disabled horses. The French rear-guard destroyed its baggage.

General Walmoden was attacked on the 21st, in the afternoon, between Vallahn and Camin, by a French force of 20,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Eckmühl; the battle lasted till long after night-fall—the positions were maintained on both sides. Our loss is about 100 men killed and wounded: that of the enemy, according to the prisoners, exceeds 500. The 23d, they concentrated themselves at Wittenberg, and after various demonstrations suddenly detached 10,000 men towards Schwerin;—the remainder shortly followed. They took a strong position between the great and little Lake. General Tettenborn, with four regiments of Cossacks, supported by the corps of Lutzen and Reiche, observed them on all sides, and cut off their communications. They have already intercepted many couriers dispatched by the French Government, and taken many waggons of ammunition. In addition, General Vegeſack observes their motions, and takes his measures in consequence. General Walmoden feels he should not let this hazardous manœuvre of the enemy pass him; he advanced to Gabrew; but the 26th he marched again towards Schwerin; from whence the enemy have not yet attempted to stir. About 100 French and Danish prisoners have been taken by the Cossacks. Count Kielmansegg, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, passed the Elbe with his detachment, near Domitz, on the 25th, in the morning. He attacked the enemy in an intrenched post, and after having killed and wounded about 50, took three officers and 100 men prisoners.

Yesterday was made remarkable by the defeat of the corps under General Girard, between Lubnitz and Belzig, through the combined efforts of Generals Czernicheff and Hirschfeldt. The enemy had marched against Czernicheff, while, without being aware of it, Hirschfeldt was on their rear. He profited by the situation of a wood, to fall upon their left flank. The heights in front of the village of Hagelsberg, and that where the enemy had formed, were carried by assault, and

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Campaign in Germany.

retaken several times. After an obstinate resistance, all the enemy's army, which was greatly superior in number to our's, retired in much disorder, and was pursued by the tirailleurs until night-fall.

On this occasion General Czernicheff attacked the enemy on the side of Belzig; his cavalry executed some brilliant charges. A regiment of Cossacks charged a column of infantry 1000 strong, which it destroyed or made prisoners. We cannot yet specify all the officers who signalized themselves in this day's action. General Czernicheff took 60 officers, 1500 soldiers, and one piece of cannon; General Hirschfeldt, between 70 and 80 officers, and more than 2000 soldiers, besides seven cannon, many waggon-loads of ammunition, and nearly all the enemy's baggage. The Prussian infantry required some repose after so many toilsome marches; but the Cossacks, under General Czernicheff, pursued the enemy briskly; Colonel Benkendorf, on the evening of the 27th, passed through the enemy, and was at Gorske. It is probable they will not escape; nor any, save the feeble remains of the corps of General Girard, towards Magdeburg or Wittenberg.

That which more particularly reflected honour on the corps of General Hirschfeldt, was the forced marches which it executed immediately after this action. The young troops of the new levy, chiefly composed of the Militia of the New Marches, obtained a victory over an enemy superior in number and in artillery. This proves what ardent patriotism, guided by an able and active General, can perform. Saxons, Bavarians, Wirtembergers! you have shewn your courage in a cause repugnant to the wishes and the interests of your country, and sustaining a foreign yoke, which could never exist if you were animated by motives truly noble and pure! Where is that power on the earth which United Germans, combatting for the independence and the integrity of their country, could not successfully resist?

General Thumen evinced great bravery in the actions which preceded the affair of Gross Beren. Although wounded, he continued to command in person. General O'Rourke displayed in all the actions with the enemy, a great deal of coolness and talent. Since the renewal of hostilities, the enemy's force opposed to that of the Allies in the North of Germany has lost more than 12,000 men. According to the reports of the Generals, 7000 prisoners have been made, of whom 250 are officers, including several Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels.

August 29, Nine o'Clock, a. m.—Lieutenant-General Count Tanenzien has detached General Wobeser to take possession of the town of Luckau. The latter summoned the Commandant yesterday, and having met with a refusal, he bombarded the place. At the moment he was about to give the assault, the Commandant capitulated; nine pieces of cannon, 1000 prisoners, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, are the result of this brilliant operation.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Head-quarters, Belitz, Aug. 30.—The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this place in the course of this day.

From all the intelligence received by the prisoners of the corps of General Girard, that officer was killed in the affair of the 27th. General Pulitz received a violent contusion on the shoulder. He displayed much bravery and talent. Prisoners are hourly made, and the troops are in brisk pursuit of the enemy.

General Borstel occupies Zinna and Juterbock, and has given, on every opportunity, proofs of his zeal and science.

The enemy appeared disposed to concentrate yesterday, at Eckmansdorff and Kattemborn, between Wittenberg and Truenbritzen. The intelligence received this day from Generals Winzingerode and Woronzoff, leaves it no longer in doubt that the

Austrian Declaration.

enemy have retired towards the Elbe. General Winzingerode pursues them with 8,000 cavalry.

General Woronzoff, who went to take the command of the Russian advanced guard, made an attack upon Jüterbock the day before yesterday, towards night, with between 3 and 4000 men, whilst the enemy had at least 20,000 in the town, or very near it. A brisk cannonade put the enemy in great alarm. This operation was highly creditable to the talents of General Woronzoff, who, at the moment of its commencement, was uninformed that a strong column was on its march to support him in case of necessity.

All the army is upon the advance.

The Grand Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Army, under the command of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, debouched from Bohemia into Saxony the 22d of August, taking a position on the left bank of the Elbe. The troops which the enemy had posted in the defiles were forced. On the 26th, the head-quarters of the Allies were before Dresden. The bombardment commenced, and the city was already in flames. The Emperor Napoleon arrived there on the 25th with his guard. The French army under his orders immediately quitted Lusatia and Silesia, and approached the Elbe. General Blücher marched from Jauer on the 25th, in the morning, and followed with all his forces.

General Prince Koudaschoff, who was sent express from the camp before Dresden, by Prince Schwartzberg, to his Serene Highness the Prince Royal, arrived at eight this morning with this intelligence. The General traversed the enemy's army, crossed the Elbe, by swimming, with 200 Cossacks, between Reissa and Missen, and forced several posts. He has just set out to Liebenwarda, from thence he is to go to Dahme, where he will fall in with the first Prussian troops. In his march, he made six Polish officers prisoners, whom he brought with him : he joined the head-quarters of his Serene Highness without the loss of a man. Two of his Cossacks were wounded by sabres.

State Papers.

AUSTRIAN DECLARATION AGAINST FRANCE.

MANIFESTO

OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF HUNGARY AND
BOHEMIA.

The Austrian Monarchy has been compelled by its situation, by its various connections with the other Powers, and its importance in the Confederacy of European States, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of those arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of peace from a sense of duty, from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement; his Majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous States inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe a prey to a lawless and absolute Power. To promote justice and order have been the object of his Majesty's life and reign; for these alone have Austria contended. If in these frequently un-

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Austrian Declaration.

successful contests deep wounds have been inflicted on the Monarchy, still his Majesty had the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire had not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises ; that all his decisions were justifiable before God, his people, his contemporaries, and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1809 would have brought the State to ruin, had not the ever-memorable bravery of the army and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the Monarchy overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war ; but valuable provinces were lost ; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry ; a blow which would have been still more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole Continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war fully satisfied his Majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual States in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his Majesty foresaw the important advantage that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this over-grown and hitherto irresistible power, might allow his Monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army, and at the same time procure to the neighbouring States a period of relaxation, which, if improved with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate times. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was only to be obtained by an extraordinary effort. The Emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort : for the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of a better order of things, his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconstruction of the moment, an alliance was formed which was intended by a sense of some security to reanimate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which the community of States can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of this union the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career, when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object, than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own real personal interests. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient Imperial Family in Christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation, and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability.—What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self-preservation—and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

Austrian Declaration.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years' fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession, when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his Majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed, the war still raged in Spain, the people of Germany had scarcely been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour, the Emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the North of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French Empire, and to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, first of their political, and shortly after of their commercial existence, and with that, of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted, without any even plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other Cabinet, under the arbitrary, and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system, which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the public and private property of all the Continental Powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity, in the vain expectation of forcing a result, which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe for a long time to come into a state of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The Decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts, under the title of a Thirty-second Military Division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining States, and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers. By this decree it became evident, that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence), the system of the pretended natural limits of the French Empire, was, without any further justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the Emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated. Neither the Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy, nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great or small, was spared, in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary drawn apparently by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern States of Germany from all connection with the German Sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany was to become a French province, and the Emperor Napoleon the absolute Ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter, surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city by the Treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea-

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Austrian Declaration.

coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her Provinces, which, owing to the necessary reform in the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Russia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other Powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His Majesty the Emperor made every effort in his power by friendly mediation with both parties to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could at that time foresee that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the Emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubtful, his Majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures which, in so unnatural and dangerous a conjuncture, might combine his own security with just considerations for the real interests of the neighbouring States. The system of unarmed inaction, the only neutrality which the Emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every sound maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interests of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been, under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The Emperor Napoleon had given his Majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory councils had not yet been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interest of the State, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his Majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the Emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war—On the signature of the Treaty of the 12th of March, 1812, his Majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: the first, as is proved by the words of the Treaty, was to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace; the other was to place himself internally and externally in a position, which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war; the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called forth for the prosecution

Austrian Declaration.

of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the Belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his Majesty could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any intelligent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a Captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the Emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian Power for half a century, and then return victorious. When this magnanimous constancy of the Emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to this dream, it was too late to repent it with impunity. "The whole French army was scattered and destroyed: in less than four months we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the fore-runner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring States. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the Allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their Governments. Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign domination, broke out in bright flames on all sides.

His Majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interest of the European Commonwealth. Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian Cabinet, in order to dispose the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary to replace that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which without any prospect of future indemnification exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relation required.

That overtures flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared,

Austrian Declaration.

before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt; as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, *not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice*

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to Peace with this Cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other Courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The Sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's propositions for Negotiation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French Emperor. And when in the month of March, his Majesty sent a Minister to London, to invite England to share in a negotiation for peace, the British Ministry replied, "that they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments which could only attend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms, the necessity of peace, upon the mind of the Emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished. His Majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not to be entirely unavailing. His Imperial Majesty had moreover been long since persuaded, that the probability of an immediate share in the war would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the Emperor was convinced: this conviction was the main-spring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The Emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his Majesty the Emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian Cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent Power. Whatever the French Government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgment was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his Imperial Majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies. Even their enemies

Austrian Declaration.

have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May. That, however the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations, by which the Allied Sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join their confederacy, every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops, than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the development of events, they consented to the Armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the Allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war, which daily became more interesting to the Emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian Monarchy was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling, as the Emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian Monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which she now stood, as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April, had the Emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian Cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian Monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France, and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depended upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces to its own state; a suggestion which shewed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that Power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation.—From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his Majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity.—He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negotiation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires; and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a Congress, to be held at Prague, where Plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other Allied Princes on the one hand, and on the other, Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies of this hostile mass, should meet, and lay the ground-work of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian Cabinet, which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How, too, such a project could be brought to bear—how from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any generally acknowledged principle, without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be attained

M (Reid)

SM (Reid)

Austrian Declaration.

progressively; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian Court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great Powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness, or had imagined that the Continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negotiation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negotiation for a general and effective Congress for peace; it was intended as preparatory to this to draw up the preliminary articles of the future Treaty, to pave the way by a long continental Armistice to a more extended and durable negotiation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would certainly ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian Cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian Courts, animated by a confidence in his Majesty, highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed Congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principles the negotiations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial Majesty resolved towards the end of the month of June to send his Minister for Foreign Affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was a Convention concluded upon the 30th June, accepting the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary Continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of the Congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same Convention that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the same rupture of the Armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August; and his Majesty the Emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar Declaration from the Russian and Prussian Courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were here-upon imparted to the two Courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his Imperial Majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not reject any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the Convention of the 30th June, was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time his Majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating by a general peace the sufferings of mankind, and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling prettexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the Emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his

Austrian Declaration.

expressions at that particular period, afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had nominated their Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his Majesty's Minister, charged with the concerns of the Mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the Armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria: the political and military situation of the Allied Sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the Armistice; and he could not moreover conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgment and successful result of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his Majesty soon perceived not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue had been decidedly intended. There was, indeed, a French Minister at the place of Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first Plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the Armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian Commissioners, an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the Congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria, was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the Congress, that the first French Plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this Minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted, a point which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of a discussion which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating Power abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the Powers intrusted to the French Negotiator, occasioned a silence of several days. Nor was it until the 6th August that this Minister gave in a new Declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the Negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After an useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian Negotiators could not exceed this term: the Congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this Negotiation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the Allies, wherein the Emperor recognised his own—and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor, now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with unceasing

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

General Orderly Book.

perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed; there is now no remedy, no recourse to be had but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquillity and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whosoever dominion he may live, in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

General Orderly Book.

GENERAL ORDER.—RECRUITING DEPARTMENT—*Horse Guards, 1st July, 1813.*—THE Commander in Chief has approved of the following Regulation in the case of Regiments ordered for Embarkation.

When a Regiment embarks, a due proportion of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private Men, are to be left behind for the Recruiting Service and the formation of a Depot.

If the Regiment consists of two Battalions, the Battalion which is first ordered for Service, is to embark complete; and the Battalion which remains at home is to provide for the Recruiting Service and the charge of the Regimental Stores, &c.

When the Battalion which remained is ordered to Embark, Recruiting Companies will be appointed, and the necessary proportion of Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private Men, to form *Ten Parties* (including those on the Recruiting Service at the time) are to be left at home with an experienced Captain and Lieutenant for this duty. In addition to these, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, and 3 Drummers are to be left to form the Regimental Depot.

By this arrangement, the two Recruiting Companies will supply the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers required for these duties without interfering with either Battalion, which should be as complete as possible when proceeding on Service.

If the Regiment consists of one Battalion only, the necessary proportion of Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private Men, to form *Six Parties* (including those on the Recruiting Service at the time) are to remain at home with an experienced Captain or Lieutenant for this duty.

In addition to these, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals and 2 Drummers are to be left to form the Regimental Depot.

The Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Recruiting Company, which will be appointed on the embarkation of the Regiment, will, with the addition of one Lieutenant, one Serjeant and one Corporal, (who must be selected from the Effectives) be sufficient for the above duties.

Should the number of Men unfit for immediate Service and the Boys who are not permitted to accompany a Battalion which is to be actively employed, or is proceeding to the West Indies, require a greater proportion of Non-commissioned Officers to be left for the charge of them than is specified above, the General Officer Commanding will report to the Adjutant-General, as he will, in the case of a weak Battalion being ordered for Embarkation, when it may be unnecessary that the full complement of Officers should accompany it.

As the success of the Recruiting and the efficiency of the Regiment, must, in a great measure, depend on the exertions of the Individuals employed, the Officers commanding regiments will be held strictly responsible that no one is selected for the Recruiting Service or the Regimental Depot, who is not in every respect well calculated for the performance of the duty required of him.

By Command, HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Supplement to the London Gazette for May 18.

THE LONDON GAZETTES FOR THE MONTH AT FULL LENGTH.

The Reader will be pleased to take notice, that the London Gazettes of the Month are here all completely given—nothing whatever being omitted but the advertisements. The price of some of these Gazettes is Four or Five Shillings each—Eight of them, together with all the Extraordinary Gazettes and Supplements of the Month, are here given at full length.]



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY, the 18th of MAY.

Published by Authority.

(Continued from our last.) Tuesday, May 18, 1813.

A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the castle of Castalla. The enemy necessarily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of Cavalry along the line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing, is unfavourable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken: when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry, Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills, and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that entitles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the heights was not less brilliant: at every point the enemy was repulsed—at many with the bayonet.

He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry, which had slowly advanced along our right, gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to venture this movement, which otherwise he should have severely repented.

Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve, Marshal Suchet took up a position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I, therefore, decided on quitting mine; still, however, retaining the heights, and formed the allied army in his front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the left rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in his rear.

Supplement to the London Gazette for May 18.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

I am sorry to say that I have no trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the heights, and he retired too expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

In the dusk, the allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villenna, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente de la Higuera and Onteniente.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled, and the defeat of the French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favourable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your Lordship, Marshal Suchet commanded in person.

The Generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to three thousand men; and he admits two thousand five hundred. Upwards of eight hundred have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

We had no opportunity of making prisoners, except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I am sure your Lordship will hear with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades.

Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers; but we know it is inevitable, and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged who did not court the glorious termination of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of those that were engaged deprived much more than one half the army of sharing in the perils and glory of the day; but the steady countenance with which the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far at least as has yet come to my knowledge.

Colonel Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honourable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he made and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

The advanced consists only of the 2d battalion 27th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves; the 1st Italian regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke; the Calabrian Free Corps, commanded by Major Carey; one rifle company of the 3d and 8th battalions King's German Legion, commanded by Captains Lueder and Brauns of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Captain Arabin, royal artillery.

The enemy attacked this corps with from five to six thousand men, and for five hours (and then only in consequence of order) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

This fact alone says more in favour of Colonel Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express. I shall, therefore, confine myself to assuring your Lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair, merits, and has met with, my highest approbation.

Colonel Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues in charge of his division.

On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on Colonel Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 3d 97th, led by Colonel Adam and Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major-General Whittingham and his division of the Spanish army, rivals, though it cannot surpass the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Colonel Casans.

Major-General Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Colonel Casans, Colonel Romero, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Casteras, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his Staff, Colonel Serrano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions;—and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of Colonel Catinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day.

These, my Lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to his Royal Highness's notice and protection, and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

To Major-General Donkin, Quarter-Master-General, I am particularly indebted, for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

Major Kenah, who is at the head of the Adjutant-General's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel Holcombe, and, under his orders, Major Williamson, conduct the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour (and Garcia, of the Sicilian army), and Lieutenant Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired.

The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felipe, before he can arrive there.

I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

P.S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and Colonel Adam very judiciously directed Captain Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible quite to get them off, had such been Colonel Adams's desire.

(Signed) J. M.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, Bart. in the Action which took place near Castalla, on the Evenings of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Suchet.

General Staff—1 lieutenant killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, wounded. 20th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded. Foreign Troop, Hussars—2 horses killed; 2 horses wounded. Brunswick Oels' Hussars—1 horse killed. Neapolitan Cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing. Royal British Artillery—4 rank and file wounded. Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed; 1 horse wounded. Portuguese Artillery—3 rank and file wounded. 1st Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded. 2d Batt. 27th Foot—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 1st Batt. 58th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded. 4th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded. 6th Batt. Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded. Roll Dillon's—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing. Rifle Company. Roll's Regiment—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 4 rank and file, wounded. Rifle Company, 3d Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing. Rifle Company, 8th Batt. King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 1st Italian Regiment—23 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file missing. Calabrese Free Corps—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed. Total British loss—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing. Total Sicilian loss—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded. Total Spanish loss—2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed; 7 horses wounded. General total—4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 449 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed) THOMAS KENAH.

Major, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.—Killed—10th Foot—Lieutenant Thompson, D. A. G. Gen.;—Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion—Lieut. Hazlebach;—5th Regiment Spanish Grenadiers—Lieutenant Don Juan Suares;—2d Regiment Burgos—Lieutenant Don Jose Pizarro. Wounded—Colonel Adam, D. A. G. commanding the advance, slightly;—75th Foot—Lieutenant M'Dougall, Dy. Ass. A. Gen. severely (since dead);—2d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant Duhigg,

London Gazette for May 22.

severely; lieutenant Jameson, slightly; Rifle company, 3d King's German Legion.—Lieutenants Freytag and Appuhn, severely; 1st Italian regiment.—Major Faverge, lieutenant Martinach, ensign Monti, slightly; Roll's rifle company.—Lieutenant Segopor, slightly; Calabrese free corps.—Captain Tavello, lieut. Megliacchas, slightly; 1st regiment of Cordova.—Lieutenant Don Francesco Morales; Caçadores of Guadalupe.—Lieutenant Don Francesco Casarieda; Caçadores of Mallorca.—Lieutenant Don Juan del Puerto, ensign Don Manuel Terrano.

(Signed) T. KENAH, A. A. Gen.

The men returned missing, were those that fell badly wounded on retiring through the Biar Pass on the 12th instant, and whom it was impossible, from the nature of their wounds, to bear immediately away. Many of them have since been brought in from Biar, whither they were carried by the enemy, and left on its evacuation.

(Signed) GEORGE D'AGUILAR, Mil. Sec.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 18, to SATURDAY, May 22, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 20, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, were this day received by Earl Bathurst from Brigadier-General Lyon.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Lyon, dated Hamburg, May 8, 1813.

—The advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe, rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals Tettenborn, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff, to recross this river: they concentrated at Hamburg. On the 1st of May, General Sebastiani, with about seven thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry, moved from Luneburg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.

General Davoust, with about ten thousand men, including the division of Vandamme, occupies Luneburg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dorenberg and Czernicheff to Deumitz.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Lyon, dated Schwarzenbeck, May 11, 1813.—A FEW hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 8th instant, the enemy attacked the posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Ochsenwerder, but I feel most happy in reporting they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from five to six thousand men in the vicinity of Harburg on the 8th instant. This force, with the exception of about fifteen hundred men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed eleven hundred men, the enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground, but on the arrival of a Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to the boats.

A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Bergedorf and Zonsenspiker on Ochsenwerder to the assistance

M (Reid)

SM (Reid)

London Gazette for May 22.

of a corps of six hundred men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.

The conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my intention to have made a particular report on the very rapid progress in discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for His Majesty's service; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.

Upon the advance of the enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by General Wagher, commanding the advanced guard of the Danish army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburgh, should an attack be persevered in on that city. On the officer's return, and a continuation of the operations of the enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Hamburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun-boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port,

I am unacquainted with the loss the Allies have generally sustained in the late affair; it is estimated at about one hundred and fifty men and fifteen officers. I have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely, two captains and eighty men being killed or wounded.

The enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th instant. The detachment of the veteran battalion, under the orders of Major Kenzinger, are safely embarked.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, May 19, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, dated Alcoy, 17th April, and Castalla, 30th of April 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, to Earl Bathurst, dated Alcoy 17th April 1813.—I HAVE the honour of inclosing a copy of a dispatch, addressed this morning to the Marquess of Wellington. The army remains in the position of Alcoy.

Alcoy, 17th of April 1813—MY LORD,—IN my dispatch of the 14th instant, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the army was on its march to Alcoy. In the course of the night I learned that the Enemy had, by forced marches, occupied Onteniente and Mogente, and that he would reach San Felipe before me.

As the troops were much fatigued, I halted on the 15th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. MURRAY.

His Excellency Marquess of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Castalla 30th April, 1813.—MY LORD,—IN forwarding the duplicate of my letter of the 14th, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that my information respecting General Harispe proves incorrect, although it came to me from several quarters, and continued to be reported for several days.

The loss of the enemy amounts fully to the number at which I have stated it.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c.

Carlton-House, May 17, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint George Jackson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Prussia.

Carlton-House, May 19, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honor of Knighthood on Robert Dallas, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

London Gazette for May 22.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was also pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Brigadier-General John Downie, Knight of the Order of Merit of Charles the Third of Spain.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was also pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Jamison, M. D. Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of Vasa.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was also pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Ludford Harvey, Esq.

Office of Ordnance, May 19, 1813.—Corps of royal Engineers.—To be second lieutenants.—Gentleman cadet Henry Willson, vice Yule, promoted, dated March 20, 1813; gentleman cadet Alexander Henderson, vice Head, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Thomas Battersbee, vice Phillpotts, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Robert H. Cooper, vice Gilbert, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Arthur Walpole, vice Thompson, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet William N. Cox, vice Selwyn, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Richard J. Vicars, vice Elton, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet George Tait, vice Gosset, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Henry R. Brandreth, vice Skene, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Thomas L. Lewis, vice Lancey, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet Charles O. Streetfield, vice Sperling, promoted, dated as above; gentleman cadet John Mudge, vice Young, promoted, dated as above.

Office of Ordnance, May 19, 1813—Corps of royal Artillery Drivers.—To be second lieutenants.—Charles Meade, gent. vice Wills, promoted, dated May 1, 1813; William Schriener, gent. vice Boyle, promoted, dated as above. Commissions signed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—H. Needham, gent. to be adjutant to the South West Hants regiment of local militia, vice Butler, deceased, dated May 20, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Salop. Shropshire regiment of militia.—Ensign——Haslewood to be lieutenant, vice Arkinstall, deceased, dated April 27, 1813; Thomas Bayley, gent. to be ensign, vice Harrison, appointed to the line, dated as above. Wreken regiment of Shropshire local militia.—Ensign William Lawrence to be lieutenant, vice Meek, resigned, dated April 28, 1813; Edward Steadman, gent. to be ensign, vice Lawrence, promoted, dated as above; John Harley, gent. to be ditto, vice Wilks, resigned, dated as above; William Grimell Fleetwood, gent. to be ditto, vice Davies, resigned, dated at above. Centre regiment.—Ensign John Cureton to be lieutenant, vice Jeffreys, promoted, dated April 28, 1813.—Commission in the Eastern Battalion of Dorsetshire local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant.—James Galpin, gent. to be ensign, vice Hooper, promoted, dated May 8, 1813. Commissions signed by the vice lieutenant of the county of Oxford, 1st or Western regiment of Oxfordshire local militia.—Samuel Trash, gent. to be ensign, dated April 28, 1813; Richard Keasy, gent. to be ensign, vice Bryan, resigned, dated May 3, 1813. 2d or Southern regiment.—Thomas Williams, gent. to be ensign, vice Purcill, resigned, dated May 4, 1813. 3d or Northern regiment.—William Edward King, esq. to be captain, dated May 1, 1813. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Chester. Royal Cheshire Militia.—Ensign Francis Pullen Mudd to be lieutenant, vice Cotgreave, resigned, dated March 27, 1813. Congleton local militia.—William Newton, gent. to lieutenant, vice Baxter, resigned, dated March 27, 1813; Robert Foot, gent. to be quarter-master, vice Wetuhall, resigned, dated April 5, 1813. Macclesfield local militia.—Henry Harrison, esq. to be major, vice Wilmot, resigned, dated March 25, 1813; adjutant Thomas Pennington to be captain, by brevet, dated May 10, 1813; Samuel Hall, gent. to be

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

London Gazette for May 22.

ensign, dated April 14, 1813: James Wadsworth, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Commissions in the Norfolk local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant. 1st Western regiment.—Matthew Copeman, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 10, 1813; Philip Etheridge, gent. to be ditto, dated April 25, 1813; Joseph Charlesworth, gent. to be ditto, dated April 26, 1813. 2d Western regiment.—T. Hare, esq. to be lieutenant-col.-commandant, vice Wodehouse, resigned, dated May 1, 1813; W. Spong, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. 1st Eastern regiment.—James Sawers, gent. to be Second lieutenant, dated May 1, 1813. 2d Eastern regiment.—John Lubbock, gent. to be lieutenant, dated April 24, 1813. 3d Eastern regiment.—Abbott Upcher, esq. to be captain, vice Mott, promoted, dated April 10, 1813. Commissions in the 4th or Highland regiment of Lanarkshire local militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lanark.—Major Archibald M'Lauchlan to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Campbell, resigned, dated February 16, 1813; captain Colin Campbell to be major, vice M'Lauchlan, promoted, dated as above; lieutenant David Mathie to be captain, vice Leckie, resigned, dated as above; lieutenant James Robertson to be ditto, vice Campbell, promoted, dated as above; ensign James Towers to be lieutenant, vice Mathie, promoted, dated as above; ensign Robert Patterson to be ditto, vice Robertson, promoted, dated as above. Commissions in the South East Hants regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Hants.—John Baker, gent. to be lieutenant, vice Carter, resigned; Joseph Turner, gent. to be ditto, vice J. H. Stewart, resigned; George Henry Mottley, gent. to be ditto, vice Clavering, resigned; Joseph Cave, gent. to be cornet, vice T. Lewis, deceased; James Ainge, gent. to be surgeon, vice J. English, deceased. Commissions signed by the lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln.—James Neve, esq. to be deputy lieutenant. Royal South Lincoln militia.—Charles Probart, gent. to be ensign, dated April 24, 1813. Stamford regiment of Lincolnshire local militia.—Peter Ashwell Burrell, esq. to be captain, dated May 4, 1813; William Hopkinson, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; William Hardwick, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; Joseph Bull, gent. to be ditto, dated May 10, 1813. Holland and Boston regiment.—William Higdon, gent. to be lieutenant, dated May 4, 1813; Daniel Carey, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Dawson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Edward Gee, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Joseph Dickinson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Tooley, gent. to be ditto, dated as above. Lindsey regiment.—William Popplewell Bellingham Johnson, esq. to be captain, dated May 10, 1813; William Goodwin, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; John Saul Cooke, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Marmaduke Graburn, esq. to be ditto, dated as above; Joseph Rogerson, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; John Reightly, gent. to be lieutenant, dated as above; Thomas Watson Merrill, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Richard Rogerson, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Lysimachus Parker, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Abraham Towers, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Frederick Lucas, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Robert Burgess, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Cocking, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Thomas Dixon, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; Charles Walter, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; William Thew, gent. to be ditto, dated as above; John Jackson, gent. to be ensign, dated as above. Lincoln regiment.—Thomas Jepson, gent. to be lieutenant, dated May 10, 1813. Loveden regiment.—Joseph Fisher, gent. to be ensign, dated May 10, 1813; Colby Top, gent. to be ditto, dated May 13, 1813.

*London Gazette for May 25.***The London Gazette.****Published by Authority.***From SATURDAY, May, 22, to TUESDAY, May, 25, 1813.*

Foreign-Office, May 25, 1813.—A DISPATCH of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

Dresden, May 6, 1813.—MY LORD,—MY last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the Allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith, the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d instant, between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensky was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkan, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening, a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet which rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipzig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschchen is the principal, with a hollow way in front and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

London Gazette for May 25.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of twelve pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gross Gorschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposite to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have, &c.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

(Signed) CATHERART.

Particular Statement of the Battle at Gros Gorschen, on the 2d of May.—ON the 30th of April, information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's headquarters, of the greater part of the army, and the French guards, having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg. It was at the same time reported, that

London Gazette for May 25.

the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed, that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore went to their armies, to animate the courage of the troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoissance was undertaken with General Von Winzingerode's corps from Leipsig, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received, of the enemy being there in considerable force. Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsig and Halle, and, consequently, the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being beforehand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against his rearmost troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night, between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Botha, in two columns, and pushed forward as far the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his post of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Zwekau.

At break of day, all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitring, we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross Görschen, Klein Görschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to get before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Görschen and Starsiedel.

About twelve o'clock at noon, General Blücher received orders, as commanding the van-guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery, to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross Görschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. General Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blücher's corps. The enemy, at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours. In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Görschen and Rahno, as likewise the village of Gross Görschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and an half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of General Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of General Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under General Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy, at a distance of one hundred paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

M (Reid)

SM (Reid)

The London Gazette for May 25.

Our reserves had drawn nearer to the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near seven o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing, before Gross and Klein Görschen—probably with the Viceroy's army—made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained. The infantry of a part of the Russian reserve was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorek, Blucher, and Winzingerode, the whole day,) was now continued until night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsig during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and fifteen thousand men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is our's, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near fifty thousand of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by the united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance: and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers, who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours will not have been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about ten thousand men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have among several other valuable Staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, General Von Kanoniczyn; and on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Huerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of one thousand prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian Garde-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg Cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle: and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms!—He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he further more bless and preserve them to us!

The London Gazette for May 25.

Official Intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the field of Battle, May 3—
 THE Emperor Napoleon had quitted Mayence on the 24th of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive: in consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipsig and Altenburg, a central position; and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General in Chief Count de Wittgenstein had soon convinced himself, by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent considerable corps on Leipsig, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 1st and 2d, he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of Cavalry Tormazoff. By this junction, he found himself enabled to throw himself en masse on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour and energy, which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gros Görschen was the key and centre of the French position.

The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's orders; and, at the same time, the left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Görschen. From this time, all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Görschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village as well as those of Klein Görschen and Rhan, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsig, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnitzin, were opposed to them.—Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun-set, and orders had been sent to General Miloradowitsch, who with his whole corps was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with one hundred pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards the morning, the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsig, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rochlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day, the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not, for a moment, quit the field of battle. The enemy has lost sixteen cannon; and we have taken one

M (Reid)

SM (Reid)

London Gazette for May 29.

thousand four hundred prisoners; not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army; its loss, in killed and wounded, may amount to eight thousand men; that of the French army is estimated at twelve or fifteen thousand. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Blücher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovitzin and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 2d of May was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

Whitehall, May 20, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Major General Wilhelm de Dornberg, Colonel-Commandant of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' corps of Cavalry, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Military Order of St. George of Russia, which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has been pleased to confer upon that officer, in testimony of the high sense his Imperial Majesty entertains of his great merit and services; provided nevertheless, that his Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And his Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, May 22, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto John Hamilton, esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 2d Ceylon regiment, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of an honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by that officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula; provided nevertheless, that his Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And his Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in his Majesty's College of Arms.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From TUESDAY, May 25, to SATURDAY, May 29, 1813.

Admiralty-Office, May 29, 1813.—Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Hamoaze, May 25, 1813.

London Gazette for May 29.

Superb, in Hamouaze, May 25, 1813.—SIR,—The Alpha schooner has just arrived from the north coast of Spain, and brings intelligence of the capture of Castro, by the enemy on the 11th instant, after a defence that reflects great honour on all concerned. The particulars are detailed in the enclosed copies of letters from Captain Bloye, of his Majesty's sloop Lyra, whose exertions with the force that was with him, appear to have been highly meritorious. He bears the strongest testimony to the zeal of Captains Bremen and Tayler, as well as to that of the officers and crews of the Lyra, Royalist, and Sparrow. Lieutenant M'Donald of the Alpha states, that he communicated with the coast, after leaving Bermeo, and was informed that the enemy had lost in the different attacks, at least two thousand five hundred men.

I have &c. KEITH, Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Lyra, May 15, 1813.—CONCEIVING that the surrender of Castro should be known in England as soon as possible, and the Alpha schooner being about to proceed to Plymouth, I herewith transmit to you a duplicate of my letter to Captain Sir George Collier, giving an account of that event, and of the operations of the vessels under my orders, in assisting in its defence, and in removing the garrison.

From various reports I have since received, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was so great, that the conquest of Castro, instead of being celebrated as a victory, as was usual on other occasions of any advantage, created an universal gloom among the French.

I have &c. (Signed) ROBERT BLOYE, Captain.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Lyra, off Bermeo, May 13, 1813.—SIR,—IN my letter of the 4th instant, I informed you of my arrival off Castro, in company with His Majesty's sloops Royalist and Sparrow, and that the enemy having been twice repulsed from before the walls of Castro had again invested it since the 25th of April, with increased forces, and of the measures taken by the squadron to assist in its defence; I have now the honour to communicate to you our subsequent operations.

On the 5th and 6th no material movement took place. The enemy were in such numbers in the surrounding villages, that the garrison did not make another sortie after the 4th. We perceived them making fascines in the woods.

On the 7th we discovered that they were throwing up a battery to the westward of the town. A twenty-four-pounder was landed with great difficulty, from the Sparrow, on a small island within point blank shot of it, and a battery erected, which by great exertion was nearly ready for its reception on the following morning, at which time the enemy commenced their fire from two twelve-pounders against it, which was briskly returned by the castle, and about three in the afternoon by our 24-pounder, and with such effect, that one of their embrasures was rendered perfectly untenable before night. The enemy were discovered also constructing a large battery to the south-west of the town, within one hundred yards of the wall, under cover of a large house, and against which the guns of the castle could not be brought to bear. A long brass twelve-pounder was mounted on the castle, by the assistance of our people, but it unfortunately burst after having been fired a few times. The whole of the 9th a heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and every exertion made to strengthen the defences. The most determined spirit of resistance animated the Governor Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and soldier under his command, and the enemy had received signal proofs of their perseverance and courage in the two preceding attacks. We could see troops approaching in every direction, and we received intelligence that besides the artillery they had received from Santonce before our arrival, they had also several guns embarked at Portugalette. I therefore took every precaution to prevent their conveyance by sea, by sending at one time the Sparrow off that port, and at another the Royalist, and keeping a strict guard of boats by night.

On the 10th the enemy commenced throwing shells from a battery they had constructed to the south east of the town with great effect; they were also busily employed in erecting two other batteries, one to the southward of the town, and the other to flank our works on the island. They also sent a strong body of men behind the rocks to annoy our people with musketry; but they were soon dislodged by the fire of a four-pounder on the island, and two companies of Spanish troops. A battery for another twenty-four-pounder was begun by Captain Tayler, on the island, flanking the enemy's principal battery, and the gun mounted and ready for firing at daylight on the 11th. The enemy at the same moment opened a very heavy fire from their south west battery, with such effect, that, notwithstanding the brisk manner in which it was returned from our eighteen-pounder carronade mounted on the castle,

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

London Gazette for May 29.

the troops on the walls, and our battery on the island, they had made a breach large enough to admit twenty men abreast before noon. The enemy were now advancing towards the town in immense numbers; and as our position on the island was not tenable in the event of their storming, I directed Captain Tayler, of the Sparrow, who had undertaken the management of it, to re-embark the guns and men, and made the necessary arrangements with the Governor to embark the garrison, after having destroyed the guns and blown up the castle.

The enemy having destroyed the walls, turned their guns on the town and castle, throwing shells incessantly at the bridge connecting the castle with the landing place, endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison; about nine P. M. at least three thousand men rushed at once into the town from every quarter, not only by the breaches, but also by scaling. They were most gallantly resisted by the garrison, who disputed the town, house by house, until they were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat to the castle; the ships boats and launches were in readiness to receive them, and they were embarked by companies under a tremendous fire of musketry, and distributed to the three brigs and Alpheas schooner, except two companies which remained to defend the castle until the guns, &c. were destroyed. The enemy advanced to the castle, but were successfully resisted, until every gun was thrown into the sea; but they unfortunately gained the inner wall before the train for blowing up the castle was set on fire, in consequence of which that part of my wishes was frustrated; I have however the pleasure to say, that every soldier was brought off and many of the inhabitants. The town was set on fire in many places, and must I think have been entirely destroyed. As soon as every thing was embarked, the squadron weighed and proceeded to Bermeo, where the troops were landed yesterday morning.

I have the highest gratification in having to mention the cheerful, yet fatiguing exertions, of every officer and man employed. Captains Bremen and Tayler contributed by their advice and assistance every thing possible for the defence of the place, and for the safety of the garrison; indeed one universal feeling of the warmest admiration seemed to animate every one in saving so many brave men's lives. It must readily occur to you, in the execution of such services as I have now detailed, the most arduous exertions of every one, in so small a force, must have been necessary.

Nor must I omit my own tribute of applause, at the manner in which Governor Don P. P. Alvarez, and every officer and man in the garrison, employed every means in their power to defend the place, so long as the slightest hope remained of saving it. Every thing I suggested was agreed to with the greatest promptitude, and every exertion made to second my wishes.

The garrison consisted originally of twelve hundred men, and I am happy to say their loss has been much less than I expected, consisting of about fifty killed, and as many wounded.

I have great pleasure in informing you our loss has been trifling to what might have been expected, consisting of ten wounded, four in the Royalist and six in the Sparrow. Lieutenant Kentish, of the Royalist, was slightly wounded in the leg, and Mr. Sutton, Midshipman, received a musket ball in the leg, while embarking the garrison, which rendered amputation necessary; Captain Bremen speaks of his general conduct in the highest terms, and I was an eye-witness of his intrepidity in saving the garrison, amidst a shower of musket balls.

From the intelligence received I have every reason to believe there were not less than thirteen thousand men before Castro: the enemy collected his troops from every post in the province, and seemed determined to take it, let it cost what it would. No terms were ever offered; but as soon as the breach was sufficiently large they marched to the assault, putting every one to the bayonet, without distinction; I cannot of course form any estimate of their loss, but from the fire kept up by the batteries, and by the troops before they retreated, I am persuaded it must have been very great.

One hundred and forty French prisoners are just arrived at Bermeo, taken by Don Gaspar; I have directed the Royalist and Sparrow, to convey them to Corunna with a company of artillery, part of the late garrison of Castro, and shall remain with his Majesty's sloop under my command off Castro; to impede the enemy's communication by sea, and prevent any merchant vessels from falling into their hands, until I receive your further orders.

I have, &c. (Signed) ROBERT BLOYE, Com.

To Captain Sir George Collier, Surveillante.

P. S. List of wounded.—Lyra, none; Royalist, 4; Sparrow, 6; total, 10.

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street, London.

HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS

OF
COUNT ALEXANDER SUWOROW-RYMNIKSKI,
*FIELD-MARSHAL-GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF HIS
IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF
ALL THE RUSSIAS:*

WITH
A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.

MORAT, L. 3. ODE 3.

London:

Printed by W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS OFFICE,
38, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE
BOOKSELLERS. 1813.

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

THE HISTORY OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE, containing a summary account of the private life and character of Count Alexander Suworow-Rymnikski.

CHAP. I.—*Seven years' war with the Prussians.* Suworow enters into the army in 1742. He marches against the Prussians in the seven years' war, with the rank of first major, and is at the battle of Kunnersdorf, and the taking of Berlin. He is appointed to the light troops, under the command of General Berg. Battle of Reichenbach, in the environs of Breslaw. Berg is sent with a detachment in pursuit of the Prussians. Suworow surprises Lansberg. Engagement near Stargard. Frequent skirmishes. Suworow beats Courbiere, and takes him prisoner. Surprises Goldnaw. General Werner is made prisoner. Dearth of provisions in Colberg. Forces the Prussian general Platen, and Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, to retreat into Saxony. Colberg surrenders to Count Romanzow. The troops go into winter quarters, 1762. Truce, between Prussia and Russia, followed by a peace. Suworow is dispatched to Petersburg, where he is advanced to the rank of colonel.

CHAP. II. *War with the Confederates of Poland, 1769.* The Empress proceeds to Moscow to be crowned. On her return, attends a review of the regiment of Suworow. Remains with his regiment at Ladoga during two years. A grand camp at Petersburg for the practice of manœuvres. Suworow advanced to the rank of brigadier. Marches into Poland against the confederates. Is sent to Warsaw, and completes eighty (German) miles in twelve days. He beats Kotalupowski near Warsaw. Defeats and disperses the troops commanded by the two Pulawskis. Takes his quarters at Lublin, and is made major-general. Falls in the river near Clementow, and is very much hurt. Action near Landskorn, in which two marshals are killed, and several made prisoners. Returns to Lublin. On his march thither fights Pulawski and Nowisi. Kosakowski forms a second confederation in Lithuania, and gains some advantage over the Russians. Suworow leaves Lublin in order to attack it. Defeats the army of the confederates under Oginski. The Empress sends him the order of St. Alexander. Adventure with Colonel Sabrowski. Suworow marches towards Cracow, and joins a corps under the command of General Braniski. The confederates surprise the castle of Cracow. Suworow arrives, and forms a blockade. The garrison capitulates. Articles of capitulation. An attempt upon Tynez. Entrance of the Austrian and Prussian troops into Poland. First division of that kingdom. Suworow returns to Petersburg. He is ordered to visit the frontiers of Finland.

CHAP. III. *First war against the Turks.* Suworow arrives at the army of Jassy, 1773. Receives a command. Passes the Danube, and defeats the Turks at Turbakay. The Empress sends the Order of St. George of the second class. He beats the Turks a second time in the same place. Possesses himself of a considerable flotilla. Receives another command near Nisrow. Defeats the Turks again near that place. Retires, ill of a fever, into Russia. Returns in the spring to the banks of the Danube. Receives the brevet of lieutenant-general. Commands the second division and the corps de reserve. Joins General Kanenski. Defeats the Turks near Kasludgi. Goes to Buckerest for the recovery of his health. Peace is concluded. He returns to Russia.

CHAP. IV. *Pugatschew pursued and made prisoner.* Suworow is employed to quiet interior disturbances. Michelson defeats Pugatschew near Zarizin. Suworow pursues the rebels to Uralsk. He conducts their chief prisoner to Simbrisk. Takes upon him the command of the troops there, in the absence of Count Panin. Rejoicings for the peace at Moscow. Suworow remains for some time on his estates.

M (Reid)

SM (Reid)

CHAP. V. *Operations in the Cuban and the Crimea.* Suworow is sent into the Crimea, and is present at the elevation of Schahin Schiray, to the dignity of Khan. He goes to Pultowa, where he is attacked by an inflammatory fever. Rejoins his corps on the Cuban, and erects fortifications on the banks. The different people of Circassia. Goes to the Crimea after the departure of Count Prosorowski, and receives a command. The Porte disturbed at the appointment of a new Khan, Suworow compels a Turkish flotilla to leave the port of Achtiar; and obliges the captain Pachá to retire, with a numerous fleet. He brings away Greek and Arminian families from the Crimea into Russia. The Attukays make irruptions into the Cuban. Treaty between Russia and the Porte. Schahin Schiray is acknowledged Khan by the Grand Signor. The Russian troops retire from the Cuban to the Crimea. Suworow is charged with the command of the troops in Little Russia. The Empress makes him a present of her portrait. Takes a journey to Petersburg. Is charged with a commission for Astracan, and the Caspian Sea. Obtains the command of the division of Casan.

CHAP. VI. *The Tartars of the Crimea and of Nogay swear obedience to Russia. An expedition against those of Nogay.* Revolt against the new Khan of the Crimea. He takes flight, and is re-established. Suworow takes the command of a corps in the Cuban. The Khan abdicates his dignity. Repast of the Tartars of Nogay. Suworow compels them to take the oath of fidelity. Second repast. Suworow receives a diploma from the Empress, with the great cross of the order of Wolodimir. Details on the origin of the Tartars of Nogay. The ancient Khan of the Tartars quits the Crimea. Produces an insurrection amongst those of Nogay. Divers actions with them and among themselves. Numbers of them fly to the other side of the Cuban. Retreat by the wilds to Jay. Suworow enters into winter-quarters at Saint Demetrius. Intimate connection between Mursabey and Suworow. The journey of the latter to Moscow. Receives the command of the division of Wolodimir, 1785. Schahin Schiray, who has passed some time in Russia, returns to Turkey. Is beheaded at Rhodes.

CHAP. VII.—*War against the Turks, in 1787.* Suworow is named general-in-chief. Journey of the Empress to the Crimea. On this occasion, Suworow is appointed to command the corps distributed in the environs of Kiowie and Pultowa; and, soon after, that of Cherson, of which that of Kinburn makes a part. Kinburn surprised by the Turks. Bloody but victorious engagement. Suworow is wounded in the arm. He celebrates the victory. Receives the order of St. Andrew. He passes the winter at Kinburn, and takes measures against the future surprise of that town.

CHAP. VIII. Suworow receives the command of the fleet on the Black Sea. The Turks send a considerable fleet to Ockzakow. Suworow erects a strong battery near Kinburn. Advantages gained by the Prince of Nassaw over the Turks, in three different engagements. They sustain an immense loss. Hassan Bacha returns to Constantinople, with the remains of his fleet. Prince Potemkin besieges Ockzakow. Suworow commands the left wing of the army. He is dangerously wounded in the neck, in a sally of the garrison. He is removed to Kinburn. A magazine of powder is blown up; and he is again wounded. Assault of Ockzakow.

CHAP. IX. Suworow arrives at Jassy, from Petersburg. He takes the command of the corps of Berlat. Prince Saxe Cobourg encamps near Suworow. Sultan Selim ascends the throne. He augments his army. Cobourg informs Suworow that the Turks are on their march against him, and the latter immediately forms a junction. Action of the cavalry at Putna. Battle of Forhani. Capture of the fortified convents of Saint Samuel and Saint John. Conference of Cobourg and Suworow, after the victory. Loss of the Turks in the battle. Letter of the Emperor Joseph to Suworow.

CHAP. X. Return of General Suworow to Berlat. Intelligence received of the march of the principal army of the Turks. Cobourg requests Suworow to join him, and he forms a junction by forced marches. He confers with Cobourg, and then proceeds to reconnoitre. Battle of Rymnik. Loss of the Turks. Their army retires beyond the Danube, and disperses. Cobourg separates from Suworow, who is created a Count of Russia and the Empire. He receives letters from the Emperor Joseph and the Empress of Russia.

CHAP. XI. Suworow returns to Berlat. Connects himself with the Seraskier, at Brakilow. Cobourg fixes his winter-quarters near Suworow. His corps is reinforced. Hassan Bacha, as Grand Vizier, makes proposals for peace. His death puts an end to them. The Grand Vizier passes the Danube. Suworow quits his winter quarters. Writes to Cobourg, and afterwards joins him by forced marches. Letter of the Emperor Leopold. Armistice of Reichenbach changes the face of affairs. Suworow takes leave of Cobourg and retires. Letter of the Prince de Cobourg. Dulcia, Kilia, and Isaccia, are taken. The General Sudowitsch, and Admiral Rilas approach Ismail. The siege is deferred on account of the advanced state of the season.

CHAP. XII. Suworow receives orders to take Ismail. He marches thither. Reconnoitres the place. Preparations made for an assault. Blockade of Ismail. Position of the besiegers. Immense garrison of Turks. The place summoned. The answer of the Seraskier. Second summons. Harangue of Suworow to the generals and the troops. Distribution of the column by land and by water. Signal of assault. The ramparts are scaled and taken. Sally of the Turks. Bloody combats in the streets and public places. Several fortified buildings taken. Importance of this capture. Festivals which succeed. Letter from the Emperor Leopold. Journey of Suworow to Petersburg.

CHAP. XIII. Journey of Suworow to the frontiers of Sweden. Is charged to command the troops which are in Finland, and the fleet stationed on the coast of that province. Erects redoubts. Peace is made with the Turks. Receives the command of the army on the frontiers of Turkey, and sets out for Cherson. Letter from the Empress to Suworow.

CHAP. XIV. *The last campaign in Poland, and the downfall of that kingdom, in 1794.* Suworow leaves Cherson to inspect the frontiers of the Crimea. Insurrection at Cracow and Warsaw. The influence of that event on the Polish soldiers in the pay of Russia, &c. Suworow receives an order to disarm these brigades. Measures relative to this operation. His corps marches that very day in different detachments and executes the commission. Re-assembles his corps at Niemcew. Pays a visit to Count Romanzow, at his country seat.

CHAP. XV. Events of the war, subsequent to the insurrection of Warsaw. Siege of that place. Suworow receives orders to enter Poland. The rapidity of his march. First attack at Divin. Defeat of Kobrin. Defeat of the Poles at Krupczyze.

CHAP. XVI. March of the Russians to Brzescie, where the Polish corps had retired. Report of a Jew, on the position of Syrakowski, &c. Dispositions of Suworow. His corps passes the river during the night. Syrakowski is attacked. Enormous loss of the Poles. Suworow goes to Brzescie, and encamps before Therespol.

CHAP. XVII. Suworow demands of Prince Reppin that the corps of Derfelden may join him. Kosciusko learns the defeat of Brzescie, &c. Movements of General Fersen. Suworow's corps so weakened by its detachments that it cannot undertake any thing. The prince of Zizianow takes Gabrowski prisoner, &c. A courier from Makranowski to Kosciusko is taken. Report of Derfelden, who approaches Suworow. Fersen passes the Vistula, gains the battle of Matschewiz, and takes

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

Kosciusko prisoner. Measures taken by Suworow to form a junction with Derfelden and Fersen. Marches for Warsaw. Some circumstances relating to Kosciusko.

CHAP. XVIII. Derfelden approaches Suworow. His advanced guard defeats the rear guard of Makranowski, whose corps retire to Warsaw. Suworow approaches Praga, a suburb of that capital. Junction with the corps of Fersen. He takes the rout to Kobylka. Attacks and almost destroys a detachment of the enemy, amounting to five thousand men. Suworow fixes his head-quarters at Kobylka. Fersen encamps on the left wing, and Derfelden on the right. Preparations for the assault of Praga. Makranowski returns thither and resigns his command.

CHAP. XIX. The generals reconnoitre the fortifications of Praga. The majors, Bischefski and Muller, arrive from Warsaw, charged with commissions. Answer of Suworow to General Zeyonschik. Departure from Kobylka for the assault of Praga. The army encamps round that suburb. Assault of Praga. The bridge destroyed. Loss of the Poles.

CHAP. XX. The King of Poland and magistrates of Warsaw send deputies to Suworow respecting the capitulation of Warsaw. Confers with them and proposes the articles. Correspondence relative to this object. Fersen passes the Vistula. Sédition at Warsaw. The chiefs wish to take away the king, &c. Farther communications between the king and Suworow. The latter proposes his ultimate conditions. The Polish troops evacuate Warsaw. The king and magistrates consent to the entrance of the Russian troops.

CHAP. XXI. Suworow enters with his army into Warsaw. Pays the king a visit of ceremony. The substance of their conversation.

CHAP. XXII. Fersen pursues the Poles, who have quitted Warsaw. They form four considerable divisions. They at length lay down their arms. Passports are given to those who engage to quit the service. Those who refuse are sent into the interior parts of the country. Several Polish chiefs and generals have secretly escaped.

CHAP. XXIII. A sketch of the campaign. Suworow receives the staff of field-marshal, the orders of Prussia, and the portrait of the Emperor Francis II. and very considerable portions of land, &c. from the Empress. Passes a year at Warsaw. Makes a review of his army. Journey to Petersburg. The honours he receives there. Departs for his new command on the frontiers of Turkey. Sends his troops into winter-quarters.

SUPPLEMENT.

Different letters, from the Empress Catharine, the Emperor Francis II., the King of Prussia, and the King of Poland, to Field-Marshal Suworow, during and after the campaign of Poland.

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

IN passing through Cherson, on my way to Constantinople, I had the happiness to form an intimate acquaintance with the Comte Suworow, and to pass some months at his house. Of such an opportunity I diligently availed myself to obtain authentic accounts of every circumstance that was connected with his military career; and I collected them not only from the oral relation of several persons who were witnesses of his glorious exploits, but from his own personal communications. As to the particular details, I have since compared them with, and rectified them by official reports. But however interesting it might be to possess the most minute circumstances of the private life of a man whose name fills so large a space in the page of history it is my office to give no more than a general outline of it.

The family of Suworow was originally from Sweden, and of a noble descent. The first of this name settled in Russia the latter end of the last century; and, having engaged in the wars against the Tartars and the Poles, were rewarded by the Czars of that period with lands and peasants.

Basil Suworow, the father of the field-marshal, was the god-son of Peter I. He was held in high estimation for his political knowledge, as well as extensive erudition; and enjoyed, at his death, the twofold rank of general and senator.

Alexander Basilowitsch Suworow, the hero of this work and of Europe, was born in the year 1730. His father had destined him for the robe; but his earlier inclinations impelled him to the profession of a soldier, and the same spirit has conducted him through a long and unrivalled career of glory to attain the distinguished rank of field-marshal; and, after having conquered for his country, to conquer for Europe.

It is the custom in Russia for the sons of persons of distinction to be enrolled in the army at a very early age; sometimes within a year after birth. But the young Suworow had attained twelve years before his name was, fortunately for his country, inscribed on the military roll of the Russian army. He remained, however, at home for a few years, in order to complete his education, under the superintendence of a father who was so well qualified to conduct it.

From his earliest youth he was enamoured of the sciences, and improved himself in them. Cornelius Nepos was a favourite classic; and he read with great avidity and attention the histories of those renowned captains Turenne and Montecuculi. But Cæsar and Charles XII. were the heroes whom he most admired, and whose activity and courage became the favourite objects of his imitation. History and philosophy had great attractions for him; he studied the first in Rollin and Hubner, and the second in Wolf and Leibnitz.

He is master of the principal part of the European languages. He speaks and writes both German and French as if they were his native tongues.* He is also

* We shall here beg leave to give an example of his manner of writing the French language, by presenting our readers with an original letter, written by him to Charette, when he commanded the royalist party, in La Vendée, in 1795:

“ *Le General Suworow à M. de Charette, Generalissime des troupes du roi de France, à son quartier-general.*

“ *Héros de la Vendée! illustre défenseur de la foi de tes peres, et du trône de tes rois, salut!*

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

well acquainted with those of Italy and Moldavia, of Poland and Turkey; and he can converse in all the various dialects of the people whom he has subdued.

In 1774, he married Barba Nanowna, Princess Proserowski, daughter of the General Prince Iwan Proserowski, by whom he has two children now living: Natalia, Countess Suworow, who married General Count Nicolai Zoubow; and Arcadius, who is about fourteen years of age, a youth of great promise, and a lieutenant in one of the regiments of guards.

Notwithstanding his age, his long and laborious marches, which form an enormous aggregate of six thousand German miles (equal to twenty thousand of English measure): notwithstanding his wounds and military toils; Suworow still preserves the gaiety of youth. He is free from all corporeal weakness and infirmity; a circumstance which must be attributed to the early habits of his life, his robust constitution, and rigid temperance. Distinct as he is, in the more striking features of his character, from the common race of men; that difference is seen to prevail even in his ordinary transactions, in his mode of living, and in the distribution of his time.

He rises about four in the morning, both in winter and summer, in town, and in the country. His bed is not contrived by art to indulge the effeminate voluptuary, it is not made of down, nor surrounded with silken curtains, but is formed of the simple materials of nature, which afford, to the peasant fatigued with labour, the refreshing sweets of sleep. A heap of fresh hay sufficiently elevated, and scattered into considerable breadth, is his humble couch. A white sheet is spread over it, with a cushion for his pillow, and his cloak for a coverlid. He generally sleeps without body linen; and, in summer, he passes his day and night in a tent in his garden.

It is not to be supposed that the toilet occupies any of his time; but when he is not on active service, he is clean in his person, and frequently washes himself in the course of the day. He confines his dress to an uniform, and a kind of close jacket, called a *gurtka*: but robes de chambre, and riding coats, are banished from his wardrobe. and he never suffers the indulgence of gloves, or a pelisse, but when a winter's march compels him to use them.

After his breakfast, which consists of tea, he walks, for an hour, by way of exercise, and then sits down seriously to the official duties of the day. He reads letters

“Que le Dieu des armées veille à jamais sur toi; qu'il guide ton bras à travers les bataillons de tes nombreux ennemis, qui, marqués du doigt de ce Dieu vengeur, tomberont dispersés comme la feuille qu'un vent du nord a frappé!

“Et vous, immortels Vendéens, fideles conservateurs de l'honneur des Français; dignes compagnons d'arms d'un héros guidés par lui, relevez du Temple du Seigneur, et le trône des vous rois!

“Que le mechant perisse!—Que sa trace s'efface!—Alors que la paix bienfaisante renaisse, et que la tige antique des Lys, que la tempête avoit courbée, se relève du milieu de vous, plus brillante, et plus majestueuse.

“Brave Charette! honneur des chevaliers Français! L'Univers est plein de ton nom! L'Europe étonnée, te contemple,—et moi je t'admire et te félicite.—Dieu te chérit, comme autrefois David, pour punir le Philistin. Adore ses décrets. Vole, attaque, frappe, et la victoire suivra tes pas.

“Tels sont les vœux d'un soldat qui, blanchi aux champs de l'honneur, vit constamment la victoire couronner la confiance qu'il avoit placée dans le Dieu des combats. Gloire à lui, car il est la source de toute gloire. Gloire à toi,—car il te chérit.

“SUWOROW.”

Le premier d'Octobre, 1795.

A Varsovie.

and reports, distributes the necessary orders, and continues, without relaxation, his professional occupations, till noon. He dictates such alterations as he thinks necessary to be made in the various dispatches which are presented for his inspection; and sometimes writes them himself. His style is manly and concise; and so correct is he in the choice of his expressions that he is never known to efface them.

The hour of his dinner is irregular, and varies from nine to twelve; and, during his repast, he is frequently communicative and full of vivacity: his table generally consists of about twenty covers; but he is himself a rare example of temperance, and observes the fasts of the Greek church with the most undeviating rigour. Immediately after his dinner he passes a few hours in sleep; and supper is not a meal with him.

He knows little of the amusements and pastimes which luxury has invented, and lassitude demands, to quicken the pace or relieve the burden of time.

His principal occupation, and, at the same time, his favourite diversion, is war and its duties. However severe he may be with the soldiers, whether in their discipline and manœuvres, or the incredible marches (sometimes of ten German miles a day), by which he has given such éclat and effect to his campaigns, they all regard him with an affection which borders on idolatry; and under his command they are inspired with a courage that renders them invincible: but whether they are engaged in the hurry of a campaign, or enjoying the repose of winter quarters, their necessary wants and appropriate comforts are the constant objects of his protecting attention.

The small portion of leisure which he enjoys is devoted to reading. But as the military science has long been, and continues to be, the sole object of his regard, those authors, of every nation, who investigate, illustrate, or improve it, engross his literary attentions. He does not, however, neglect to get information of what is passing in the world, from the communications afforded by the journals and gazettes of foreign countries.

He dislikes all public entertainments; though when any particular circumstance leads him to them, he appears to partake, and endeavours to promote the general pleasure. He will sometimes even dance and play at cards, though very rarely indeed, and merely that he may not interrupt the etiquette of public manners.

His father bequeathed him a considerable property, which the grateful bounty of the empress, has considerably augmented; though he constantly refused all presents in money or land, till the interest of his children could be benefitted by such gratifications. He entrusts the administration of his private affairs to others; and possesses none of those baubles which the rich too generally regard, as contributing to the enjoyment and pleasure of life: he has neither villa, nor plate, nor equipage, nor liveried servants, nor pictures, nor rare collections. As a warrior he has no fixed habitation: he contents himself with whatever he finds, requires nothing but what absolute necessity demands, and which may be transported with ease from one place to another. It is also among the singular though unimportant circumstances of his life, that he has not made use of a looking-glass for twenty years, or, during that period encumbered his person with either watch or money.

With respect to his character, he is a man of the most incorruptible probity, immovable in his purposes, and inviolable in his promises. Nor do these sturdy virtues disqualify him from possessing the most engaging manners. He is continually striving to moderate a violence of temper, which he has not been able to extinguish. An effervescent spirit of impatience continues to predominate in his character; and it perhaps never happened, that the execution of any of his orders has been equal to the rapidity of his wishes.

He is sincerely religious, not from enthusiasm, but from principle; and takes every opportunity of attending the offices of public devotion: nay, when circum-

stances afford him the opportunity, he will, on Sundays and festivals, deliver lectures on subjects of piety, to those whom duty calls to an attendance upon him.

The love of his country, and the ambition to contend in arms for its glory, are the powerful and predominant emotions of his indefatigable life, and to them, like the ancient Romans, he sacrifices every other sentiment, and consecrates, without reserve, all the faculties of his nature.

His military career has been one long uniform course of success and triumph, produced by his enterprising courage, and extraordinary presence of mind, by his personal intrepidity and promptitude of execution, by the rapid and unparalleled movements of his armies, and by their perfect assurance of victory, in fighting under his banners.

Such is the private life and character of Suworow: his public actions are displayed in the succeeding pages.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF COUNT ALEXANDER SUWOROW-RYMNIKSKI.

CHAP. I.

Entrance of Suworow into the Army; and his first Campaign against the Prussians, in the Seven Years War.

COUNT Alexander Suworow-Rymnikski began his military career as a private soldier. In 1742, he was enrolled as a fusileer in the guards of Seimonow. In 1747, he served as a corporal; which was soon followed by his promotion to serjeant. During this period, he was employed as a courier in Poland and Germany. In 1754, he quitted the guards with the brevet of lieutenant of the army. In 1756, he had the conduct of the provisions; was afterwards lieutenant to the auditor-general, and appointed to the command of Memel, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He made his first campaign, in the seven years war against the Prussians, in 1759; and entered upon actual service under Prince Wolgonski, and attended, as a senior officer on duty, on the Commander-in-Chief Count Fermor. He was also at the battle of Runnersdorff, and at the capture of Berlin, by Tottleben.

In 1761, he was ordered on service in the light troops under General Berg. The corps marched to Breslau, and served to cover the retreat of the Russian army, in which Major-General Ballenbach had been left in the intrenchments.

On the first day of this retreat General Knobloch, at the head of a considerable body of Prussian troops, marched against the Russians, with drums beating and colours flying; but Suworow directed the artillery with such effect, that the very first grenades which were thrown, set fire to a large magazine of hay, and blew up several chests of powder. The cannonade continued till General Knobloch thought it necessary to retreat. This affair took place near the village of Reichenbach, at a small distance from Breslau.

The body of light Russian troops proceeded to take post between two villages, called the great and little Wanderins, in the neighbourhood of Liegnitz, and about a mile and a half from the Prussian army. The design of the King of Prussia was to interrupt the march of the Russians towards the convent of Wallstadt; but before day-break the Russian troops were in motion, and Suworow attacked, with great ardour, the Prussian advanced posts, which, being forced to give way, were immediately supported, by the king's orders, with several thousand men. The Russians defended themselves with the most deliberate courage and regained their first position. The Prussians returned several times to the attack, but without success; and though the main body of the army was approaching to their support, the Russians established their camp at Wallstadt, and enclosed it with intrenchments.

Laudohn, who was in the neighbourhood, advanced with thirty squadrons, when the king ordered a regiment of the Finkenstein dragoons to

4 (Retd)

M (Retd)

attack a strong party of them : but, though the Prussians had the advantage in this engagement, and made a considerable number of prisoners, they left many of their companions behind them on the field.— The hussars of Woldum and Malachowski greatly distinguished themselves on the occasion. The Prussians encamped in the evening, extending their left wing towards the Convent of Wallstadt, and intrenched themselves. They had formed their camp at about half a mile at most from the Russians, but the latter finding themselves straitened for their advanced posts, Suworow and Lieutenant-Colonel Tekelly, attacked, with a running fire, the strong picquets of the Prussians, drove them in, and possessed themselves of the ground which their position required.

On the following day, after several skirmishes, the corps of light Russian troops took the Convent, which was defended by the artillery of the Prussians ; but they were soon dislodged, and the place strengthened with a considerable garrison. In a few days, that part of the army which the king commanded in person returned to its first position ; but his majesty soon quitted it for Schweidnitz, where, contrary to his usual practice, he intrenched himself.

The imperial troops were in possession of Liegnitz ; to the left of which place was the Russian camp ; and on the left of the camp was the imperial army, commanded by Loudohn, which, by means of a detached corps, formed a communication with Liegnitz ; so that the Prussian army was, in a great measure, inclosed at Schweidnitz.

The troops being rather scattered they drew nearer to each other ; Suworow was ordered to march with a Russian corps ; and with sixty Cossacs of Krasnoschi, he instantly attacked a picquet of Prussian hussars consisting of about one hundred men posted on a hill. The Russians were twice repulsed, but, on the third charge, they routed the enemy and gained the height from whence they saw the black and yellow regiments of Prussian hussars in the valley beneath them. In this position he remained unmolested, and receiving, in about two hours, a reinforcement of two regiments of Cossacs, amounting to about a thousand men, he made a movement in order to attack the enemy ; but, as the day began to decline, the Prussian troops retired to their camp ; and, during the night, the Russians took possession of the ground which they had abandoned.

Various skirmishes took place between the hostile troops ; but the Russians always contrived to maintain their posts. One morning, in particular, Suworow with the two regiments of Popow and Durowerow made so close an attack on the Prussian intrenchments, that he saw very distinctly the tents which formed the head-quarters of the king, and drove back the black and yellow hussars with considerable loss.

Among the Prussian deserters which continually came over, one of them, who was a serjeant, gave Suworow a very minute account of the magazines in Schweidnitz ; by which it appeared that the town was still provided with bread and forage for three months.

Deserters were always sent to the head-quarters of Field Marshal Buterlin, but Suworow advised General Berg to keep this serjeant with him, least his account of the actual state of Schweidnitz should induce the Field Marshal to change his present dispositions. General Berg, however, disregarded this proposal : as soon, therefore, as it was known that there was such a large supply of provisions in the place, and that the Prussians who covered it could maintain themselves so long, the Russian army abandoned its position (on the 29th of August) and encamped behind Liegnitz, as it was pretended, from the want of herbage. Loudohn was obliged also, to his great mortification, to resume the position which he had already occupied.

In the beginning of the summer, in the same year, Count Romanzow formed the blockade of Colberg. His Prussian majesty, to relieve that place, detached General Platen at the head of ten or twelve thousand men, with orders to direct his march from Silesia, by Poland, and to destroy, in his way, the Russian magazines of provisions and forage. On his route, he fell in with the Brigadier Tscherepow, who commanded the reserve of the flying magazine; and defended himself, with no more than a thousand men, for two hours, against the Prussian detachment; but was at length overpowered by numbers. The brigadier was made prisoner with eight hundred men, and the loss of four pieces of cannon, and they were all sent off for Custin. The Russians lost two hundred and the Prussians four hundred men in this engagement.

Field-Marshal Butterlin had ordered a body of light troops to set out on a false march, which was so well managed, that from the third day the Russians had it in their power to overtake General Platen. This corps, which was entirely cavalry, consisted of twenty squadrons of horse grenadiers, twelve squadrons of dragoons, thirty squadrons of hussars, five regiments of Cossacs, and six pieces of cannon.

General Berg, accompanied by Suworow, joined the advanced guard with four squadrons of cavalry, four regiments of Cossacs, and four pieces of cannon; and, by this forced march, he cut off General Platen from the grand magazines of Posnanian and other places.

The advanced guard met the Prussians in the environs of Kortian, and the Brigadier-General Milgunow followed it with the main body, at the distance of about a mile. General Berg accordingly directed him to join the advanced guard; though the latter had received orders to begin the attack even if the junction was not effected.

The Russians, availing themselves of the obscurity of the night, traversed a thick wood, in order to come upon the rear of the Prussian camp: but at break of day the Prussians were already formed; their first line being composed of cavalry, and their second of infantry. The Russian artillery, however, small as it was, obliged them to change their order, and to bring their infantry in front. The Prussians were now supported by thirty pieces of cannon; but the thickness of the wood prevented a discovery of the small number of Russian troops; so that when it became broad day-light, the former instead of making an attack, marched across a narrow way between two pieces of water, with their cavalry in the rear. General Berg pursued them with the advanced guard, and made two hundred prisoners.

Brigadier Milgunow did not join the advanced guard till the morrow; and frequent skirmishes took place during several successive days, with various success: they were, however, sufficient to force General Platen to make a movement, in order to get into Pomerania, by the left bank of the river Warta. The Russians, therefore, made a stand on the right bank, and threw every possible obstacle in the way of the enemy to interrupt and retard their march.

Suworow, with a hundred Cossacs of the regiment of Durowerow, swam across the river Netze to Driesden, and, during the night, marched six miles to Landsberg, a town situate on the Warta. He beat down the gates with large clubs, rushed into the town, and made two detachments of hussars, consisting of about fifty men, with their officers, prisoners of war. He burned half the bridge over the Warta, and remained in the place till the Prussian detachment, under General Platen, arrived on the opposite bank. That officer immediately ordered pontoons to be thrown across the river; and, in the mean time, directed the battalion of the grenadiers of Arnim to pass it in boats.

While these lesser enterprizes were proceeding, Lieutenant-General

(Retd)

(Retd)

Prince Dolgorucki was detached from the Russian army, in Silesia, to Colberg, with a body of forces equal in number and equipment to the Prussian detachment under General Platen, which had been appointed to the relief of that place. The prince proceeded in a direct line to Arenswald, and forced on his troops, by marches of a greater length than those of the Prussian General.

Platen took his line of march from Landsberg to Colberg, by the way of Regenwalde: General Berg accordingly ordered Suworow to follow him, with three regiments of hussars and seven regiments of Cossacs, to harass his flank; in which they effectually succeeded, by driving in his flank parties on the right, and pursuing them almost under the cannon of the Prussian detachment, which was posted on a height: but, though it was by no means inactive, it could not prevent him from taking two hundred prisoners, dragoons and hussars.

Several days were passed in skirmishing, till Suworow arrived at the river Rega, on whose opposite bank he found the Prince Dolgorucki. He, therefore, returned to General Berg, at Stargard, while Platen continued his march to Colberg. In his way, the Prussian general made an attack at Corlin, where Major Wetlitsch, with a few hundred men, covered a small magazine. That officer made a very vigorous defence, during several hours, but was at length obliged to yield to superior numbers. He and the troops which survived the engagements surrendered prisoners of war; and General Platen gave him that honourable reception which his bravery deserved.

General Platen was, however, retarded by various accidents, and could not prevent Prince Dolgorucki from forming a junction with Count Romanzow; who had actually received orders from Field-Marshal Butterlin to abandon the blockade and to go into winter quarters, on account of the advanced state of the season; but, on being strengthened by such a considerable reinforcement, he determined to maintain his position. The King of Prussia, therefore, thought it necessary to detach another corps under the command of General Schenkendorf.

On the 15th of October, the Russians extended themselves, in different detachments, from the environs of Stargard, along a line of five miles from that town. Lieutenant-Colonel Tekelly was opposed to one of these detachments with some squadrons of hussars and Cossacs; and General Berg charged Suworow with the attack; Tekelly, therefore, received a reinforcement, and Colonel Medem also hastened to join him with a squadron of the dragoons of Twer.

Before break of day, the Cossacs fell upon a village which was occupied by infantry, and rendered themselves masters of it. The Prussian detachment was in a plain beyond it. The Russians in coming out of a wood, along a very narrow way, were much annoyed by two pieces of the enemy's cannon; but as soon as they could extend themselves, Colonel Medem fell, sword in hand, on the Prussian battalion: Tekelly and Suworow supported him with the light troops; cut off the left flank of the Prussians, which consisted chiefly of hussars, and having, after a vigorous resistance, driven them into a morass, made prisoners of those who escaped the sword. In this engagement Suworow and his horse were bemired in the marshy ground, and a dragoon displayed no common zeal and activity in relieving him from the perilous situation.

Towards the conclusion of the combat, General Berg arrived with a large part of his corps. The Russians now returned with their prisoners to Stargard, and Suworow remained with the rear guard. But no sooner had they begun their march, than several parties of the enemy's troops were seen advancing from the hills against them, led on by the regiment of Finkenstein. Suworow had with him about sixty Cossacs, with

whom he instantly seized a squadron of hussars which immediately preceded him. With this handful of troops he ventured to attack the enemy's dragoons on the two wings, forced them to give way, and took two field-pieces with about twenty men. But as he was surrounded by the enemy, there was no possibility of his escaping but by cutting a passage through them; an effort which was crowned with success. He was under the necessity of leaving the cannon; but he contrived to carry off his prisoners. Tekelly now rejoined him with some squadrons of hussars, and three regiments of Cossacs. On receiving this reinforcement, he renewed the engagement, which lasted an hour. The Prussians lost about a thousand men in killed and prisoners, among whom was the commanding officer, Major Podscharli.

The Prussians had intrenched themselves near Colberg; and their number was now augmented to thirty-five thousand men; but though there was an abundance of provisions in the place, the army could not derive any advantage from that circumstance, as it had long been in a state of blockade. At the end of October, therefore, General Platen marched to Stettin, with 12,000 men, in order to revictual his army; leaving behind him a body of troops, amounting to 3000, in Troppau, under the command of General Knobloch. At the same time, in order to oppose his passage, General Berg detached Colonel Schtfchetnew, with two regiments of cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars and Cossacs, which Count Romanzow reinforced with a very considerable detachment.

On the junction of Prince Dolgorucki with Romanzow, the Russian army that blockaded Colberg was equal in number to that of the Prussians, whose object was to relieve it. There were frequent engagements between the advanced posts of the two armies; redoubts and batteries were alternately taken and abandoned; but these partial contests did not bring on any decisive action.

The Russian light troops advanced from the environs of the village of Stargort against General Platen, and the hostile parties approached each other on the near side of the river Rega. General Berg entrusted the command to Colonel Schtfchetnew, and went himself, on horseback, escorted by two squadrons of hussars, and as many regiments of Cossacs, to reconnoitre the Prussians. As he advanced from a wood, by a narrow way, he found the Prussians ready to receive him. It was their left wing which presented itself in this unexpected manner: he, however, turned its flank at full speed, without being incommoded by their field-pieces; but the dragoons pursued him sword in hand. There was, about a quarter of a mile before him, a tract of marshy ground, several hundred paces in breadth, an obstacle which the Russians surmounted with great difficulty. The Prussian dragoons and hussars were close at their heels, but no sooner had they passed the morass in their pursuit, than the Russians wheeled about, drove them back into the midst of it, and took a considerable number of them.

The main body of the Russians was still at some distance. To the left of the village, and about 3 or 400 paces from it, there was an open road, which the regiment of Finkenstein dragoons crossed, and halted on the banks of the river. The Russian and Prussian armies were now separated only by a small hill, and a very narrow hollow way. When the first Prussian squadron presented itself, Suworow, with two hundred hussars, turned them by the hollow way, and attacked them sword in hand. He was received with a discharge of their carbines, and the action was warmly contested; but the squadron was at length driven off the field. The platoon firing of some Prussian battalions, who were on the other side of the river, was without effect.

(Retd)

M (Retd)

In the mean time, the main body of the Russians advanced : but as night approached the two armies separated, and the Prussians returned to their camp.

After a succession of skirmishes, in which the superior strength of the enemy predominated, Suworow applied to General Fermor, whose headquarters were in the neighbourhood of Arenswald, for a reinforcement, which was accordingly promised him. As he was on his return to General Berg, he was overtaken by a violent storm, accompanied with heavy rain. He had only two Cossacs with him, and having lost his way, in a thick wood, on the next day came suddenly upon the Prussian camp, which was within three miles of Golnau. Though nothing could be more unexpected by him than such an accident, he availed himself of it to make observations, which on a future occasion were highly useful to him. He, however, quickly retraced his way to his own corps, which was not more than half a mile from the Prussian army.

He had not changed his clothes when the Russians proceeded to attack the enemy.—In the mean time, Prince Wolgonsky approached with two regiments of cuirassiers, and Lieutenant-General Count Panin was detached with three battalions, by General Fermor, who himself followed with a considerable escort.

Towards noon, the advanced guard of General Platen, commanded by Colonel de la Motte Courbiere, moved forward to attack the Russians on a large plain, without wood, and which, from the inundation, occasioned by the late storm, had the appearance of a morass. This advanced guard consisted of two battalions and about ten squadrons of hussars and Bosnian cavalry.—The Russian hussars which led the march were immediately defeated by the Prussians, and, among many others, Lieutenant-Colonel Fukur was made prisoner by Kipski, the Bosnian commandant. Six squadrons of horse grenadiers followed the hussars.—Suworow overtook them, and placed himself at their head. They had been harrassed in their march by the musquetry of the enemy, but had not sustained any considerable loss. At this time, Courbiere had formed his battalions in a square, and the horse grenadiers, instantly forming themselves in lines, attacked it with irresistible impetuosity. The fire of the Prussians was weak and ineffectual, from the humid state of their pieces. They were at length surrounded, and the whole square threw down their arms. Suworow immediately set about rallying his hussars; and, having got them together, and strengthened them with a party of Cossacs, he fell suddenly upon the Prussian cavalry, who were advancing towards them, and made many prisoners; among whom was Kipski, the Bosnian commandant. Lieutenant-Colonel Fukur accordingly recovered his liberty.

General Platen, who was not yet in motion, was a quarter of a mile behind his advanced guard. A body of foraging dragoons were in his front; but Suworow fell upon, and took the greater part of them.

The detachment of Courbiere, which consisted, including the foragers, of near two thousand men, had two hundred killed, and the rest were made prisoners; among whom were forty superior and field officers. The few who escaped were indebted for their preservation to the swiftness of their horses. On the side of the Russians, the hussars suffered the most; but the horse grenadiers lost no more than fifty men.

The troops that the Count Fermor had detached were yet at a certain distance; while Generals Berg and Wolgonski remained in a village with their forces. Platen now wheeled about, and marched through the woods to Golnau: but he only passed through the place, where he left a small number of infantry, and formed his camp on the other side of it.

Before day-break the Russians were in motion, and halted on this side the town; the gate was immediately cannonaded, but it was so strongly barricaded as to resist the attack. In consequence of this failure, Panin, at a very early hour of the morning, dispatched his grenadiers under the conduct of Suworow, and two battalions of fusiliers.

That officer brought his troops at once to the gate, through which, and from the walls, the Prussians kept up a constant fire, by which a captain and some officers were killed. Suworow himself lost his horse, and was some time on foot, while his people were exerting themselves to force the larger gate: but at this moment Lieutenant Taubrin, disengaged, with his own hand, a bayonet that fastened the smaller gate on the inside; by which means a passage was opened for the grenadiers, who rushed into the streets, fell upon the garrison, made a great part of its prisoners, and pursued the rest to the bridge on the other side of the town, and in sight of the Prussian camp.—Suworow was hurrying onwards, when some of his troops, who were behind, called upon him to turn back,—and at that moment he found himself alone with Taubrin. It was in this position he received a contusion on his breast from the rebound of a musket-ball, discharged from the other side of the wall; but it did not prove mortal.—He immediately went into a house to bathe his wound with brandy, till the superior aid of a surgeon could be procured.

The Count Panin had also entered the town with his battalion, so that the Russians were in complete possession of it; but as it had never been their intention to maintain it in the face of Platen's army, they very soon abandoned it.

The Russians now returned, in different bodies, to their respective stations: but Platen proceeded by Damm to Stettin. Berg also marched with the light troops to Treptow, where Knobloch was blockaded with the three thousand men he commanded of the Prussian body of reserve. At his approach, Knobloch surrendered himself prisoner to Count Romanzow. In consequence of that event, Berg returned to Stargard, where he generally fixed his head-quarters.

Colonel Medem being obliged, from his bad state of health, to submit to a suspension of his military service, Suworow took upon him the command of the dragoons of Twer.

The Prussians renewed their efforts on the side of Colberg, against the Russians, with strong detachments of observation. General Berg, therefore, immediately began his march with the left column of his forces, and charged Suworow with the conduct of the right, which consisted of three regiments of hussars, two regiments of Cossacs, and the regiment of dragoons of Twer.

He now advanced against Naugarten, where two battalions were posted, with Pomenski's regiment of dragoons. Suworow made his attack in two lines, with intervals, and broke through the dragoons: he then charged the battalion of Prince Ferdinand, killed a considerable number, and took upwards of a hundred prisoners; the greater part of which belonged to the prince's own company. In this attack, he very narrowly escaped, for the horse he rode was twice wounded by musquet-shot. The Prussians, however, kept up such a fire from the houses, that the Russians were compelled to retreat, and formed upon a hill to the right. They left many of their comrades behind them; but, the death of the brave Major Erdmann was a subject of universal regret.

General Platen at length appeared with a considerable convoy of provisions, which he was conducting from Stettin to Colberg. He marched with the main body of the army; so that, though they never quitted him, the Russians found it impossible to make an attack with any prospect of success.

Suworow had sent thirty dragoons with an officer on a foraging party, at a small distance from Regenwald, who were intercepted by a regiment of Prussian dragoons. He considered them as lost; but, on the next day, the brave officer and his party returned. He had lost only six men, and in revenge had brought several prisoners with him.

It was now the end of November; the season extremely cold, and the roads strewed with frozen Prussians. Forced marches had destroyed their clothes, and they were but wretchedly protected against the inclemency of the weather. On the contrary, the Russians were warmly clad, and lost but few of their people.

Platen now approached Colberg; the Russians followed his example, and Suworow took post, with the dragoons of Twer and two other regiments of horse grenadiers, in the left wing of Count Romanzow's army.

On the first of December Platen took his position on a hill. The Russian cavalry had dismounted in consequence of the cold; when the Prussian artillery began to play upon the flank of the Russians, which compelled the horse grenadiers to retire to a greater distance; though they still remained near the dragoons of Twer, who had not quitted their situation.

The Russians were protected in front by a deep hollow, formed by nature; which was now filled with snow. It was, therefore, impossible for the enemy to attack them; at the same time, they were equally prevented from attacking the enemy. On the other side of the ditch, there was a Prussian redoubt, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stakelberg, and defended by three companies of grenadiers. The Russians assaulted this redoubt with great spirit, and were for some time repulsed with equal bravery; but, at length, the commandant was defeated and taken prisoner, with a part of his troops and two pieces of cannon.

Platen now endeavoured to introduce his provision-waggon into Colberg, by three different passages, but such a constant fire was employed against him from the Russian intrenchments, that he found it impossible to effect his design. In the evening of the day, when he made this unsuccessful attempt, he retired with all his troops to Treptau, and lost a great number of them from the severity of the frost. The two battalions of Schukendorf, which formed a part of the advanced posts, alone sustained a loss of six hundred men.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Heyde, who commanded in the town of Colberg, not having sufficient provisions for the supply of his garrison, was under the necessity of refusing Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg the quota he demanded; who accordingly left the place and formed a junction with Platen. There were now no Prussians before Colberg; and Prince Eugene having quitted Platen, the latter was left alone to conduct the remains of his army, which had melted down from thirty-five to ten thousand men. With them, however, he bravely maintained his winter-quarters in Saxony.

The Russian light troops skirted the Prussians on their march, and a few slight skirmishes took place in the course of it. When General Platen removed to Stargard, Suworow attacked his rear guard with the dragoons of Twer, but he obtained no advantage, as his cavalry floundered in a morass which was not sufficiently frozen to bear them, and where the enemy's infantry could maintain their ground.—He escaped, however, without any considerable loss.

The same night, General Berg threw some grenades into Stargard, at the moment when General Platen had formed the design to abandon it.

On the 16th of December Colonel de Heyde surrendered to Count Romanzow, and thus this campaign was brought to a termination. The latter remained in Pomerania with the light troops, and the Count Fer-

mor, with the rest of the army, fixed his winter quarters on the banks of the Vistula.

On the 16th of March, 1762, the Prince Molgonski and the Duke of Bevern, governor of Stettin, agreed to an armistice, that was followed by a treaty of peace between Russia and Prussia, which was signed on the 5th of May in the same year.

In the course of the same month, General Berg, accompanied by several of his officers, paid a visit to the Duke of Bevern, and was received with splendid hospitality. A superb entertainment was provided on the occasion, and the evening was enlivened with the dance. On the following morning, the Duke accompanied his visitors on horse-back through every part of the fortress and its out-works. He paid particular attention to Suworow, and permitted him to copy a plan of the campaign which was then meditated against Denmark. All the Russian officers remained at Stettin till the next day, when they took their leave, highly pleased and flattered by the very polite and hospitable reception of the Duke of Bevern.

Colonel Medem returned to his regiment of Twer, when Suworow received the command of the regiment of dragoons of Archangelgorod. Although he was attached to the infantry service, Count Romanzow presented him, at the general promotion, as colonel of cavalry, from his superior knowledge in that department of the army; but there were certain obstacles which caused that line of promotion to be abandoned. Soon after, the Count Panin, who commanded in Pomerania, sent him to Petersburg with an account of the return of the troops. On this occasion, he gave him a special letter of recommendation to the empress, who presented him a colonel's commission, written with her own hand.

CHAP. II.

Suworow is advanced to the rank of Brigadier.—Campaign against the Confederates in Poland.

IN the month of August, 1762, Suworow was appointed colonel of the regiment of infantry of Astrachan, which was in garrison at Petersburg; and when the ceremonial of her coronation called the empress to Moscow, she ordered him to remain at Petersburg, where she charged him with the execution of some very important commissions. After her return, his regiment was sent to distant service, and was replaced by the infantry regiment of Susdal, consisting of more than a thousand men, of which he received the command in 1763. Suworow employed himself very much in forwarding the new manœuvres, which were introduced into the Russian service at that period; and the empress expressed great satisfaction when she first saw them practised at a review, which she honoured with her presence, in the beginning of the autumn. The officers were admitted to kiss her hand, and every private soldier received a rouble for his particular gratification.

In the autumn of the following year Colonel Suworow went with his regiment into garrison at Ladoga.

In 1765, a camp of exercise, consisting of thirty thousand men, was formed on a large plain before Ksarcoselo. The empress commanded, in person, the division of St. Petersburg; and the Count Panin commanded that of Finland. Suworow was there, among the light troops, with the first battalion of his regiment; the second battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballabin, being appointed to do duty at the headquarters of her imperial majesty. The camp continued during six days,

when the divisions separated, and Suworow's regiment returned to Ladoga.

In 1768, Colonel Suworow was advanced to the rank of brigadier; and, as the war was just commenced against the confederates of Poland, he was ordered to repair, with all speed, to the frontiers of that kingdom, in the course of November, and in the most unfavourable season of the year. In order to habituate his regiment to the fatigues of war, he proceeded from Ladoga to Nowogorod. He passed various bridges, crossed rivers and morasses, whose passage was rendered more difficult by slight frosts, and traversed a thousand versts, or five hundred English miles, in the course of a month. In this extraordinary and fatiguing march, he lost only a few men in the environs of Smolensko.

The body of troops which marched into Poland consisted of four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cuirassiers, and two brigadiers, under the command in chief of Lieutenant-General Nummer. Suworow commanded a brigade. During the winter, he was continually engaged in improving his regiment in their manœuvres, and habituating them to every action that would be required, and every circumstance that might happen, in a state of actual service.

In the following summer of 1769, these troops were stationed on the frontiers of Poland. General Nummer took his route to Orsa, and Brigadier Suworow had preceded him, some days, with the advanced guard. It was composed of a squadron of cuirassiers, a squadron of dragoons, and his own regiment of Susdal. He had distributed the whole into four battalions; one of grenadiers, another of tirailleurs, and two of fusiliers. They remained for some weeks in an intrenched camp, before Orsa, and then proceeded on their march to Minski, the advanced guard being conducted by Suworow. On his arrival in that country, he extinguished, on their first appearance, the disturbances that threatened it. He did not, however, remain there for any length of time, but was dispatched in great haste to Warsaw with his regiment, and two squadrons of dragoons: and, to facilitate the march, he distributed his corps into two columns. All his infantry was conveyed on farmers' waggons, with bayonets fixed, that they might be prepared for any sudden attack. One half of the dragoons, in order to save their horses, went alternately in the waggons, and the other half led the horses of their comrades. Thus they travelled, and in twelve days arrived in the suburbs of Praga, on the other side of Warsaw.

In his march, Suworow crossed Lithuania, where he appeased the discontent of the people. The Hulan regiments of Peliak and Korsizki being encamped in the environs of Brzescia, he surprized them during the night, by levelling a cannon, which had been escorted by a company of infantry, against the door of the principal officers' quarters. The rest of the troops remained as a body of reserve, and the business was completed without effusion of blood. The two chiefs, with their officers and squadrons, gave a written engagement never more to take up arms against the Russians, and immediately abandoned the confederacy.

General Weimarn being appointed to the principal command in Poland, he ordered Brigadier Suworow to attend him secretly in the night, and informed him that very great uneasinesses prevailed throughout the city of Warsaw, which were occasioned by the march of the rebel Marshal Kotelnipowski, who was advancing with eight thousand men, as well by land as on the Vistula.—Suworow immediately collected a company of grenadiers, a squadron of dragoons, fifty light troops, and some Cossacs, with one piece of artillery, and proceeded up the left bank of the Vistula; and when he had advanced about a mile, he crossed the river, at a place where it was not of any great depth, to meet Kotelnipowski;

whom he completely routed, and made several prisoners. From the latter he endeavoured to discover the real number of the confederates, as well as the detachments of their troops, the places where they were stationed, and the names of their chiefs.

In the course of a few weeks it was known, that the two Marshals Pulawski, as well as others of equal rank, were in Lithuania with ten thousand confederates. Suworow, accordingly, put himself in motion with a detachment, composed of one company of grenadiers, two companies of fusileers, a light battalion of tirailleurs, a squadron of dragoons, fifty Cossacs, and two pieces of cannon. By forced marches he arrived at Brzescia, where he received a confirmation of the preceding intelligence.

The confederates were closely followed by Colonel Roenne, with two thousand men, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Drewiz, with fifteen hundred. Under these circumstances, Suworow did not make any stay at Brzescia; he only entered it to station a part of his troops there, in order to maintain the post, and was not prevented by the night from proceeding with the remainder. In the morning they fell in with a patrol of fifty carabineers, which Colonel Roenne had sent out on a reconnoitring party, under the command of Count Castelli, captain of cavalry, and they took this patrol along with him.

About noon, and after a march of three miles, this small detachment discovered the confederates: they consisted of cavalry alone, and were stationed in the depth of a wood. Suworow, accordingly, proceeded by two defiles, till he came to a morass, with a bridge that was covered by a battery of the enemy, containing two cannons; which was all the artillery the confederates possessed. The column of infantry passed the bridge with great rapidity; and sustained some loss from the fire which was directed at it; when, having the wood in their rear, they found themselves, in a moment, in the front of the enemy's lines, which presented themselves in a semi-circular form on an open plain. This spot was the centre of the confederate army, so that the Russians were, in a great measure, surrounded. Suworow, at the head of fifty dragoons, instantly rushed upon the battery, but, not being supported by his people, was in a situation of great danger; while the confederates, instead of employing their cannon in defending it, had drawn them behind their lines, as it appeared, with a view to preserve them, and they succeeded. They, however, instantly attacked the Russian infantry in front, with the greater part of their squadron; the former, however, defended themselves with distinguished bravery, and being very expert in the use of the fire-lock, dealt destruction around them: at length, after a severe contest, the confederates were forced to give way. They returned, however, four times to the charge, with fresh squadrons, and were as often compelled to fly from the galling power of the Russian musquetry. The Count Castelli, with the carabineers, pursued them in their successive retreats, and put a great number to the sword. He was also attacked, in his turn, by the elder Pulawski, the senior marshal of the confederates, who received a pistol-shot in the encounter, of which he died on the following day.

The Cossacs were scattered in small parties on the rear of the Russian troops, which could not be attacked, as it was completely protected by the wood; and the confederates did not attempt to dismount, and continue the engagement on foot. Nevertheless, the major on duty frequently exclaimed, that they were cut off: for which ill-founded alarm Suworow ordered him to be put under immediate arrest.

The night was now approaching; and the confederates had formed their lines in front of the village of Orzechoba; which, by discharging

I (Retd)

M (Retd)

grenades from a howitzer, was soon set on fire; and, the infantry seizing the moment of alarm to attack the enemy with bayonets fixed, they fled, in great disorder, through the flames of the village. Suworow ordered his small body of cavalry to follow them. In the pursuit, they met Pinski's regiment of dragoons, which consisted of only one hundred men, who instantly dismounted, in order to continue the engagement with advantage from behind the hedges; but the greater part of them were either cut in pieces, or made prisoners of war. The confederates made some attempts to renew the engagement, but Suworow having ordered a constant fire to be kept up in the wood, whose echoes might deceive them as to the number of his troops, they soon wheeled about, and left him master of the field. They lost on this occasion about a thousand men, among whom were several officers, with a hundred prisoners, who were immediately sent off to Warsaw. This body of confederates did not amount to more than half the number which had been originally reported.

Suworow now took his route to Lublin, and ordered the troops, which he had left at Brzescia, to follow him.

Lublin is a central point of Poland and Lithuania. This circumstance determined the brigadier to fix on this town as a proper place for establishing his cantonment, though it was not capable of being defended. It possessed a long extent of walls, which were in a very ruinous state, and an old castle, that had often been besieged and taken, by Peter the First, Charles the Twelfth, and the Kings Augustus and Stanislaus; nor had since received any reparation. Suworow seized upon the small towns in the vicinity of Lublin, several of which were defended by fortifications. After some time he established communications with Cracow, and Sandomir, a place of some strength. He occasionally placed a garrison in Opatow, which is also on the other side of the Vistula; but he made Lublin the depôt of his artillery, stores, and magazines; and from thence sent out his parties, as circumstances might require. He was continually passing the Vistula, to Pulawa, to Urschentowa, to Zawitschvost, as well as to Sandomir; and maintained this position during the time of his abode in Poland, which occupied a space of near three years.

His corps was soon reinforced by that part of his regiment of Susdal which he had left at Praga, as well as by two companies of the grenadiers of Narva, and an equal number of the regiment of carabineers of Petersburg, and of the third regiment of cuirassiers; but he had not more than a hundred Cossacs.

The Russian army in Poland required the establishment of four major-generals, and Suworow was accordingly advanced to that rank, on the first of January, 1770.

We shall pass over the many slight engagements which took place in the course of this year, and only dwell upon such as were distinguished by circumstances which demand a particular description. In the month of April, Major-General Suworow passed the Vistula at Zawitschvost, in search of Colonel Noschinski, of Sandomir. He took with him, on this occasion, two companies of fusileers, two squadrons of carabineers, fifty Cossacs, and two field-pieces; and the colonel being at Clementow, he directed his march towards that place. As this detachment was passing a village in the night, the report of a carbine, which was accidentally discharged, brought out some peasants from their cottages, who were immediately employed as guides by the Russian troops, and discovered to them that they were close upon the confederates, whom they imagined to be at a considerable distance.

They accordingly fell in with the enemy at day-break, who were already on horseback to receive them. They consisted of about a thousand men, had taken their position on a plain by the side of a wood, and their squadrons were formed in small squares. Suworow advanced against them with carabineers, who, notwithstanding his orders to the contrary, discharged their pieces, and immediately halted: the confederate troops, however, received the fire with a steady composure. He then ordered the infantry to advance with all possible speed, and, after a discharge of musquetry, they rushed on with their bayonets. But the enemy, for some time, kept up a very smart fire with six field pieces, and then retreated: and though they continued to defend themselves, the cavalry pursued them with great slaughter. During the engagement, the Major-General ordered a party to take possession of Clementow; and the confederates dispersed themselves in the wood. They lost all their artillery, with near three hundred men; while the Russians did not lose more than a sixth part of that number.

In the middle of summer, when Colonel Moschinski had received a reinforcement, Suworow gained a second victory over him at Opatow, killed a hundred of his men, and made as many prisoners, the greater part of which had been wounded in the engagement.

In the course of the autumn, Major-General Suworow attempted an operation on the Vistula, but, from the rapidity of the current, he missed the pontoon, in leaping from the bank, and, falling into the river, was in great danger of being drowned. After many fruitless attempts to save him, a grenadier at length seized a lock of his hair, and drew him to the bank; but in getting out of the water, he struck his breast against a pontoon, which caused a violent contusion that threatened his life; and from which he did not recover for several months.

Towards the end of the year, the empress graciously sent him the order of Saint Anne.

In the month of March, 1771, Suworow left Lublin with four companies of infantry, three squadrons of carabineers, about a hundred Cossacs, and some field-pieces, and passed the Vistula, near Sandomir. In his march to Cracow, he was successful in several small engagements, and at length attacked Landskron, a town about four miles distant from that city. Here he experienced a very vigorous resistance; and though he soon made himself master of the place, he found it impracticable to take the castle. The Russians suffered greatly both in killed and wounded, from the musquetry of the confederates. The general himself appears to have been in great danger, as his hat and coat were pierced with bullets. On his retiring to repose himself in a neighbouring village, he was attacked by the confederate General Schutz. The contest was but of short duration, and after some loss on both sides, Schutz thought it prudent to retreat.

While General Suworow was absent from Lublin, a considerable number of the confederates had assembled in that canton where Colonel Stakelberg then commanded. He, therefore, returned thither by forced marches, and, in his way, took the small town of Casimir. The cavalry entered first, and immediately routed the greater part of the confederates who occupied it; while many of them fled and hid themselves. On the arrival of the infantry, an immediate search was made after them; and the general having ordered them, for that purpose, to distribute themselves in all the streets; it so happened, that he was left entirely alone. At this moment perceiving in a large barn, a party of cavalry who had fled, he addressed them in a friendly manner, promised them a pardon, and ordered them to come forth. The commanding officer immediately quitted the building, and his people followed him on foot, lead-

(Retd)

M (Retd)

ing their horses, but unfortunately some Cossacs arriving at the spot, one of them discharged a pistol at the Poles, who immediately fired at the offender, but without manifesting the least intention to hurt Suworow, and retired into the barn, where they enclosed themselves. The general ordered it to be instantly invested, and threatened to burn it, if they did not surrender themselves. Alarmed at the menace, they immediately submitted. It was the first and finest squadron of Marshal Saba, consisting of fifty men. In this unexpected attack, a hundred Poles were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners.

It was not easy to decide whether it would have been a prudent measure, at this time, to attack Marshal Pulawski, with whom Saba, with a considerable body of troops, had just formed a junction: especially as the Russians were so charged with prisoners; Suworow had learned the art of applying his measures to the circumstances around him: he accordingly ordered the infantry to advance to the attack. They were no more than five miles from Krasnik, which was actually besieged by the confederates, and was gallantly defended by three companies of the Susdal regiment. However, on the arrival of Suworow, the confederates dispersed themselves in the woods, and he did not think it necessary to attempt an engagement with them.

Suworow had not been long returned to Lublin, when he was informed by General Weimar, that the confederates were taking positions round Cracow, and that they contrived to cut off his convoys of provisions, though he had a strong Russian garrison in the place.

Accordingly, in the middle of May, the general put himself in motion, with four companies of grenadiers, a battalion of fusileers, eight field-pieces and mortars, five squadrons of carabineers, and eighty Cossacs. He halted upon the left bank of the Vistula, but made no attempt to pass it. In this position it seldom happened that a day passed without being engaged with parties of confederates, which were sometimes very numerous. On approaching the river Duneyetz, Suworow found the confederates in considerable force. Accordingly, he thought it necessary to form a battery, for the purpose of commanding a passage; but as the river was deep, and the Russians were not furnished with pontoons, the grenadiers who first attempted to pass it, found themselves up to their necks in water: Colonel Tschepelow, however, discovered a ford at a very small distance, and he conducted the cavalry over it, under the protection of the battery. He immediately attacked the advanced posts, the infantry followed him, and the confederates sustained a very heavy loss. Some squadrons of the enemy's dragoons had posted themselves on the mines of Belitscha, and at first made some resistance, but when the infantry arrived, they retired to the neighbourhood of Cracow.

Towards noon General Suworow proceeded to that city, where Colonel Drewiz commanded a regiment of Tschuguowski, a regiment of Don Cossacs, four companies of infantry, and as many of carabineers. As night approached, this body of troops marched to Tynez, a fortified town at the distance of a mile from Cracow. Drewiz was ordered to push forward, when he fell in with a numerous body of confederate cavalry, who were enjoying the sweets of sleep, nor did he disturb them; but by the time the general arrived, they were all mounted, and at the moment of their departure. He immediately ordered the two first companies of grenadiers to make an assault upon a redoubt, defended by a hundred men, and two pieces of cannon. They soon got possession of it with small loss, and put almost all the garrison to the sword; but could only bring off one piece of artillery.

Here Suworow remained, and did not make an assault upon Tynez, which was too well fortified to justify such a proceeding. On the fol-

lowing day, he marched on Landskron, and drew up his troops on the heights before the town, in order of battle, when a very smart skirmish immediately followed. The confederates, to the number of four thousand, had their left wing supported by Landskron, and their right extended to the left of the Russians. In their front were a hundred and fifty chasseurs, commanded by a French officer, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile there was some very rough ground. Suworow ordered the Cossacs of Tschugujewski to charge the chasseurs, and Colonel Tscheppetow, with a squadron of carabineers, to support them. The Cossacs immediately flew to the attack, and a considerable part of the chasseurs were left dead on the field. The action was on the point of becoming general, when the confederates began to give way: their right wing was the first to retreat, and the Russian cavalry pursued them for upwards of a mile, towards Biala, on the frontiers of Silesia. Five hundred men lost their lives on this occasion, among whom were the Marshal Orzescha of Lithuania, and the Prince Sapieha, of Great Poland. The Russians made two hundred prisoners, and Marshal Lossozki, of Warsaw, and Miamzinski, were of the number. The French Brigadier-General Dumourier, (since become so notorious, from his conduct in the early campaigns of the present war) was at the head of the confederates on this occasion; but soon quitted them, and returned to France.

After this engagement, General Suworow retained the Don Cossacs of Drewiz in his service, and set off on his return to Lublin. As he approached the little river Son, he passed near a wood, from whence he received a very brisk fire; but continued his route without returning it. Soon after he met a part of the Warsaw confederates, consisting of five hundred dragoons and hussars. They charged the Russian cavalry with great bravery, but were received sword in hand, and, after a vigorous resistance, with some loss on both sides, were finally repulsed.

During this time, Pulawski, with two thousand men, had rendered himself master of Zamoscie; from whence Suworow resolved to dislodge him. The Polish Marshal, however, did not wait for his arrival, but came out of the town to give him battle: but his troops were scarcely formed, when the Russian cavalry and Cossacs fell unexpectedly upon them, and, after some resistance, put them to the route; with the loss of two hundred killed, and as many prisoners, among whom were eight officers. The general now returned to Lublin.

At this period, the empress conferred on Major-General Suworow the Order of Saint George, of the third class, as a testimony of the satisfaction she had received from his services.

The outermost post on the left wing of the garrison was at Sokal, on the river Bug, and consisted of some fusileers, with two corporals, and half a squadron of dragoons, under the command of a lieutenant named Wedeniapin. Some time before, Suworow had presented him with a piece of artillery that had been taken from the Poles; and he instantly thought himself a great commander. He accordingly opened his campaign without orders, and marched by Lemberg to the small town of Tormorloff, where he commanded—his dinner; but before he could complete the important service of eating it, he was surprised by some inhospitable confederates, led on by Colonel Noviski; and instead of attacking his soup, he was obliged to defend himself. Though some of the dragoons cut their way through the enemy, the greater part of his infantry were made mince-meat, and the rest, to the number of fifteen, surrendered as prisoners, and their gallant commander along with them.

About a month afterwards, Noviski, with a superb detachment of cavalry, consisting of a thousand men, marched to Krasnik, which was at no great distance from the place where Suworow then was. At that

time, the latter had sent several parties into Lithuania and Poland, as he frequently did, to prevent the confederates from reinforcing themselves; so that he had but a very small force with him.

On receiving intelligence of Noviski's approach, Suworow immediately detached two companies of infantry, with two field-pieces, a squadron of carabineers, and some Cossacs, under the command of a field-officer. It was his wish to have entrusted this business to Berg-hotz, a captain of cavalry, and the only partisan who was then with him; but he was not to be found at the moment when he was wanted. The field-officer, therefore, marched against Noviski, but not thinking himself sufficiently strong, he turned aside, and did not choose to risk an engagement.

Noviski proceeded towards Krasnostow, where there was a squadron of cuirassiers, with a company of fusileers, and some Cossacs. Suworow detached some squadrons of cavalry to harrass him on his route, and then went himself, with six Cossacs, and some officers, to join the field-officer who has been already mentioned; and, as soon as it was night, he sent Betuschow, with a Cossac, to make enquiries in a neighbouring château. Noviski was actually there with a part of his people; but the master of the place saved Bestuschow, by letting him through a garden-gate, without being perceived; and the latter hastened to a part of the wood which had been appointed, in order to make his report.

About midnight, the general entered Krasnostow, where he found the troops which he had already dispatched there; and, having got together all his people who had been cantoned in that place, with a twelve-pounder, he instantly departed.

Noviski had now posted himself in a wood, about four miles to the right of Krasnostow; and, about noon, the Russians came up with him; when Suworow, passing the bridge of a mill, at the head of his dragoons, began the attack. The confederates defended themselves with great bravery; but after a vigorous resistance, were dispersed and pursued.

The Russian general returned by Krasnostow to Lublin, and Noviski went back to Biala. A party of the confederates fell in with Kitriow, a Russian officer of the dragoons, who, having been wounded in the late action, was now returning on a waggon; but the Poles suffered him and his small escort to pass on without interruption.

In the beginning of the month of August, the famous Kosakowski, one of the confederates who had taken refuge in Hungary, arrived in Lithuania, and, by his extraordinary talents and exertions, threw the duchy into a flame. He had collected a large body of recruits, and had excited the regular troops to revolt and join the confederation.

The Count Orginski, grand marshal of Lithuania, came from Warsaw, in order to take the command. At the same time Kosakowski published manifestos, admirably calculated to influence the people to whom they were addressed; and, though he conferred the title of marshal on others, according to his good pleasure, he appeared to consider himself in these papers as nothing more than a common citizen of Lithuania. He clothed the troops, which he had just raised, in a black uniform.

The Colonels Turing and Drewiz were detached against this new confederation in Lithuania, with upwards of two thousand men, and a sufficient artillery equipment. A Russian corps had also arrived, under the command of General Kaschkin, which was appointed to cover the frontiers of Lithuania. The Petersburg legion was also cantoned, by battalions, in that duchy. One of them, however, commanded by Colonel Abutchef, was surprised by the army of Lithuania; and, after a very brave defence, was obliged to surrender. This battalion consisted

of five hundred men, with fifteen officers, and two pieces of cannon. The Count Oginski received the officers at his own table, permitted them to retain their swords, and indulged them to be on their parole.

The loss of this battalion soon reached General Suworow, at Lublin; and he immediately began his march with two companies of grenadiers, an equal number of fusileers, a squadron of carabineers, and fifty Cossacs. With this small body of troops, and with only two Licornes, he proceeded by Kozk to Biala, in Lithuania. He there reinforced himself with the legion of Petersburg, commanded by Colonel Gaerner, one squadron of cuirassiers, and another of dragoons, with two grenadier and fusileer companies, and fifty Cossacs; the whole of which did not exceed a thousand men. With this force he immediately proceeded to penetrate into the heart of Lithuania.

Towards the close of the third day, he received accounts that the confederates were not more than four miles from him, in a very advantageous post before Stalowiz. He well knew that he could depend upon his troops, who were enured to war, with all the fatigue and dangers attendant upon it. In the evening, therefore, they began their march, without beat of drum, and the infantry formed the advanced guard. It was a woody country through which they were to pass; the sky was covered with clouds, the night uncommonly dark, and during a great part of it, they had no other guide but a light, which glimmered from the turret of a convent near the town of Stalowiz. When they were about half way, the patrols took four hulans prisoners, who served as guides for the remainder of it.

As it is an open country immediately round Stalowiz, General Suworow, when he was within half a mile of the place, ranged his troops in lines. On the first was the company of grenadiers, distributed on the wings; near it were the companies of the Petersburg legion, and, behind it, was the company of the fusileers of Nassebourg: the two Licornes were in the centre. The second line was composed of three squadrons of cavalry. The body of reserve formed the last, and consisted of a company of fusileers of Susdal, and two platoons of cavalry, who, with some Cossacs, were distributed in the wings.

The Russians proceeded till they found themselves by chance on the very back of the confederates, who were covered by a marsh, through which ran a dyke, of about two hundred yards in length, which they approached in close ranks, and with the most cautious silence. Backhul, with his detachment, cut down the advanced sentinels; but his corps was, nevertheless, discovered by the enemy, and received with a very brisk fire, both of artillery and musquetry. The grenadier company of Susdal, commanded by Major Kiselow, was forced to break the enemy's centre, by falling instantly upon it; and, though it was in a movement of great danger, and accompanied with some loss, it was crowned with success. Three squadrons rushed into the opening that had been made, and employed their sabres on all sides with a most destructive power. The rest of the infantry soon came up, and the confederates being thrown into disorder, which was greatly increased by the obscurity of the night, were entirely routed and pursued into the town. Annibal ventured to conduct the Licornes across the morass, but they sunk in the mire, and the Russians were left without artillery. Captain Schussel, with the company of Nassebourg, attacked three hundred janissaries, belonging to the grand marshal, in the town: they defended themselves with great spirit from the houses; but, being reinforced by a company of grenadiers, he soon disposed of the greater part of them.

(Reid)

M (Reid)

General Suworow was in the town as soon as it was light, and perceiving a man running towards a house, whom he imagined to be one of his own people on a scheme of pillage, he called him back ; when the man returned an answer in the Polish language, and instantly discharged his piece at him, but without effect. He proved to be one of the janissaries of the grand marshal.

In the heat of the attack, the infantry had scattered itself over the town, and before it could form, Schibulin arrived with the reserved corps. The Russians, therefore, were masters of the town. The five hundred men, of the legion of Petersburg, which had been made prisoners a short time before, were lodged in some houses on the marketplace, whose doors were barricadoed ; but they soon leaped from their windows, and recovered their liberty.

The Russian cavalry had obtained every advantage in the open country ; and, as soon as it was broad day-light, the infantry marched out of the town, in good order, and attacked that of the grand Marshal. This engagement, which promised to be decisive, was bravely contested by the hostile parties : at length the Russian fusileers made an attack with the bayonet fixed ; the rest of the infantry followed their example ; and, after a vigorous resistance, the enemy's whole line gave way ; but, being very numerous, they retreated in good order.

The Russian cavalry continued to gain ground, when General Beliak, at the head of a thousand hulans, made a very vigorous attack ; many a Russian soldier was laid low by it, and several officers wounded ; but, at length, after a severe contest, Beliak lost the day. On this occasion the Cossacs distinguished themselves by a courage and activity that nothing could resist.

The army of Lithuania retreated to a small distance from the field of battle ; and, Suworow, having reformed his lines, and reposed for an hour, made the necessary disposition to march to Slomin, about four miles from the scene of his victory. From his numerous prisoners, and the five hundred men of the Petersburg legion, who had recovered their liberty, but principally from the great number of equipages and waggons, &c. which had been taken, the train of Suworow's army formed a line of half a mile in length. The booty was very considerable, and the soldiers divided no small quantity of gold and silver. The military chest, which had been concealed for some days by the curate of the town, was at length discovered in his house, and was found to contain thirty thousand ducats. In the evening, the troops approached Slomin ; and, on the morrow, the general gave an entertainment to the field and other officers of rank who were his prisoners. Colonel Turing, who was in the neighbourhood, came to offer his congratulations, but brought no reinforcement with him.

The whole of the Russian force on this occasion was from eight to nine hundred men ; of these four-score were left dead on the field ; and one-half of those who survived were in a wounded condition. The army of Lithuania, which consisted of near five thousand men, lost one thousand by the sword, and seven hundred prisoners, among whom were thirty field and other officers of rank, and the commanding general of the day. All the artillery of the confederates, which consisted of twelve pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Russians, as well as several standards, with the baton of command, and other insignia of the grand marshal. The dragoons of Lithuania, who had not time to mount their horses, lost the greater part of them, and they served to mount the Russian infantry on their return. General Suworow gave a rouble, from his own private purse, to every soldier who had been engaged in this action.

Soon after this important battle, the empress sent him, as conqueror of the grand marshal, the Order of Alexander Newsky, accompanied with the following dispatch:—

To Major-General de Suworow.—"In recompense for the services which you have rendered to us, as well as to your country, by the entire defeat of the Count Oginsky, chief of the Lithuanians, who have revolted against our troops, it has pleased us to name you Knight of our Order of Alexander Newsky, whose decoration we send you, and which we ordain you to take and wear. We hope that these distinguished testimonies of our imperial benevolence towards you will serve to cherish your zeal, and that you will consecrate your days to the advancement of our service. In that expectation, we assure you of the imperial esteem of your affectionate,

CATHARINE."

Petersburg, December 20, 1771.

General Suworow was no sooner returned to Slomin, than he prepared, with the utmost impatience, to set out on fresh expeditions: leaving therefore his prisoners and heavy artillery within the walls of the town, he did not wait for returning day, but began his march in the middle of the night. He accordingly proceeded to Pinsk in order to complete the dispersion of the confederates: and had to pass through a marshy country whose roads were rendered almost impassable, by the rains which had lately fallen. On his way he met an officer of the confederates, who was charged with conveying the strong box of his regiment, which had been well replenished with ducats; and he instantly gave him a passport for himself and the treasure to the place of his destination.

He now published a declaration to the confederates, that if they would remain tranquil, he would not attack them; and they immediately separated. General Beliak, who was next in rank to Count Oginsky, whom the chagrin, occasioned by the loss of the battle of Stalowiz, had induced to make a journey to Danzick, refused to take the command of the confederate troops. He excused himself on account of his engagement with Suworow to undertake no enterprise whatever against the Russians; nor would he have remained till that time in his cantonments but in obedience to the orders of the grand marshal. Grabowski, who was stationed nearest to the Russian frontiers on the side of Smolensko, and had raised many thousand men, dismissed his people; and several chiefs followed his example.

There were at Pinsk many persons who belonged to the suite of Count Oginsky, whom the marshal had not taken with him to the field; while some of his people had fled for refuge to the small islands in the neighbourhood of that place. They were all treated, by Suworow's order, with a protecting attention; and he took particular care that the possessions of the marshal should not receive the least injury. He then marched to Brzescie, where he took some prisoners whom he left at Biala; and, on his happy return to Lublin, he ordered *Te Deum* to be sung, and celebrated his victory with the accustomed ceremonies.

In the posthumous works of Frederick the Great, we read a most flattering eulogium on the subject of this important victory, which was obtained on the 11th of September, 1771. In speaking of the battle of Stalowiz, his Prussian Majesty counsels the Poles never to hazard, a second time, a contest with Suworow.

Towards the end of the year there were some engagements in the Palatinate of Rava, between Sabrowski, colonel in the service of the confederates, who commanded four or five hundred men, and Major-General Prince Gallitzin, who entirely routed them. When Sabrowski was on the other side of Pulawa, he was surprised by the Captain Archipassow, with the party he commanded: he was very ill-treated, and made prisoner with

(Retd)

M (Retd)

three officers and forty men. He had scarce surrendered himself when a chasseur, who was not observed, wounded him in the breast by a musket shot. He was a very gallant man, and universally regretted; for he died in a few days, notwithstanding every means employed by Suworow to promote his cure at Pulawa. As a mark of his esteem for the brave colonel, he restored to their liberty the three officers who were made prisoners with him.

Towards the latter end of January, 1772, a commissary belonging to the Russian troops entreated a secret audience of the general; when he discovered to him, that the French Field-Marshal Viomenil, who succeeded Brigadier Dumourier, had proposed a plan to take the castle and city of Cracow by surprise, which had been approved and adopted by the general of the confederates at Biala. To prove the truth of what he advanced, he produced a letter from his brother, who was attached to the confederation; and he employed every argument in his power to dissuade the general from an expedition he had commenced against Lithuania, to oppose the invasion of the confederates, which he represented as nothing more than a diversion to draw his attention from Cracow. The general, however, gave not the least credit to the commissary's information or opinion; and he acted wrong; for he actually lost several days, which were employed in a fruitless march to Lithuania.

He was no sooner returned to Lublin, than he instantly collected two squadrons of dragoons with some Cossacs, and two companies of infantry with field-pieces, and began his march for Cracow. Near Koeliz, in the palatinate of Sandomir, he met general Count Braniski, with four regiments of hulans, and Lieutenant-General Grabowski, who served under him, with the Luthuanian regiment of dragoon guards. He immediately formed a junction; and, taking with him the garrison of Koeliz, which consisted of one squadron, two companies and fifty Cossacs, they proceeded directly to Cracow. Lieutenant-general Bibikow, who had, some months since, been appointed to succeed General Weirnarn, at Warsaw, had established at Cracow a large part of the regiment of Susdal, under the command of Colonel Stakelberg. This officer, who made, at Colberg, such a brave defence, had not of late manifested the same resolution. At the entreaty of a lady of quality he withdrew a sentinel, who was posted before the common sewer of the castle, because the challenges, &c. which were repeated during the night, near the lady's house, disturbed her slumbers. He contented himself with keeping up a piquet of thirty men and an officer in the castle, where the artillery and regimental carriages were deposited.—The rest of the guard was composed of workmen without arms, and amounted to about hundred men.

The confederates were informed of the defenceless state of the castle and its feeble garrison: they also knew that the sentinel had been withdrawn. Accordingly, in the night of the second of February, they made their approaches to it, in profound silence, with two battalions well armed, who were followed, at a certain distance, by five hundred cavalry. The infantry wore their white shirts over their uniforms, that they might not be observed amidst the snow; and, creeping upon their hands and knees, they penetrated the sewer, and by that passage entered the castle, with Captain Vioménil, nephew of the general of that name, at their head. The small piquet made all the resistance in their power; but the men who composed it were either cut down or taken prisoners. The cavalry soon followed and entered the castle by the gate whose port-cullis the infantry had drawn up.—Colonel Stakelberg got together, in great haste, a body of troops, and attacked the castle, but was repulsed with some loss, and the confederates remained masters of it.

In the course of the following night, Suworow arrived before Cracow, and immediately entered it. At break of day, a heavy column of the confederates sallied forth from the castle into the principal street of the town; it supported itself with great courage amidst a continual fire of small arms; but, after losing a great number of men, was driven back. Fifty dragoons, led on by an officer with great ardour, made an attack upon the grand guard, who received them with bayonets fixed; but the greater part of them were killed, and after a contest of two hours, they were repulsed with the loss of a hundred men.

The same day Suworow made the circuit of Cracow on horseback, accompanied by two Polish generals. The Polish troops, commanded by Branizki, preserved their position on the other side of the Vistula, and were in possession of a bridge of communication, which was well protected by a body infantry.

The castle of Cracow is situated on an eminence, but has neither ramparts nor fortifications, and is without any defence but a thick and very high wall, with a ditch beneath. It is supported by the walls of the town which it commands. Troops were stationed in the upper stories and garrets of several houses in the front of the castle, and cannon were placed in such a manner as to be discharged from the windows. In the vacant parts of the town, intrenchments were thrown up, and parapets and redoubts were erected. General Suworow then sent for the ancient commandant Oebchelwitz, as a very experienced person, with the chas-seurs which he had clothed at his own expence, and confided to his care the principal quarter of the city. The remaining part of it was intrusted to the vigilance of three field-officers.

Thus the castle was compleatly blockaded. The Russians, without reckoning their horse, had about eight hundred infantry; and the troops of the confederates in the castle consisted of four hundred infantry, and five hundred cavalry.

On the third day, the commandant of the castle dispatched a French officer to the Russian general, who was charged with the following propositions.

I. He offered to give up a hundred prisoners, who were chiefly workmen of different kinds, and who inhabited the castle before the blockade; but this proposal could not be accepted.

II. He demanded that permission might be given to the canons who officiated in the church, which was the burying-place of the Kings of Poland, to retire into the city, with their attendants, amounting, in all, to eighty persons. This request was also refused, in order to increase the distress of the garrison by so many useless mouths. But, notwithstanding this refusal, the ecclesiastics quitted the castle, at two different times. Those who made the first escape were only fired upon with powder, but the second party were more seriously treated, and some of them were wounded. No farther attempts, therefore, were made of a similar nature.

III. The officer also demanded certain medicines: which were immediately granted.

The castle was furnished with a plentiful magazine of provisions. There was a sufficiency of hay and corn, as well as of wine, brandy, salt, oil, and roots. It possessed also a spring of excellent water; but there was a dearth of meat.

The besiegers themselves were, in some degree, blockaded in the town, by the numerous bodies of confederates who occupied the country, and against whom parties were continually employed. The general, therefore, had the precaution to examine into the state of their provisions and forage; and he found that they had an adequate supply of both.

(Retd)

M (Retd)

Soon after the sally, which has already been mentioned, the besieged attempted a second, with four or five hundred men, who were conducted by a French officer; but were repulsed with the loss of fifty of their people.

Bakalowitz, the king's engineer, a man of consummate experience, began to form a mine, at a hundred paces from the castle, in very stony ground. Count Branizki provided him, for the purpose of opening the first gallery, fifty excellent labourers, from the salt-pits of Willitscha; and, in a short time, a second was begun, to the left of the former.

General Suworow, by the advice of Count Branizki had posted the best company of the regiment of Susdal in a building, in the immediate vicinity of the castle. At noon the general had retired to take a short repose, when he was soon disturbed by a tumultuous noise; he, therefore, rose in an instant, mounted his horse, and hastened to discover the cause. It was this company, whose captain having been siezed with a panic, were flying in great disorder, and were pursued by the enemy with great slaughter. The general exerted himself to the utmost to stop the run-a-ways, and, having rallied them, forced them back with bayonet fixed, upon the confederates, who soon retired. The Russians, on this unfortunate occasion, lost thirty men.

In case it should have been found necessary to raise the siege; all the captains were made responsible for the fidelity and safety of the inhabitants. The suburbs were subject to a similar regulation; and that part of the town which was inhabited by the Jews received orders to arm, and mount guard. Redoubts were also raised upon the high roads.

General Branizki recommended an assault, and his project was adopted. On the third of March, at two hours after midnight, the artillery, which were levelled from some very solid edifices, near the castle, began a discharge of small shot, accompanied by a brisk fire of musquetry, which the confederates returned with equal spirit. The columns advanced, and various attempts were made, but without effect. In short, the assault failed, and, at break of day, the signal was given for a retreat. The Russians lost, in this unsuccessful business, a lieutenant-colonel, several officers, and forty soldiers; and the wounded were not less than a hundred. The loss sustained by the confederates, according to the information of deserters, was equally great: and many of their officers were severely wounded.

In the afternoon of the same day, the commandant of the castle requested General Branizki to receive, into the town, a captain of dragoons who was dangerously wounded, and whose father was a person in high estimation with the king of France. This permission was granted, and the officer received with every mark of tenderness and attention. He was a young man of about eighteen years of age, with a wound that threatened the most fatal consequences; but he was treated with so much care and skill, that he was cured by the end of the siege; when he returned to France, and to his father.

The castle of Tyniz, about a mile from Cracow, of which the confederates had possessed themselves, was surrounded with redoubts, where they had a great part of their people. The Count Branizki was ordered to march against them with his hulans, and a party of the Russian cavalry, which he did with considerable effect.

The Russian troops began to want both powder and ball, and the lieutenant of artillery, Haaks, had constructed a powder-mill in the suburb; but this resource was not sufficient for the requisite supplies. Lieutenant-Colonel Nagel was accordingly sent to Kosel, with a small party, in order to purchase ammunition; and though the confederate

parties were scattered through the country, he avoided them with great address, and brought back a considerable quantity of the necessary stores.

In the course of the month of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Michelson, who commanded a detachment behind Tyniz, was surprised by a party from the garrison of that place. But his resolution was equal to his danger, he completely repulsed the enemy, who were superior to him in number, and brought a hundred prisoners with him to Cracow.

Towards the close of the same month, the general detached Michelson, with a strong body of troops, to Oswrezin, where the archives of the confederates were deposited. During the night, he contrived to get into the midst of the garrison, killed a considerable part of it, and dispersed the rest. But he did not content himself with getting possession of the archives, he pursued his advantages as far as Biala, upon the frontiers of Silesia; and having driven from that place the pretended general confederation, who repassed the frontiers, with great precipitation, he happily returned in safety to Cracow.

Some time afterwards, a considerable number of hussars, and confederate cavalry, appeared behind Tyniz, and on the near side of the Vistula. They were the remains of the black Lithuanian troops, which had been collected by Kosakowski; and had made great speed, in order to raise the siege of the castle of Cracow. The Count Branizki sent against them a large party of his hulans: Lieutenant-Colonel Lang was also posted at Schwerzanzy, between Tyniz and Cracow, but, with no more than two squadrons, of which his whole force consisted, he was not in a condition to resist the confederates, with a body of, at least, a thousand men. The hulans, also, could do nothing, but play off a few manœuvres, of little or no effect. General Suworow, therefore, determined to march against these confederate troops in person. He took with him two squadrons, and some Cossacs, and ordered an equal number to follow him. He found the hulans and Lang's squadrons manœuvring a retreat. That officer had been forced to give way, and the black troops were pressing upon him with redoubled steps. The general observed, that the object of the enemy was not to fight, but to get to Cracow; and he resolved to prevent them. He accordingly ordered his cavalry and Cossacs to charge, Lang's squadrons and the hulans followed, and they had broken through the enemy, before the other troops were arrived. Lieutenant-Colonel Lang received orders to cut off the retreat of the confederates; and he at length pressed them so close, that a great part of them were driven into the Vistula, and perished.

In this engagement Suworow had a very narrow escape. In the heat of the action, a confederate officer rushed upon him, and having discharged both his pistols, made a blow at him with his sabre, which the general parried with his own. At this moment a cuirassier arrived, and struck the officer from his horse.

Thus the remainder of the Lithuanian confederates were dispersed. A hundred men were left on the field of battle, three hundred were drowned in the river, fifty were made prisoners, and the rest disappeared, and were never heard of more.

In the beginning of April the general received a twelve pounder from Warsaw, and as he had already two licornes, which carried eight pounders, four three pounders, and eight mortars, Lieutenant Haaks erected a battery on one of the strongest edifices in the front of the principal gate of the castle, without being observed by the garrison. He also added a mortar, capable of throwing a ball of a hundred weight; and, as soon as the battery was completed, it began to play upon the castle. The apartments were frequently seen in flames, as well as a magazine of hay, but they were as often extinguished. A bomb fell on the house

of the commandant which made great havoc; the wall on the side of the gate began to totter, and a breach was formed in the church, which was supported by the wall of the castle. The two galleries of the mine were completed, and it only remained to charge them.

The garrison of the castle were not only without flints, which had been consumed in their various sallies, but were reduced to the diet of horse flesh. This circumstance was known from certain dispatches, delivered up by an officer who had been taken prisoner, as he was carrying an account of the wretched state of the garrison, both as to provisions and health, from the commandant to General Viomenil, and requesting immediate relief.

The count availed himself of this intelligence, and, on the next day, sent Captain Weimarn, of the cavalry, to the castle, with a definitive declaration to the French officers, that every preparation was made for an assault, and if the garrison did not surrender, it would be put to the sword.

On the eighth of April, when the night was already far advanced, the French Brigadier Galibert presented himself before the intrenchments, and demanded safe conduct to the general: he was accordingly introduced with the usual ceremonies. Suworow gave him a very civil reception; and, after a short conversation, dictated to him the principal articles of the capitulation, which contained more advantageous conditions than the French Brigadier had ventured to propose;—who was now reconducted, under a proper escort, and every becoming attention, to the castle.

On the following day, the same officer renewed his visit at ten in the morning; and, after he had been served with breakfast, began to start difficulties respecting certain articles of the capitulation. This conduct determined the general to grant less than he had originally proposed, and to assure him, at his departure, that, if he returned without having accepted the articles as they actually were, other and less favourable conditions would be proposed and supported. That very night, however, Brigadier Galibert returned once more, to accept, in the name of the garrison, all the conditions that had been offered to it.

The principal articles of capitulation were as follows:

I. The garrison shall deliver up their arms within the walls of the castle, and leave it in distinct platoons of a hundred men.

II. The lives and property of the garrison shall be protected.

III. The French troops, who form a part of the garrison, shall surrender themselves only as prisoners, but not as prisoners of war; because, there being no war between the powers of Russia and France, no exchange of prisoners can take place.

IV. The French troops, which are under the command of General Viomenil, shall be transferred to Lemberg, those of Dumourier to Biala, in Lithuania, and those of the Polish confederates to Smolensko.

V. All the regalia of the crown, and other effects in the castle, shall be restored to the commissaries of his Polish majesty.

On the following morning, the king's commissaries entered the castle, and found the jewels of the crown properly disposed in a cabinet, which had been enclosed in a wall, during the siege; and the other effects were in good condition.

It was now holy week, and the garrison marched out of the castle on the 15th of April, which was Easter-day, according to the terms of the capitulation. The two brigadiers, Galibert and Choisi, as well as some other French officers, had the cross of St. Louis; and when Monsieur de Choisi presented his sword to Suworow, he put it aside. "I cannot," said he, "receive the sword of a gallant man, in the service of a

king, who is the ally of my own Sovereign," and they immediately embraced.

The principal officers were not only treated with kindness, but entertained with magnificence previous to their departure. The Count Branizki invited them to dine with him, and gave them a sumptuous entertainment. Major Sansow Zasseki was charged also to do the honours of a dinner to the other officers, in a palace prepared for the reception. The general quitted table to make the necessary dispositions for the conveyance of all his prisoners to Lublin. A coach was procured for the two brigadiers, and other carriages were appointed for the rest of the officers. The cavalry received such of their horses as remained, and farmers' waggons were collected for the other prisoners. The general ordered the major on duty to take care that every possible attention should be paid to them on their route. They were escorted by four companies of infantry, and two field-pieces, two squadrons of cavalry, and fifty Cossacs, commanded by Colonel Idagien; and the march was covered by a reserved detachment of almost equal force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Michelson, to whom he gave the principal charge.

The prisoners were about a thousand, a third of whom were cavalry, with near fifty officers of rank. The loss of the Russians, during the siege, was two hundred killed, and about four hundred wounded.

Their progress was not interrupted: not one of the different parties of confederates, who infested the country, had the courage to attack the escort; so that the whole arrived safe at Lublin; from whence the prisoners were sent off to their respective destinations.

Suworow was impatient to continue his operations; and without waiting for the return of the escort to Cracow, though he had but a small body of troops, detached the principal part of them against Zator, a small fortified town, about six miles from Cracow, on the banks of the Vistula. They surprised the garrison, and, without effusion of blood, brought away the commandant, with his officers, and two hundred prisoners. But, before they quitted the place, they blew up the works, which were defended only by twelve useless pieces of artillery.

A small corps of observation served to overawe the towns of Tyniz and Landskron till the detachment, which has been already mentioned, returned from Lublin: but it was no sooner arrived, and he had received a supply of cannon and ammunition from Rosel, than the general proceeded to invest Tyniz in form. In the mean time, the troops of the emperor arrived in this canton, and made themselves masters of Landskron, Suworow therefore abandoned Tyniz to them, and, having withdrawn his artillery, returned to Cracow.

Several of the confederate chiefs at length submitted, and abandoned their party. Colonel Moschinski, of Sandonir, presented himself on parole to Suworow, gave in his resignation, and dismissed all those who were under his command. Marshal Masowizki did the same, by deputation. The famous Major-General Schutz came in person with the remains of his fine troops of Radzewill, forming at this time a body of a thousand men, the principal part of whose officers were foreigners, and had served in different armies. He capitulated on very advantageous conditions, and the general treated him as his friend. His people were all disbanded, with a satisfactory gratification.

The Prussians had also marched against the confederates, and the three allied powers completed their design of possessing themselves of certain provinces of Poland.

Tranquillity being restored in Poland, the Russian troops were withdrawn from that kingdom, except a few regiments, who were ordered to join the army, commanded by Count Romanzow, against the Turks. A

(Retd)

M (Retd)

short time before, the Lieutenant-Generals Romanus and Elmpt arrived in Poland, with a body of troops in a complete state of equipment. The first passed by Lithuania, on the side of Lublin, and the latter remained there.

Thus ended the campaigns against the confederates in Poland, where General Suworow served during four years without interruption. Independent of the numerous inferior actions and multiplied skirmishes, in which his courage was always displayed, and his military capacity never failed to appear; he was covered with glory by the victory of Stalowiz, and the capture of Cracow; which gave the promise of that brilliant career that he has since run.

In the month of September, he was attached to the corps of General Elmpt, which, on account of the actual situation of Sweden, was ordered to Finland, by the way of Petersburg. In the course of the autumn it took its departure, and by ordinary marches, arrived in the winter at Petersburg. The regiments destined for Finland traversed the city in great parade; but General Suworow remained with his division in the capital.

In February, 1773, he was employed on the duty of inspecting the frontiers of Finland. He took his route by Wybourg, Kexholm, and Neuschott, towards the frontiers of Sweden, where he was determined to remain unknown. He found all classes of people, the clergy, the nobility, the burgers, and the whole militia of the country prejudiced against the new constitution. He reduced all he heard and saw to writing: and on his return to Petersburg, made the necessary communications.

Towards the spring, the congress of the Turks, at Soczan, separated; the truce was at an end—and it appeared as if war would be rekindled. General Suworow now received orders to join the army in Moldavia, where he served under the Field-Marshal Romanzow.

CHAP. III.

The first War against the Turks, under Field-Marshal Romanzow, in the Years 1773 and 1774.

GENERAL Suworow, in the beginning of May, 1773, arrived at Jassy, and presented himself to Field-Marshal Romanzow, who had then fixed his head-quarters at that place, the capital of Moldavia. On the third day after his arrival, he proceeded to join the corps of Walachia, to which he was attached: it was commanded by Lieutenant-General Count Soltikow, and was encamped before Tchurschebo. He reconnoitred the surrounding country, and went the following day to the convent of Nigojeschti, where he received his detachment. It consisted of regiments of carabineers and Astracan infantry, with four field-pieces, and about a hundred Cossacs of the Don, under their brave officer Seminkin. There were also seventeen boats provided for the service of the detachment.

Nigojeschti is situate at the distance of a mile and a half from the Danube: Turtukay is upon the right bank of that river; and to the right of the convent runs the Arbisch, which flows into it. Near its mouth some heavy pieces of artillery had been levelled on the opposite bank, which not only defended the river, but commanded a part of the country on the other side of it, and had often compelled the Russians to retire.

At this place, the Danube is upwards of a mile in breadth, with very steep banks; nevertheless, General Suworow determined to arm all his boats, each of which was capable of containing from twenty to thirty men,

and attempt a descent on the right side of the river. With this view he ordered soldiers to be employed as rowers, and made them practise under the direction of Lieutenant Palkin. It was also necessary that the boats should be transported upon carts drawn by oxen, and without being perceived, to the distance of a mile down the river; where there was a commodious place for embarking the troops.

Every thing being in readiness, the detachment, consisting of four companies of infantry, a regiment of carabineers, and a hundred Cossacs, began its march in the darkest part of the night. The armed boats descended the Artisch, and the carriages proceeded along the side of the bank in a hallow way, which was covered by thickets.

When the whole party and their equipage were arrived at the place appointed, the general determined to remain there till the following night. He accordingly wrapped his cloak round him, and lay down, at a small distance from the river, to get a little repose; but, just before day-break, he unexpectedly heard the cry of Allah! very near the spot where he was. He instantly arose, and perceiving a body of Spahis, or Turkish horse, coming towards him with uplifted sabres, he had only time to leap on his horse, and to gallop off with all possible speed.

Seminski instantly led on the Cossacs to attack them; but with all his bravery he could not withstand their onset, and was obliged to retire. They then menaced the regiment of carabineers, when the general ordered two squadrons to fall on them sword in hand; and they, in their turn, were now compelled to give way, and were pursued to the banks of the Danube; when, throwing themselves into their large boats, they hastily escaped. The Russian infantry was at some distance, and had no share in this engagement. The Turks, who had upwards of four hundred men, left four score on the field, and a few prisoners, among whom was their Bim-bacha, an aged and venerable man.

This was the first acquaintance that Suworow made with the Turks, to whom the very name of this warrior is since became so formidable. The advantage, which he obtained in this action, seems to have been a prelude to the numerous victories he has since obtained over the Ottoman arms.

The Russians having been discovered, the general extended his observations on the environs and changed his plan. He ordered the carriages to return, and, the following night, embarked his infantry on the Artisch, in order to proceed to its conflux with the Danube. A hundred light carabineers, with their colonel, and the Cossacs, swam down the stream after them; a service of no small risk; but was attended, on this occasion, with the loss of only a few men and horses.

A descent was now made on the right bank of the Danube, under a very severe fire of Turkish artillery; and Major Rehbeck was immediately ordered to get possession of a redoubt on the right, which covered the Turkish flotilla. Lieutenant Maurinow, who had formed his company in a hollow square, received orders to make himself master of a similar redoubt on the left. The centre, commanded by Colonel Baturin, came at once upon an empty redoubt, and, advancing onwards, enclosed an intrenchment: a heavy piece of artillery, which had been fixed in the road, on being discharged burst in several pieces, wounded a considerable number, and, among the rest, the general himself received a very severe blow on his right leg. Nor was this all, for a javissary aimed a stroke at his breast, which he fortunately parried, and was not repeated, as the Turks were immediately driven from the intrenchment, and left it to the possession of the Russians.

It was now an object of importance to gain a height, which was at a small distance, commanded all the country, and had not been fortified

(Retd)

M (Retd)

by the Turks. The Russians hurried thither, and, when they were arrived, the general commanded a halt.

The cavalry and the Cossacs pursued the Turks, as well as the dusk of the evening would allow them. Rehbeck had the good fortune to seize the flotilla; and Maurinow, after having taken a redoubt, made himself master of Turtukay.

As it was not permitted to any one to pillage on his own account, Suworow had made a regulation, that, where pillage was allowed by the laws of war, four persons should be appointed to that service from every battalion, and that the whole should partake of the booty.

He remained about an hour upon the hill, where he ordered the watchword, and other military signals, to be continually repeated. The day, at length, began to appear.

Lieutenant-General, afterwards Prince Potemkin, who was encamped in front of Silistria, had promised to send, by his boats, two thousand Cossacs of Saporochi; but they did not arrive till several hours after the combat was concluded.

On a signal given, the Russian troops returned to the banks of the river; and having embarked, took several Turkish boats, with six brass cannon, and eight heavy pieces of artillery. The latter were sunk in the Danube, as there was not time to bring them away. Turtukay was in flames; and, about ten o'clock, a large magazine of powder blew up, whose explosion was heard throughout the surrounding country.

Immediately after the victory, General Suworow dispatched an account of it to Field-Marshal Romanzow. The style of the relation is truly laconic and original, and displays, in some degree, the character of the writer. The following is a feeble translation of it:—

“Honour and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukay, and I am in it. Suworow.”

As a recompense for this victory, the empress transmitted to him the cross of the order of Saint George, of the second class, with the following letter:—

To our Major-General de Suworow.

“The bravery and heroism of which you have given such a brilliant example, in the conduct of the detachment entrusted to your command, at the siege and assault of Turtukay, render you worthy of some honourable distinction, and of our Imperial favour: In conformity, therefore, to the statutes of the military order of Saint George, which we have instituted, we graciously name you to be a knight of that order, of the second class, commanding you to receive the decorations which accompany this letter, and to suspend its cross from your neck, according to our institution. We are pleased to encourage the belief that this Imperial favour will animate you more and more to merit the good-will with which we are your affectionate, CATHERINE.”

Sarskotselo, June 30, 1773.

When the troops had reached the left bank of the Danube, they enjoyed a short repose in a small valley; and, in the course of the night, returned to their camp, near the convent of Nigojeschti. This happened on the tenth of May.

This victory cost the Russians sixty men killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded. The Turks lost four large, and six small standards. Their troops, which were chiefly infantry, amounted to four thousand men. Their fine flotilla, which fell into the power of the Russians, consisted of fifty boats and trading vessels. The soldiers made a considerable booty in effects, as well as in gold and silver: and, when they afterwards attended divine service for public thanksgiving, they presented the priests with roubles and pieces of gold.

A new raised regiment of Cossacs, consisting of three hundred and fifty men, natives of Poland, and commanded by Major Casperow, reinforced Suworow's detachment.—The general now employed himself in the continual exercise of his troops, and in fortifying the convent of Nigojeschti.

In the month of June he was attacked by a violent fever, which obliged him to go to Bucharest for the recovery of his health.

The grand army, commanded by Field-Marshal Romanzow, passed the Danube in the month of July, and encamped before Silistria.—At the same time, General Weismann passed the river near Ismail, beat the Turks three times in the course of his march, and effected a junction with the main army.

The Turks received a reinforcement before Turtukay, and fortified themselves in a more skilful manner than they had hitherto done. General Suworow, though he was by no means re-established in his health, set off to join his detachment, which, during his absence, had received no great addition to its numbers. The battalion of Nisow, consisting of two hundred men, with the regiment of Cossacs of the Don, commanded by Colonel Leonow, and two hundred Arnauts, composed the whole of his late reinforcements.—He armed the regiment of carabineers with muskets from Bucharest, and had them instructed in the manual discipline of the infantry. Major Count Mellin had under his orders at Bucharest three hundred recruits, whom he was employed in forming to every duty and exertion of the soldier's life. Mellin came afterwards to Nigojeschti; the general followed him; and, in a short time, proceeded on a second expedition.

He ordered his flotilla to proceed empty down the Artisch, and to come to off the left bank of the Danube. He left two hundred men in garrison at Nigojeschti, to keep clear the right bank of that river: at the same time, he erected a battery of six cannon on the left bank, and entrusted its defence to Colonel Norow, with two companies, two squadrons, and a new raised regiment of Cossacs, that the Turks might not surprize or turn it. The detachment, destined for embarkation, consisted of from sixteen to eighteen hundred men.

They began their march in the early part of the night; it was at first very cloudy and obscure, but the moon appeared as they approached the bank, which rendered it necessary for them to retire to a hiding-place, that they might not be perceived from the opposite side of the river.—The moon, however, soon retired, when the march was renewed, and at midnight they arrived at the place where they were to embark.

The flotilla was distributed into three divisions, under the Colonels Baturin, Mellin, and Mescherski, who commanded the infantry; while the squadrons of horse and the Cossacs of the Don swam across the river.

Though it was very tempestuous, Baturin effected a descent on the right bank, and drove the Turks from an intrenchment of which he had received information. He immediately gave the signal of his success, and halted there, instead of pushing forwards to attack another, which was of still greater importance.—The general was still on the left bank, to superintend the embarkation.—As he suspected that all was not right on the opposite side of the river, and that there was no time to lose in taking advantage of the night, he at once resolved to embark with the second division, which the force of the current carried a quarter of a mile too low.—Suworow was still in so languid a state that he could not walk without the support of two men; and his voice was so weak that it was absolutely necessary for an officer to be always by his side to repeat his commands.

(Retd)

M (Retd)

He now returned up the river under its right bank, and disembarked his people near the town of Turtukay, which he had lately burned, though there still remained a considerable number of houses; and he was obliged to pass through a part of its ruins.—At the dawn of day several bodies of armed Turks appeared, whom he did not think proper to attack, as his principal object was to effect a junction with the battalion of Nissow, under Colonel Baturin, which he happily effected; and, without reproaching that officer for his late error, he immediately dispatched Major Rehbock, with three companies, to attack the important intrenchment, which Baturin had neglected, and the troops followed. The Arnauts had been already detached with orders to get unperceived behind the Turkish camp, and by their outcries and manœuvres to fill it with alarm and confusion.

Rehbock took possession of the intrenchment, and the whole body of infantry soon established themselves in it. It was situate on the very height which has been mentioned in the detail of the former battle. At day-light it was found to be on an eminence that commanded the whole country. The intrenchment, indeed, was not completed: the parapet was not sufficiently elevated, the ditch had not the necessary depth, and the entrance was not fortified.—The area, however, was so extensive, that the whole body of infantry, with the foot carabineers, could display themselves at large in it.—No Turks were visible in the other intrenchments.

A party of carabineers having set out on a pillaging party without orders, the Turks fell upon, and pursued them; and, before they could recover themselves, the whole Turkish army, consisting of seven thousand men, quitted their camp, and proceeded to attack the intrenchment.—It was about six in the morning.

The Turkish infantry posted themselves behind the hedges, where they did considerable mischief: and the cavalry rushed on towards the intrenchment. As the parapet was low, the Russians were under the necessity of firing on their knees.—They had, indeed, taken some cannon, but as there were no artillery-men with them, they were, for the present, altogether useless.

In the mean time, the Russian rear guard advanced, with one field-piece, which the current of the river had driven to a considerable distance from the place where they had been ordered to disembark. This single cannon proved to be of great service, as the Turks were without artillery: but the principal mischief was produced by the battery on the left bank of the Danube. Though the Turks had been continually repulsed in their attacks on the intrenchments, they returned as often with renewed impetuosity.

The action had now lasted two hours, when the Turkish horse re-assembled in great numbers, and attacked with the fiercest ardour the unfortified entrance of the parapet. The Bacha, who commanded them, appeared in rich array at their head; but, as they approached, he received a shot in his breast, which a serjeant of chasseurs had discharged at him, and, with a loud scream, fell from his horse. His people instantly surrounded him, when a body of fifty Cossacs broke through the midst of them, and though the Turks exerted the most consummate bravery to save their Chief, a Cossac completed his fate by the stroke of a lance.

Thus died Sary Mechmed Bacha, the second in command of the famous Ali Bey, of Egypt, whom he afterwards betrayed; a man alike distinguished for his courage, his strength, and his beauty. His people, though they were confounded, did not disperse, but continued the combat during an hour; and, though compelled to retreat, disdained to fly.

At length, in order at once to terminate the contest, General Suworow commanded Captain Bratzow to sally from the intrenchment, with a

a column of two companies of grenadiers, six men in front, and to fall upon the Turks; but that brave officer met with a most powerful resistance, sustained considerable loss, and was himself mortally wounded. Notwithstanding such a discouraging circumstance, the column pushed onwards, and the Turks were repulsed. At this moment the whole force of the intrenchment came forwards, when the Turkish army was completely routed, and the Russian cavalry were ordered to pursue them.

Suworow now mounted his horse, and proceeding to an elevated spot, took a view of the camp from whence the Turks had issued to attack the intrenchment, and where it appeared that they had left but a few scattered troops to protect it. He therefore ordered a body of infantry to hasten thither with all speed, and possess themselves of the artillery, while he followed with the rest of his forces. He formed them into three sides of a square, and covered the wings with his cavalry, in order to receive the Turks with advantage, if they should be induced to attack him; but they continued their retreat, and left their camp to the conquerors. On this occasion the Russian soldiers divided a very rich booty.

Four and twenty large vessels, called *schaicks*, were also seized by the Russians; they were secured in shallow water, and the access to them defended by palisades. It employed several hours, and required no common exertions to disengage them. As the general considered this post of little consequence, he gave orders for an immediate return. The Russian infantry accordingly embarked on their flotilla; while the cavalry went on board the *schaicks*, with the artillery which had been captured, and the whole force proceeded to that part of the left bank of the river where the battery, commanded by Colonel Norow, had been erected.—There they fixed their camp.

In this action, which took place on the 27th of July, the Turks lost a thousand men, and eighteen brass cannon, which had never been employed.

The remains of Sary Mechmed Bacha were interred on the right bank, with all the honours due to his high rank and military qualities.

The news of this victory was carried by Major Rehbock to Field-Marshal Romanzow, who received it with the greater pleasure; as, on the same day, an ineffectual attempt had been made upon Silistria.

On the following day the general embarked a large part of his force, and ascended the Danube. He left none of his troops behind but the cavalry, and a detachment of infantry at the convent, which he had already fortified. The weather was very favourable when they embarked; but, towards the evening, a storm arose, which so completely dispersed the flotilla, that the boat, in which the general had taken his passage, with great difficulty, gained the right bank of the river. In the middle of the night the tempestuous weather subsided, and, in the morning, the flotilla was reunited, with very inconsiderable loss.—Here General Suworow had a conference with Count Solikow, whose corps lay before Schursch, on the subject of an enterprise on Ruscheluck; but the project was deferred on account of the unsuccessful attempt on Silistria, the intelligence of which had now reached them. The general, therefore, returned to his former post, and the flotilla entered into the Artisch.

In a short time after there was a fresh distribution of military commands, and Suworow was attached to the army of the field-marshal.

Previous to his departure from Nigojeschti, an accident happened to the general, which threatened the most fatal consequences. The staircase of the convent having become very slippery, on account of the rain, the general, who was not recovered from the hurt in his leg, fell with

great violence on his back : which, besides the exterior bruises, was attended with internal pains, and a great difficulty of respiration. He was, therefore, conveyed to Bucharest, where, by the aid and care of a very skilful physician, in the course of fifteen days, his health was completely re-established. As soon as he was recovered, which was in the middle of August, he repaired to his new post.

The detachment, of which he was appointed to take the command, was encamped before Chirschowa ; while Romanzow maintained his position near the Jalowiza. Suworow immediately crossed the Danube to Chirschowa. The town is situated on the right bank of the river, which, at this place, is half a mile broad, and is divided by several islands.

He found the detachment very much exposed to be attacked by the Turks, as well from its weakness, as the nature of its position. He determined, therefore, to hazard nothing, and to secure his troops by strong intrenchments. He began by reconnoitring the environs, and marking the places where fortifications should be erected. He was, however, so unfortunate, as to lose, at this time, the only engineer in his service. That officer, in passing a river mistook the ford, and was drowned.

The intrenchments proceeded with all possible expedition, and they were no sooner completed than intelligence was received that the Turks at Karissia, about ten miles from Chirschowa, were in motion, and would soon begin to march.

The correctness of this information was proved by their approaching, in the night of the 3d of September, within half a mile of the town ; the moon being at the full. The principal Russian officers were of opinion that the Turks would immediately make their attack. The general, however, entertained different sentiments, and ordered his troops to repose. As for himself, he waited with impatience for the break of day ; and, some time before it was light, he mounted his horse, and, accompanied by two Cossacs, proceeded to observe the march and motions of the enemy.

His corps consisted of four regiments of infantry, two of which were very incomplete, not containing more than two hundred men, with their cannon, three squadrons of hussars, and a hundred Cossacs. The two full regiments were encamped in a low and covered island, with which a communication was formed by a bridge of boats ; and the two weak regiments were distributed in the castle and the intrenchments.

The Turkish army of eleven thousand men advanced. At eight, they approached the farthest redoubt, which was commanded by the cannon of the castle. When they drew nigh, the general made a feint of alarm, and ordered the tents to be struck and carried into the redoubt. Around the intrenchments, deep hollows had been made, which were planted with small lances. He had also ordered that the enemy should be suffered to approach close to the works without a single discharge of artillery.

The Turks appeared to entertain the design of attacking the redoubt and the castle at the same moment ; but Colonel Dumaschow, from a brave impatience, and before they were within reach, discharged some balls at them, which counteracted the general's first plan, and for some time delayed their approach. They, however, advanced in skirmishing, and though there were some works that interrupted them, they continued to gain ground ; but their march was not marked with its usual rapidity. Suworow now ordered his skirmishers to retreat by little and little, and to take flight, as if seized with a sudden panic. By this stratagem, he hoped to tempt the enemy close to the intrenchments.

It did not, however, produce the desired effect ; for as soon as they were freed from the flying parties of the Russians, the Turkish army

immediately extended itself, and presented an uncommon spectacle. Accustomed as they were to fight in small scattered bands, the Turks now ranged themselves in European order of battle, and formed themselves in regular lines. The janissaries, with the artillery, occupying the centre, and the spahis, or cavalry, taking post on the wings. They then advanced in tolerable good order against the farthest intrenchment, whose ditch was not of any considerable depth, from the stony nature of the ground; but it was guarded by a double range of chevaux-de-frise, with pallisades behind, on a part of that eminence which covered the island where the two strong regiments were posted.

The Turks commenced the attack with a discharge of artillery; and immediately advanced against the intrenchments with such precipitation, that the general himself had no other means of escaping, but by leaping over the chevaux-de-frise that defended the entrance. Though they were received by a very brisk and well sustained discharge of musquetry, they continued to advance, and passed, in great numbers, over the chevaux-de-frise to the pallisades, where they fixed their standards; but they tried in vain to proceed. Colonel Machipelow, with the regiment of Staroskolin, which was posted in the island, fell upon their right wing with bayonets fixed. Prince Gagarin passed the bridge, and, having turned the height, attacked their wing, and the Baron Rosen, with the cavalry, charged the centre; they were, therefore, soon thrown into disorder; and as they had not been accustomed to fight in rank and file, their confusion was proportionally increased. They abandoned their artillery, and were pursued throughout the night to the distance of several miles. The janissaries, incommoded by their heavy garments, threw them aside in order to facilitate their flight, and the spahis dispersed themselves over the country.

General Suworow, at length, commanded the pursuit to cease, and gave his troops a few hours of rest. In the morning, they returned to Chirschowa, and found their way strewed with the bodies of the enemy.

The Turks lost, in this action, upwards of a thousand men, among whom were two pachas, and a great number of Moors. The Russians took a hundred prisoners, with some officers, and nine standards. The artillery, which fell into their hands, consisted of eight cannons, and a mortar. On their side the number killed were very inconsiderable, but their wounded amounted to four hundred.

At the end of October, Lieutenant-General Prince Dolgorucki and the Baron Ungarn were ordered to march to Schumma; but they separated on their route, and the latter proceeded against Warna, where he unfortunately failed; while the violent rains prevented Prince Dolgorucki from going to Schumma. Suworow was to have accompanied him in this expedition, but he was not, altogether, recovered from his fever; he, therefore, returned into Russia, to attend to his health, where he passed the winter.

In 1774, towards the end of April, he returned to the army of the Danube. He was now advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed to command the second division, which was before Sioboccia, over against Silistria, as well as the corps de reserve, at Chirschowa. This division consisted of sixteen battalions, twenty squadrons, and two regiments of Cossacs. The corps de reserve was composed of fifteen battalions, thirteen squadrons, a regiment of Cossacs, and two thousand five hundred arnauts, with a large park of artillery.

Before Silistria, where Lieutenant-General Suworow had fixed his quarters, there was a large island, of the Danube, which was an object of continual contest. He, therefore, made it neutral, to prevent all use-

(Retd)

M (Retd)

less attacks ; and the patrols, of the different armies, frequently met there, without infringing the neutrality of the place.

It was intended that the greater part of the Russian army should pass the Danube ; but the general, with a detachment from the main body, was intrenched in a wood, about a mile from Silistria ; where his people had frequent skirmishes with the enemy.

At the end of a week, he quitted his intrenchments, and made a march of five miles ; in the course of which, he met, in a wood, Lieutenant-General Kamenski, with his corps, from Ismail, who had marched during the whole night, and had not found time either to encamp or eat ; when, about noon, a party of light-horse, who had been sent upon discoveries, returned with the quarter-master-general of the Turks, whom they had made prisoner, with his escort. From him it was learned, that the Turkish army of fifty thousand men, was in full march.

General Kamenski commanded the signal for remounting, and ordered his cavalry to attack those of the enemy, which had advanced into the wood ; but they were repulsed. Suworow's infantry marched on, with the cavalry behind ; and three squadrons of hussars, with the Cossacs before. He immediately fell upon the Turkish cavalry, who were pursuing the Russian horse ; but had not sufficient force to continue the attack, and was obliged to retreat. Many pieces were discharged at him, and he was so closely pursued by a Spahi, that he was indebted for his preservation to the swiftness of his horse. He soon after fell in with two battalions of grenadiers, and a battalion of chasseurs, who had been attacked with such precipitation, that they had not time to form in a regular manner. There were eight thousand Albanian infantry, who had made the attack, in their usual manner, with shouts and outcry ; and had already killed several chasseurs, who had advanced so far as to have their retreat cut off. The three battalions themselves were in a very perilous situation. They continued firing for a whole hour, and severely galled the Albanians, but not with sufficient effect to make them give way : at length, the Brigadier Machipelow arrived, with two battalions of Senski, two battalions of Susdal, and two companies of grenadiers. The firing now discontinued ; and, when the smoke was dispersed, it appeared that the advanced guard of the Turks had made a retreat.

Suworow having traversed the woods with Machipelow, and, observing that the Turks fled on all sides, he resolved to push his advantage. The way through the wood was very narrow, so that the troops were obliged to march in files ; at the same time, the heat was so oppressive, that many of the soldiers fell down, and expired on the spot. The road was also covered with the carcasses of Turks, and draft bullocks which they had killed. These animals had dragged some hundreds of armed waggons, which had been brought with a design to enclose the Russians in their intrenchments.

General Louis, at the head of three thousand cavalry of the Ismail corps, covered the march of the infantry, and frequently harrassed the Albanians in their flight, though he was continually repulsed by numerous bodies of Turkish horse : he was sometimes, indeed, obliged to retreat to the infantry, to be protected, in his turn, by their artillery. On quitting the wood, they were overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, which, though attended with some inconvenience, served to refresh the troops, and to slacken the retreat of the Turks ; the weight of whose long robes increased, in proportion to the water they had imbibed : and, as they used small pockets, instead of cartridge-boxes, their powder was moistened, and rendered unfit for use.

The Russians had no sooner gained the open country, than they were cannonaded by three batteries, which the Turks had raised on a height ;

and from whose fire the former sustained considerable loss. But when Lieutenant-General Suworow ordered his troops to attack the batteries, they were inspired by his command, and soon became masters of them.

The body of troops, which was collected to make head against the grand army of the Turks, amounted to twelve thousand men. Being ranged, in order of march, they advanced against the enemy, on a plain which rose with a gentle acclivity. The janissaries and Spahis instantly attacked the right wing of the Russians, who repulsed them with great loss. But, though the janissaries renewed the attack, with a fury approaching to madness, with a sabre in one hand, and a poniard in the other, all their efforts were vain :—at length, after a bloody contest, they fled in different parties, and were pursued, with added destruction, by the Russian cavalry.

Some detachments of infantry, in making a movement to the right, discovered, behind the high ground, the Turkish camp, which was placed in a bottom, near the small town of Kosludgi, and at the distance of a little mile from the wood. This circumstance was no sooner known, than General Suworow resolved to attack it; but, from the necessary rapidity of the manœuvre, the greater part of the artillery was left behind, and the troops hastened to the service with no more than eight field-pieces. But, after a few minutes firing from the height, the Turks took to flight, and their camp was speedily evacuated.

It was one of the most beautiful camps the Turks had formed. The tents were new; and all decorated, after their fashion, with the pictured distinctions of their different companies, which they denominate *odas*; with lions, stags, horses, and elephants. Contrary to their usual custom, they had left the whole standing, without the least injury, and with all its valuable appendages; so that the Russians possessed themselves of an immense booty.

On the other side of the camp, there was some high ground, which General Suworow was determined to occupy, as it commanded the surrounding country. He proceeded, therefore, with three squadrons of hussars, and ordered the rest of his troops to follow. The hussars had no sooner gained the height, than they were, very unexpectedly, cannonaded, by some very heavy artillery, from a wood which was before them. The general, therefore, ordered Major Porfintiew to take three companies of infantry, and possess himself of that position. He accordingly discomfited the Turks, took their cannon, and the troops maintained their post.

In this battle, which was fought on the 11th of June, the Turks lost three thousand men, some hundred prisoners, forty pieces of artillery, and eighty standards, with their superb camp. They were commanded by the Aga of the janissaries, the Reis effendi, and several bachas.

Soon after this victory, Lieutenant-General Suworow was attacked by a very alarming return of his fever; and he became so weak, that he was not only unable to mount his horse, but it was with great difficulty that he could stand without assistance. He, therefore, quitted his division, and went to Bucharest, to re-establish his health. He had designed, on his recovery, to repair to General Count Tolitkow, who commanded before Ruschuck: but, in the mean time, peace was concluded.

After he had been to take leave of Field-Marshal Romanzow, at Fokschani, he returned to Russia; but, on his arrival at Jassy, he received an order, from Petersburg, to proceed, with all possible haste, to Moscow, to assist Prince Wolgonski, commander-in-chief in Moscow; where he was commissioned to appease the interior troubles of that part of the empire.

AVSM (Retd)

ingh.
Retd)

a, PVSM (Retd)

CHAP. IV.

The Pursuit of Pugatschew, who is made Prisoner.

LIEUTENANT-General Suworow arrived at Moscow in the month of August, 1774; but in the first conversation he had with Prince Wolgonski, he perceived that his presence was not necessary in that city; and accordingly set off on a tour through the interior parts of the empire.

In the course of it he paid a visit to the General-in-Chief Count Panin, who was employed to compose the disturbances that prevailed in that part of the kingdom. At this time, Panin had received instructions from Petersburg respecting Suworow; in consequence of which the latter was invested with full power, to act on all occasions as should seem best for the advantage of his sovereign; and special directions were dispatched to all commanders of troops, as well as governors of the adjoining provinces, to submit themselves, without reserve, to the orders of Lieutenant-General Suworow.

Her Imperial majesty also condescended to honour him with a letter, written by herself, to testify the satisfaction which she derived from his zeal and activity in her service.

On the very day when he received these appointments, he quitted Count Panin, under an escort of fifty men; and took his route by Arsamas, Penza, and Saratow, where he obtained more positive information as to the service on which he was to be employed.

A short time before, the rebel, or as Suworow used himself to call him, the robber Pugatschew, after having forcibly carried off some hundred men, and all the draft horses, had quitted this part of the country to proceed to Zarizyn. The general was therefore under the necessity of embarking his escort on the Wolga for that place, while he marched along the bank with the small number of horses which he had been able to procure.

In his route, from Penza, he fell in with several small corps which had been raised by private gentlemen. He also occasionally encountered bodies of troops who espoused the cause of Pugatschew; but they never attempted to attack him; and, as he had so few people with him, he did not venture to attack them. The rebel had often been beat and put to flight, but he as often re-appeared with recruited power. His force at Saratow consisted of about eight thousand men, consisting in a great measure of ill-armed peasants. Among these there were but a thousand regular infantry, with about twelve pieces of artillery, four regiments of Cossacs of the Don, and three hundred Cossacs of Uralsk, who alone remained faithful to him, out of a large body of them, which had been in the beginning attached to his cause.

At Zarizyn, the general met Colonel Michelson, who had very lately gained fresh and very considerable advantages, in an engagement with Pugatschew; in which the regular infantry, who had never been sincere in the cause of that insurgent, and the greatest part of the peasants had surrendered: so that his force consisted then only of the Cossacs of Uralsk, with some bands of peasants; with which he took refuge in the extensive heaths of that country.

Thither Suworow was resolved to follow him, nor to quit the pursuit till he had secured him. As Colonel Michelson had, in the last engagement, taken a great number of horses, they served to mount three hundred infantry; with which, two squadrons of regular troops, two hundred Cossacs, and two field-pieces, Suworow passed the Wolga at Zarizyn, and ascended the river to the large village of Michelowka, which is situated over against the town of Denitrowska. As the in-

habitants of this village had swerved from their fidelity, the general seized fifty pair of bullocks, on a pretence that he wanted them for the transport of his baggage ; but his real object was to provide for his subsistence during his march through a long tract of heathy unproductive country, where it would not be possible to procure sufficient provisions to maintain his detachment for five days.

On the following day they began their march through these immense deserts, where there were neither habitations, nor roads, nor any trace of civilized life. In the day they were obliged to direct their course by the sun, and at night the stars were guides. Besides, the heat reflected by the sands was insufferably oppressive, nor could they find a tree or thicket to afford them its hospitable shade ; they were therefore obliged to pursue their journey during the night. To their other inconveniences, they were compelled to lessen the allowance of provisions, as they did not know how long it might be before they should receive a fresh supply.

They directed their course to the little river Gerslau, on whose banks a few trees are scattered, and from thence to the five lakes of Saitsch. There the general fell in with Major Count Mellin, with a few hundred men, and Colonel Illoweiski, with a regiment of Cossacs, and Martimianow, a chief of the Cossacs of Uralsk, who had not taken part with the insurgents, with a hundred of his people. The troops had left Zarizyn before Suworow's arrival at that place. On their route through the desert they had met several bands of peasants, attached to the party of Pugatschew ; and, having convinced them of their error, had sent them back to their country without effusion of blood.

They arrived at the confluence of two rivers, Usa, which flow into a large lake. This spot, which is in the midst of the heaths of Uralsk, was covered with wood, and thither, according to the report of some peasants who had quitted him, Pugatschew was endeavouring to retire. The Russian troops amounted to about a thousand men, well provided with field-pieces ; while Pugatschew's force was now reduced to three hundred. The general accordingly distributed his people into various parties, in order to seek him out, and to cut him off from all possibility of escape. They were already upon his track, in the thickest part of the wood, when the hermits, many of whom are scattered about this country, and support themselves by fishing, gave information that Pugatschew had arrived there that morning, and that some of his own people had bound him hand and foot, and taken him to Uralsk.

Pugatschew had flattered himself that he should have been able to persuade such of the Cossacs as appeared to be attached to his cause to accompany him to the lake of Aral, beyond the Caspian sea, and unite themselves to the Karakalpaks, a wandering horde of Kirgis-Kay ; but when they heard of the troops that were in pursuit of him, they were alarmed at the danger which threatened themselves, and took the resolution to deliver him up at Uralsk.

General Suworow now ordered all the parties to be called in, and set off for Uralsk. During the night they lost their way, and fell in with the Kirgis, a nation known for their invincible courage ; many bands of which were scattered about those deserts. They are strangers to fear, and though they were far inferior in numbers to the Russians, they did not hesitate to attack them. Twenty of these people were slain ; at the same time many of the Russians were wounded with their arrows, and the Count Marimouitch, aide-de-camp, and a few others, lost their lives.

The general hastened onwards, accompanied by such as had activity sufficient to keep pace with him ; and, in a few days, they arrived at Uralsk. Colonel Simonow, who was the commandant of the town, had

AVSM (Retd)

ngh,

(Retd)

PVSM (Retd)

already taken Pugatschew into his custody, and now delivered him up to Suworow.

This insurgent had, at one time, collected such a force, and was followed with such enthusiasm, that, if his understanding had been equal to his courage, and his moderation had kept pace with his power, he might certainly have possessed himself of Moscow, and made the Imperial Catharine tremble on her throne. Many stories are related of him which we are not required to repeat. We shall only add, that he was a Cossac, and born in a village on the river Don; and, as it is related, having in his early youth assisted a young woman in conducting her horses to drink in the river, she accompanied her acknowledgments with a declaration that he would one day be emperor. This prophetic compliment is said to have worked up his enthusiastic mind, and, by inflaming his ambition, to have produced the extraordinary circumstances of his life.

General Suworow, having got possession of Pugatschew, he accompanied in person the troops that escorted him, on his removal from Uralsk. During a certain part of the way, he was enclosed in a cage, placed on a carriage; but was afterwards removed to a waggon, along with his son, a boy of twelve years of age, who inherited, and at that early period displayed, the turbulent qualities of his father. At length they arrived at Sinsbirk, a town on the Wolga, when Suworow delivered up his prisoner to Count Panin, who ordered him to be conveyed to Moscow; where he suffered the punishment due to his crimes.

During the absence of Count Panin at Moscow, the general remained at Sinsbirk, and took the command of the army. It amounted to eighty thousand men, who were in winter quarters, in different cantons upon the Wolga; in the province of Orenbourg, and in the governments of Casna and Penza.

In the spring of the year 1775, the general joined his corps on the frontiers. He afterwards went by the way of Samara to Orenbourg, where General Monsurow commanded, and of which General Reinsdorf was governor, with whom he had a particular conference. As he was on his return by Ufa, he received the very unexpected information, that a successor of the rebel Pugatschew, named Sametriow, had appeared on the borders of the Caspian sea. This man had frequently pillaged the Turks, and once seized several trading vessels, with some pieces of artillery. He made incursions by sea and by land, and had approached to Astracan, on the side of the lake Aral.

Measures were accordingly taken to put a stop to his career; and the general dispatched two battalions, with some artillery and dragoons, down the Wolga for that purpose. At the same time he communicated the necessary intelligence to the governor of Astracan.

Semetriow had been a private foot soldier, was afterwards advanced, and had deserted. He possessed both talents and courage, but the means of employing them to any great extent had not been afforded him. He had never collected more than three hundred followers, and when they found that he was in danger of being seized by the troops that pursued him, they abandoned him to his fate.

The peace was celebrated, during the summer of this year, at Moscow; and Lieutenant-General Suworow received, on that occasion, a sword, enriched with diamonds. During the following winter he went to Moscow, and arrived there at the time when the empress was preparing to leave it. He was now advanced to the command of the Petersburg division, but he remained some time at Moscow, for the superintendence of his private affairs.

CHAP. V.

Suworow's Operations in Cuban. A new Khan established there.

IN November, 1776, Suworow received a commission for the Crimea, where Lieutenant-General Prince Proserowski then was. He arrived there in December, and took the command of a corps, which was stationed in winter quarters, in the environs of Perecop.

The empress had fixed on Schaim Ghiray, as Khan of the Crimea, in the place of Devlet Ghiray. The former was then in the wilds of Cuban, among the Tartars of Nogay. In February, 1777, he came from Tamann, by the strait of Caffa, towards Jenicole, in the Crimea. Suworow received him under the walls of Perecop. In March, he advanced against the troops of Devlet Ghiray, and, without striking a blow, entirely dispersed them, by his rapid marches in the neighbourhood of Karasbasar and Achmetschet, where he posted himself with his corps. Devlet Ghiray fled across the Black Sea to Constantinople, and Schaim Ghiray was proclaimed Khan.

In the course of the Summer, Suworow was again attacked with a fever, and removed to a distance from the Crimea, on account of the climate. He went to Pultava, and fell dangerously ill of an inflammatory fever, from which he did not recover till the end of the autumn.

In December he took the command of the corps of Cuban, where he arrived by Rostow, Azof, and Juy. This corps consisted of five regiments of infantry, with their field-pieces, and twelve pieces of heavy artillery, ten squadrons of dragoons, twenty squadrons of hussars, and five regiments of Cossacs. They were distributed partly under an old fort, called Koppyl, partly in an intrenchment, near Tarmar on the Black Sea, and the rest in the wilds of Tamann, as far as Azof, in intrenchments and redoubts of communication; in each of which a company was posted, with two pieces of cannon, to defend themselves against the banditti of Circassia.

These nations, who inhabit the left bank of the Cuban, and are generally known under the name of Circassians, are divided into various tribes. They are called great and little Abascians, Circassians, (whose country is celebrated for the beauty of the women,) Schaptschiks, Attukays, Temirgois, Cassaiens, and Barays. The little Abascians are altogether pagans, and the rest, though Mahometans by profession, retain many pagan ceremonies, in some degree, blended with those of Christianity. Behind the Attukays are the Tartar Naurusis, among whom are many poor sultans of the race of Gerigis, and a greater number of that of Chaban-Sultan. They are descended from a shepherd and a sultana who was poisoned, but nevertheless have not lost their title. All these tribes live in perfect anarchy.

Their wants, however, unite them in bands of from ten to one hundred, and sometimes five hundred men. They are strong and courageous, and are provided with fire-arms, sabres, and bows and arrows. They often come and pillage even the habitations of the Cossacs of the Don; and, when a few of their number are killed, return home, keeping always on the defensive. They are good marksmen, and so swift, that it is very difficult to take any of them. Their chief object in their incursions is to make prisoners, whom they sell for slaves to the Turks, or employ them in agriculture. Batyr Ghiray, elder brother of the reigning khan, had above one hundred of these slaves, whom he maintained with great care, in a village beyond the Cuban.

They infested the public roads, and sometimes even surprised the soldiers. Parties, indeed, had been sent to make reprisals on the left

AVSM (Retd)

ngh,
etd)

PVSM (Retd)

already taken Pugatschew into his custody, and now delivered him up to Suworow.

This insurgent had, at one time, collected such a force, and was followed with such enthusiasm, that, if his understanding had been equal to his courage, and his moderation had kept pace with his power, he might certainly have possessed himself of Moscow, and made the Imperial Catharine tremble on her throne. Many stories are related of him which we are not required to repeat. We shall only add, that he was a Cossac, and born in a village on the river Don; and, as it is related, having in his early youth assisted a young woman in conducting her horses to drink in the river, she accompanied her acknowledgments with a declaration that he would one day be emperor. This prophetic compliment is said to have worked up his enthusiastic mind, and, by inflaming his ambition, to have produced the extraordinary circumstances of his life.

General Suworow, having got possession of Pugatschew, he accompanied in person the troops that escorted him, on his removal from Uralsk. During a certain part of the way, he was enclosed in a cage, placed on a carriage; but was afterwards removed to a waggon, along with his son, a boy of twelve years of age, who inherited, and at that early period displayed, the turbulent qualities of his father. At length they arrived at Sinsbirsk, a town on the Wolga, when Suworow delivered up his prisoner to Count Panin, who ordered him to be conveyed to Moscow; where he suffered the punishment due to his crimes.

During the absence of Count Panin at Moscow, the general remained at Sinsbirsk, and took the command of the army. It amounted to eighty thousand men, who were in winter quarters, in different cantons upon the Wolga; in the province of Orenbourg, and in the governments of Casna and Penza.

In the spring of the year 1775, the general joined his corps on the frontiers. He afterwards went by the way of Samara to Orenbourg, where General Monsurow commanded, and of which General Reinsdorf was governor, with whom he had a particular conference. As he was on his return by Ufa, he received the very unexpected information, that a successor of the rebel Pugatschew, named Sametriow, had appeared on the borders of the Caspian sea. This man had frequently pillaged the Turks, and once seized several trading vessels, with some pieces of artillery. He made incursions by sea and by land, and had approached to Astracan, on the side of the lake Aral.

Measures were accordingly taken to put a stop to his career; and the general dispatched two battalions, with some artillery and dragoons, down the Wolga for that purpose. At the same time he communicated the necessary intelligence to the governor of Astracan.

Semetriow had been a private foot soldier, was afterwards advanced, and had deserted. He possessed both talents and courage, but the means of employing them to any great extent had not been afforded him. He had never collected more than three hundred followers, and when they found that he was in danger of being seized by the troops that pursued him, they abandoned him to his fate.

The peace was celebrated, during the summer of this year, at Moscow; and Lieutenant-General Suworow received, on that occasion, a sword, enriched with diamonds. During the following winter he went to Moscow, and arrived there at the time when the empress was preparing to leave it. He was now advanced to the command of the Petersburg division, but he remained some time at Moscow, for the superintendence of his private affairs.

CHAP. V.

Suworow's Operations in Cuban. A new Khan established there.

IN November, 1776, Suworow received a commission for the Crimea, where Lieutenant-General Prince Prosorowski then was. He arrived there in December, and took the command of a corps, which was stationed in winter quarters, in the environs of Perekop.

The empress had fixed on Schaim Ghiray, as Khan of the Crimea, in the place of Devlet Ghiray. The former was then in the wilds of Cuban, among the Tartars of Nogay. In February, 1777, he came from Tamann, by the strait of Caffa, towards Jenicole, in the Crimea. Suworow received him under the walls of Perekop. In March, he advanced against the troops of Devlet Ghiray, and, without striking a blow, entirely dispersed them, by his rapid marches in the neighbourhood of Karasbasar and Achmetschet, where he posted himself with his corps. Devlet Ghiray fled across the Black Sea to Constantinople, and Schaim Ghiray was proclaimed Khan.

In the course of the Summer, Suworow was again attacked with a fever, and removed to a distance from the Crimea, on account of the climate. He went to Pultava, and fell dangerously ill of an inflammatory fever, from which he did not recover till the end of the autumn.

In December he took the command of the corps of Cuban, where he arrived by Rostow, Azof, and Juy. This corps consisted of five regiments of infantry, with their field-pieces, and twelve pieces of heavy artillery, ten squadrons of dragoons, twenty squadrons of hussars, and five regiments of Cossacs. They were distributed partly under an old fort, called Koppyl, partly in an intrenchment, near Tarmar on the Black Sea, and the rest in the wilds of Tamann, as far as Azof, in intrenchments and redoubts of communication; in each of which a company was posted, with two pieces of cannon, to defend themselves against the banditti of Circassia.

These nations, who inhabit the left bank of the Cuban, and are generally known under the name of Circassians, are divided into various tribes. They are called great and little Abascians, Circassians, (whose country is celebrated for the beauty of the women,) Schaptschiks, Attukays, Temirgois, Cassaiens, and Barays. The little Abascians are altogether pagans, and the rest, though Mahometans by profession, retain many pagan ceremonies, in some degree, blended with those of Christianity. Behind the Attukays are the Tartar Naurusis, among whom are many poor sultans of the race of Gerigis, and a greater number of that of Chaban-Sultan. They are descended from a shepherd and a sultana who was poisoned, but nevertheless have not lost their title. All these tribes live in perfect anarchy.

Their wants, however, unite them in bands of from ten to one hundred, and sometimes five hundred men. They are strong and courageous, and are provided with fire-arms, sabres, and bows and arrows. They often come and pillage even the habitations of the Cossacs of the Don; and, when a few of their number are killed, return home, keeping always on the defensive. They are good marksmen, and so swift, that it is very difficult to take any of them. Their chief object in their incursions is to make prisoners, whom they sell for slaves to the Turks, or employ them in agriculture. Batyr Ghiray, elder brother of the reigning khan, had above one hundred of these slaves, whom he maintained with great care, in a village beyond the Cuban.

They infested the public roads, and sometimes even surprised the soldiers. Parties, indeed, had been sent to make reprisals on the left

(Retd)

(Retd)

bank of the Cuban, but it was difficult to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. Hence Suworow thought it expedient to cover all the right bank of that river with works. From its mouth to the lines of Caucasus, which had before been fortified, were small fortresses at intervals of ten miles, with intermediate forts of lesser dimensions. These works were merely repaired, and this undertaking Suworow and Lieutenant-Colonel Fock completed, without any engineer whatever. They each employed fifteen hundred men, and, as the whole winter passed away without snow or cold in Cuban, the work was finished in six weeks. They were indeed frequently interrupted by sudden attacks of the Circassians, though often with insignificant forces; but on some occasions the enemy fell on them in numbers, and as many as fifty men remained upon the field. When the works were completed, the incursions of the Turks became more rare, though they still continued to molest them, and the Cossacs suffered the least in these attacks.

In May, 1778, Prince Prozorowski left the Crimea for Petersburg, and Suworow took the command of the corps in that peninsula, and of the troops distributed over the country, as far as the Dnieper; forming together a body of sixty thousand men, under the command of Field-Marshal Romanzow. At that time, Lieutenant-General Tekelli commanded in the Ukraine, and Lieutenant-General Rhechewski in Poland. The Porte viewing the elevation of Schaim Ghiray, by no means with an indifferent eye, made preparations for war, and sent considerable numbers of troops into Moldavia, who were assembled near Schotin. They also ordered out a fleet of one hundred and sixty sail, fifteen of which were of the line, under the orders of the celebrated Hassan, Captain-Pacha, and of Alibey of Natolia. Suworow now fortified several peninsulas of the Crimea, and even caused intrenchments to be made in the mountains.

Although the principal troubles in the Crimea were appeased, the Turks still had eight or ten small ships before Achtiar, now called Sebastopolis. They had arrived there during the winter, with the design to excite an insurrection among the Tartars. To get rid of them at once, Suworow went on horseback to reconnoitre along the shore, in the neighbourhood of Backtschisarey, accompanied by the Khan. Having observed the most essential points, he extended his troops during the night along the two sides of the bason, and fortified the mouth of the port. Day put a stop to their labours, which were resumed in the following night. The pretext for these operations was, that the Turks, having disembarked to bring their cattle on shore, had killed a Cossac who approached them; and that a packet had been detained at Constantinople. The Turks perceiving there was a design to blockade them, quitted the port during the night, and went out to sea. These transactions took place in July.

The grand fleet of the Turks, which was still at sea, sent two deputies ashore, who, immediately on landing, made a formal protest, in the name of their commander, against the entrance of the Russians into the Crimea, and more especially against the presence of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea; and expressed themselves with great severity, calling the Russian fleet corsairs, as that sea belonged exclusively to the Grand Seignior.

Suworow received these deputies with the greatest politeness, and at their departure delivered to them and to the Khan an answer in writing, of which the substance was, that the Tartar government had demanded of the empress, the aid of Russian troops, and that consequently that government had no occasion for the assistance of the Turks; that the Russian fleet cruised in those seas for their safety; and that as to the name

of corsair, used by the Turkish admiral, he was responsible for that insult to his master, the Grand Seignior, who was the friend of Russia.

During their stay on shore, the deputies perceived, with much surprise and uneasiness, the fortifications erected in various places; and, shortly after their departure, in August, the whole of the Turkish fleet appeared off the coast of the Crimea. It extended from Kerschi to Kaslow, and the little Russian fleet remained in the neighbourhood of Jenikala. The Turkish fleet were in want of fresh water, and were desirous of procuring some on shore; but were prevented by Russian picquets, who were posted at every point, and ready to fire upon them. This refusal was given under a pretence, that the dryness of the season occasioned a want of water among the inhabitants; so that the admiral was not allowed to procure fresh water for himself. Suworow had given strict orders on this subject, because he thought it might, perhaps, be an artifice of the Turks to send men on shore.

A fortnight after, the whole Turkish fleet once more gained the offing, and retired to Constantinople.

Suworow had been ordered by his court to transplant some Greek and Armenian Christians from the Crimea into Russia. Among these were many persons of property, who paid a considerable revenue to the Khan. This delicate commission, therefore, required considerable circumspection, and as two ministers of the Khan strongly opposed the measure, Suworow placed a guard before their houses, with cannon, until they should desist. The metropolitan of the Greeks, the chief of the Armenians, and the curate of the Catholics, perfectly coincided in the views of Suworow, and in the space of a month the Christians abandoned their dwellings, and emigrated with their property and cattle to Russia, where they established themselves in the government of Catherinoslow. This colony consisted of about twenty thousand men. Suworow procured for them as many post horses as possible, and other conveniences for travelling, distributing to the poor a ducat each, previous to their departure.

In October, Suworow placed his troops in winter quarters, and having confided the command of the corps of Cuban, to Major-General Kayser, remained himself at Kaslow.

In the course of the summer, the Attukays attacked them with a few hundred men, with an intention of surprising and carrying off the horses of a squadron of hussars, which were at pasture. The captain of the squadron opposed them with his men on foot, who defended themselves with their carbines: but the Attukays used their rifle-barrelled guns so skilfully, that the whole squadron were cut to pieces. The infantry, who were intrenched, took no part in this affair, because their commanders were at variance;—the usual fate of small detachments, when employed without sufficient precautions. In other respects every thing succeeded perfectly well in that quarter, and the Circassians were repulsed with loss in almost every engagement. Colonels Hamborn and Stoeritsch attacked the great Abascians, and the territory of the Attukays, with success. Although both sides sustained loss, that of the enemy was much the greatest, and the Russians succeeded in their object of making their frontiers respected.

In the spring of 1779, Suworow took the field with a large body of troops, and established himself near Karasubasar, where he made them perform several manœuvres. Towards the month of June, the Porte acknowledged Schaim Ghiray as Kahn of the Tartars of the Crimea, by a treaty concluded between the Russians and the Turks. This was what Russia demanded. The Grand Seignior, as Calif, sent Khan a sabre and a caftan, which the latter presented.

(Retd)

4 (Retd)

would not permit the deputies to put them on him, but ordered both the weapon and the dress to be placed in his cabinet.

At the end of June, the Russian troops marched from the Crimea and Cuban on their return to Russia. The forts were abandoned, and the troops were reviewed and inspected in the various camps. Only a few thousand men were left in the environs of Kinburn and Jenikala, and the Aulic Counsellor Constantinow remained with the Khan, under the title of *Chargé d'Affaires*.

At Pultava, Suworow received the command of the troops of Little Russia, where the empress, as a testimony of her approbation, gave him a snuff-box, with her portrait set in diamonds.—Here he did not continue long, as he received orders, at the beginning of the winter, to return to Petersburg.

He was received there with the greatest attention, and the court gave him the command of a secret expedition on the Caspian Sea. The empress presented him with the star of the Order of Alexander, embellished with diamonds. It was the same she had herself worn on a habit of that order.

In March, 1780, Suworow went to Astracan, where he made the necessary dispositions, and procured the most exact information respecting Persia; in which empire, some troubles had arisen, and a bloody war commenced between the Khans, after the death of Nadir Schah. He reconnoitered the Seven Mouths of the Wolga and the neighbouring coasts of the Caspian: but the expedition did not take place, although the corps and troops were already set down in the war-list for that service. Suworow remained some months at Astracan, after which he received the command of the division of Casan, in which province he arrived in 1781, and continued there a considerable time.

CHAP. VI.

The Tartars take the Oath of Allegiance to Russia.—Expedition against the Nogays beyond the Cuban.

THE Sultan Mahomet Ghiray, being a sworn enemy to the Khan Schaim Ghiray, although his nearest relation, stirred up the Tartars against the Khan, who was then in his capital. This revolt broke out in autumn, and the Khan fled, accompanied by his most faithful servants to Kafia, where he embarked, and arrived by the sea of Azof, at Petrowsk, a Russian fortress, built on the northern coast.

Towards the end of 1782, Prince Potemkin arrived at Cherson, with a commission from the empress; and, having sent for Suworow, together with the division of Casan, had an interview with the Khan at Petrowsk, and immediately set off for Petersburg.

The Khan returned to Balktschisarey, accompanied by a considerable number of Russian troops, and the troubles were very speedily appeased. The malcontents had proclaimed his eldest brother, Batyr Ghiray, khan in his place. The other brother, Arslar Ghiray, who commanded in Cuban, as seraskier of the Tartars of Nogay, was at that time with his elder brother in the Crimea; and both they and their suites were carried off by the Russians, who after keeping them prisoners for some time, embarked them on the Cuban, and restored them their liberty; so that the whole terminated without much effusion of blood. But the rebel chief, Mahomet Ghiray, being arrested, was stoned, by order of the Khan, and several other Tartars, who persisted in their rebellion, were punished with death.

Suworow now set off for Saint Demetrius, and for Azof, where he again took the command of the Cuban, at the beginning of the winter. The corps consisted of twelve battalions, with their artillery and heavy field-pieces, twenty squadrons of dragoons, six regiments of Cossacs, and the remainder of the militia of the Don, under their commander, Iloweiski.

At the end of May, Prince Potemkin again went to Cherson, sent for Suworow, deliberated with him, and returned to Saint Demetrius.

Six corps were now set on foot, besides two in Poland, to keep the Turks in awe. The first of these corps was stationed at Kotmisch, under the command of Prince Repuin; the second, at Humann, under Count Soltikow; the third, as a body of reserve, in Little Russia; the fourth, as a troop of execution, in the Government of the Crimea, under Prince Potemkin himself; the fifth, was that of Cuban, under Suworow; and the sixth, in Caucasus, under Paul Potemkin.

The rendezvous of Suworow's troops was under the fortress of Jay, fifteen miles from Azof, in the wilds of Cuban. He hastened the assembling of his regiments, several of which had considerable marches to perform, some coming from distant quarters near the Don, and others from the lines of Caucasus.

In the course of June, part of the troops having arrived in the neighbourhood of Jay, Suworow sent a proclamation, inviting the tribes of the Tartar hordes of Nogay to come and see him, treated them as old acquaintance, and gave them a grand gala in the wilds; at which above three thousand Nogay Tartars were present. Their behaviour was friendly, and they returned home the following day.

As the troops arrived, they were sent forward without loss of time, to occupy with redoubts, the lines from Jay, as far as Tamann, where the principal points of Kopyi and Turkey were. Suworow remained near Jay, with four battalions and their field-pieces, ten squadrons of dragoons, and two regiments of Cossacs.

On the 28th of June, which was the anniversary of the accession of the empress, the Nogay hordes again assembled, with a numerous train of attendants, in consequence of being invited to the feast. They came to the number of five or six thousand, and the whole of the country round Jay was covered with their tents.

Schaim Ghiray, khan of the Nogay Tartars, now abdicated his dignity, at the same time notifying to the Tartars; 1st. That he had come to that resolution of his own accord; 2d. That they were at liberty to choose his successor; 3d. That he was determined to live and die among them. Prince Potemkin immediately published a manifesto from the empress, with a supplement in his own name, ordering all the Tartars to take the oath of fidelity to the empress. These manifestoes were also sent into the Cuban, a little before the 20th of June.

On this occasion, the troops were distributed in proper order, and in several divisions in the environs of Jay; and, when divine service was concluded, the Nogay chiefs assembled, and in the presence of Suworow, publicly swore, on the Koran, fidelity and homage to the empress. They afterwards went to their tribes, and made them take the same oath. The whole of this ceremony was performed with the greatest solemnity, amidst the continual discharge of artillery, and songs of joy. Several of the Tartars received appointments in the Russian service, the oldest being made staff officers, and some others subalterns.

When the whole was concluded, a grand feast was given, in an immense open place, in the wilds. The guests were seated on the ground, in the manner of the Tartars, and distributed in a number of small groups, all placed according to their rank. The dinner consisted, prin-

Retd)

Retd)

cipally, of boiled and roast meat: a hundred oxen, and eight hundred sheep, were killed on the occasion; and as the laws of the Tartars did not permit them to drink wine, but only Sago brandy, five hundred eimers (thirty-two thousand pints) of that liquor were provided, and the company allowed to drink at pleasure; besides which, English porter was served to the chiefs, who dined at Suworow's table. This party drank healths in a large cup, which was handed round the table, accompanied by discharges of cannon, and continual cries of joy, and of "Urrah and Allah!" The other companies did the same, and mirth and happiness prevailed throughout the scene. Russians and Tartars were mingled together, and, after dinner, races were performed, on all sides, between the Tartars and the Cossacs. Some of the Tartars died, in consequence of drinking to excess; which they consider as an honour in their great feasts. In the evening, a second feast was served, which continued great part of the night.

A similar entertainment was given the following day, the 29th of June, which was that of St. Peter and St. Paul, the grand duke's patron, when a breakfast was given, after which, the Tartars took their leave embracing the Russians as brethren.

Immediately after the oath had been taken, Suworow sent a courier to Prince Potemkin, with this act of faith and homage of the Tartars. Those of the Crimea soon followed their example.

When the Nogays were returned to Jay, their first step was to administer the same oath to their tribes, in the presence of the Russian staff and other officers.

Soon after, Suworow received a letter from the empress to the following effect:

To our Lieutenant-General de Suworow,

"In the affairs confided to your care, and particularly in the commission you have borne, under the direction of our General Prince Potemkin, for the re-union of the various nations of the Russian empire, you have shewn a zeal and activity for our service, which has excited our particular attention and favour. Willing to give you a public testimony of our approbation, we hereby grant you the grand cross of the equestrian order of Saint Wolodimir, of the first class, of which we send you the decorations. We command you to receive, and wear them, according to the statutes. We are, affectionately,

CATHERINE."

Czarcosélo, July 28, 1783.

As the constancy of the Nogays was wholly uncertain, and could not be relied on, it was proposed to move all their tribes by small degrees, to the waste lands of Uralsk, and disarm them whenever an opportunity should offer. A very extensive cordon was formed from the river of Jay to the middle of the Don; and, in the course of July, all the Tartars of Nogay assembled near Jay.

Here it will be proper to speak more at large of this nation, so celebrated in the ancient times; a nation, with whom, five hundred years ago, Gengis Khan conquered Asia, as far as the confines of China; and among whom Tamerlane was born. The Nogay Tartars pretend to come from the Usbecks. Tschutschi, eldest son of Gengis Khan, being, with his brothers, in China, at the siege of a fortress, was reprimanded, by his father, for some faults committed there. Enraged at this, he fled to the Kuptschacs, and, though they already had a khan, took part in the government, in which he shewed great penetration. He afterwards continued as sovereign over this nation, who, at that time, had in their power the greater part of Russia; their frontiers extending along the Wolga, as far as Penza, Arsamas, and the great forest of Muron, where intrenchments are still to be seen. He built a residence for him-

self, at Sarayscheck, on the river Aktoban, nine miles from the rich and extensive city of Jarizin, for which purpose he sent for architects from Moscow. The ruins of some of the streets, and large squares, where the Russian princes were obliged to pay their tribute, are still in existence. The successors of Tschutschki governed with moderation, and did not interfere in matters of religion; the patriarch retained his authority, and the laws were on the same footing as before. The Russian princes continued to submit to the Kuptschacs till the time of the celebrated Mamay, who was, properly, a grand vizir among the Tartars; and who, having carried his arms into the interior of Russia, within fifteen wersts of Moscow, was completely beaten, and repulsed by the great Prince Demetrius Donskoy. From that period, intestine division, and epidemic disorders, successively depopulated their hordes; which, originally, consisted of several hundred thousands. At length, the Czar Iwan Walsilowitsch, who made himself master of the kingdoms of Kasan and Astracan, repulsed these Tartars in the wilds of Uralsk, behind the Wolga; and, towards the close of the last century, several of them, traversing the wilds of Cuban, fled through the Crimea, to take refuge in Bessarabia, and placed themselves under the protection of the Turks.

Bady Khan, second son of Gengis, was to bring all the rest of Russia entirely under subjection to him. He treated the princes who submitted with great moderation, but was extremely rigorous toward those who resisted his authority. The celebrated Grand Duke, Alexander Newski de Wolodimir refused to wait on him when he passed, and as he persisted in his refusal three times, he was required to make satisfaction by fire-ordeal. This he also refused, and went to the Khan, saying, "I am willing to acknowledge you as sovereign, but cannot honour your gods, as I only believe in one." The Khan was so well satisfied with this firm answer, that he left the prince in possession of his estates, and afterwards added to them.

This Khan traversed Poland, and his army advanced as far as the frontiers of Silesia. Wherever these Nomades passed, they left colonies behind them, branches of which are still to be found near Moscow, and in Poland. From them are descended the families of Beliak and Korizki.

The tribes of the Nogay Tartars were distinguished by the following names:—the Upper and Lower Gedissans, the Great and Little Tshamburluks, the Gedischkuliers to the right and left, the Kuptschacs, and the Akermans. These last had been much diminished by a violent epidemic disorder, which prevailed among them when they emigrated from Bessarabia to Cuban, in the last war. These nations, who were once so formidable, and who were able to send a hundred thousand cavalry into the field, are now reduced to less than one-third of their ancient population. They have always continued to pursue a pastoral life; living on the produce of their flocks, and eat rice instead of bread; as they began very late to cultivate wheat. Their dress is very simple; and a new sheep's skin serves them for holiday clothes. They have few good fire-arms, and, in general, make great use of bows and arrows: they have also javelins made of a bad kind of wood, which is found in these deserts. They likewise arm themselves with a sabre, and many of them use their knives as poniards. In battle, they also employ large hammers, which they fasten to their hands with a thong of leather. Such was the manner of life of the Nogay Tartars, the descendants of the celebrated Gengis Khan.

Their march towards the Don, and the wilds of Uralsk, was divided into several columns, under an escort of Russian troops. At the end of July, when they were half way to the Don, Schaim Ghiray arrived at Tamann, together with his suite, by the strait of Jenikala, where he cir-

Retd)

Retd)

culated seditious letters, and secretly stirred up the Nogay hordes. Hence arose a considerable revolt, and the rebels retired to the river Cuban, where they met with resistance from those who remained faithful to Russia; among whom the commander of the Gedissans, and old Mussabeg, chief of the Tschamburluks, deserve to be particularly distinguished. They had many engagements with their countrymen, in which much blood was spilt, and Mussabeg himself was severely wounded in the neck with a sabre.

Suworow was unwilling to use force for the restoration of tranquillity. The Tartars marched against the line of forts; and, to the number of several thousand men, advanced to the camp, without suffering themselves to be broken. On attempting to pass a morass, where an officer was posted with a company of fusileers, and a piece of artillery, by whom they were resisted, they engaged him, and advanced with their chief, who pressed forward with the utmost fury. The little platoon, however, defended themselves long enough to receive the reinforcement of a squadron of dragoons, who were encamped at the distance of a mile. An hour after, Colonel Telegin, who was at a still greater distance, arrived, in the utmost haste, with two battalions, who immediately broke the enemy's ranks, and defeated and dispersed the Tartars. This engagement cost them five hundred men. The post which Colonel Telegin had abandoned, was also a very important pass; the Nogays took advantage of the opportunity, and several thousand of them traversed the morass, and fled into the country of the Temigois, in the Naurus, behind the river Cuban; but being pursued, they abandoned their immense herds of cattle, and removed to a greater distance. The booty consisted of about thirty thousand horses, forty thousand horned cattle, and above two hundred thousand sheep.

Suworow, who was in the middle of the line, made a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Leschtewitsch, inspector-general of the Nogays. Here he was informed, that Taw Sultan Mursa had been plotting a new conspiracy. This Mursa, governor of the young sultan, who was nephew to Schaim Ghiray, was desirous of raising his pupil to the dignity of Khan, and had already been the frequent instigator of revolts. The conspiracy soon broke out, and *kasanka* was the watchword they adopted. They packed up their *kibiks* (tents), placed the whole on carriages, together with the least of their children, and drove their cattle before them, having, previous to their departure, massacred the Russians who had been left to watch them, and who were unable to save themselves by flight. The troops of the cordon, who were the nearest, hastened to attack them, but who were obliged to retreat from the inferiority of their numbers. Taw Sultan attacked Jay, at the head of a few thousand men, and though repulsed with loss, continued his march towards the river Cuban, and collected the rest of the Nogays, as also some of the chiefs of those who had continued faithful; and, among the rest, Halli Effendi, with his wife, whom he carried away. Most of the faithful Tartars encamped in the environs of Jay.

In August, Suworow assembled his troops in one body, near Kopyl, and caused barracks to be prepared for the approaching winter-quarters. At the end of the month, the Tartars made an attack beyond the Cuban with ten thousand men, and traversed the wilds to fall upon Jay, where a sufficient garrison had been left. They attacked the intrenchments, during three following days, with so much impetuosity, that they lost four hundred men, and had two hundred taken prisoners in a sally. They then took to flight, but were unable to carry off several of their men who had remained behind.

In the course of September, Prince Potemkin, generalissimo of all the forces, ordered Suworow to arrest Schaim Ghiray, at Tamann, to put his corps into winter-quarters on the Don, and to put an end to the operation he intended to undertake against the Nogays.

The first of these measures did not take place. Suworow had already left Kopyl when the orders arrived, and was under cover in a wood two miles from that place. Major-General Jelagin was then at Temann with Colonel Holle. To him Suworow immediately dispatched a courier, who, passing the night at Kopyl, where he was to be joined by the necessary escort, was obliged to wait till the next day, because General Philippow was in bed, and had given orders that he should not be disturbed. This general gave the courier an escort of about thirty Cossacs, who were cut to pieces on the road, by above a hundred Abascians, and the courier was obliged to return. Isaiow, colonel of a regiment of Cossacs, was ordered, with the utmost haste, to join Jelagin, near Temann, and he accordingly set forward on the march.

In the night, previous to his arrival, Schaim Ghiray was informed of the fate which threatened him, and, having with him a numerous body of men, speedily mounted his horse, and, together with his people, hastened to the banks of the Cuban, which is but two miles from thence, where he found some boats, which Jelagin had not removed; he knowing nothing of the project, and having always been treated with politeness by Schaim Ghiray. Jelagin and Isaiow pursued him; but he had already passed the river. In vain they called after him, but he answered their solicitations with excuses, and retired into Circassia.

The detachment, appointed for the expedition on the left bank of the Cuban, consisted of sixteen companies of infantry, in four platoons, each of which had two light field-pieces, sixteen squadron of dragoons, with the same number of pieces of artillery, and four regiments of Cossacs. The Commanding Officer Iloweiski was ordered to march directly towards the Cuban, with twelve regiments of Cossacs, each five hundred men strong, and to make a junction with Suworow at an appointed time and place.

This corps had performed a march of thirty miles. They ascended the right bank of the Cuban, always advancing by night, and in the day time halting in the woods. They proceeded in the greatest silence, and without signals, because the Circassians had strong piquets on the left banks, and they were anxious to avoid discovery. For the same reason, Suworow having before met a Turkish messenger from Sutschuk, replied, to his enquiries: "It is a small detachment, which remained behind, and which I am conducting to the corps of Caucasus."

The Grand Quarter-Master Foedorow was on horseback in the van, and as there was no road along the bank, he posted two Cossacs at every quarter of a league as guides. When they arrived opposite to the country occupied by the Attukays, on the left bank, they found so little wood, that they could not conceal their march. The river, too, was very narrow in that part, and the Attukays fired across it, both with muskets and bows and arrows. They did not, however, much annoy the Russians, who were careful not to answer their fire. Towards noon, Suworow sent for the Bey who commanded there, and severely reprimanded him for this conduct; and the Bey dispersed the offenders by driving them away with whips. As to the destination of the troops, the same explanation was given to the Bey as to the Turkish messenger from Sutschuk.

At length, the corps approached the river Laba, which arises in Mount Caucasus, in the province of Cuban. Here they met with no more wood, and the troops concealed themselves, by encamping in hollows; but were not molested by any enemy whatever.

Not far from the bank were some hills of considerable height. Suworow ascended them, and perceived some Nogays making hay; and when he saw the distant smoke of their fires, he was fully confirmed in the information he had received, that this was the place where the Nogay Tartars were encamped. The Russians halted during the day. In the afternoon, Ilowieski, the commanding officer on the Don, joined them, according to appointment, with his twelve regiments of Cossacs, and at dusk they marched towards the right bank of the Cuban, which in that part is flat, and covered with fine forests. On their arrival the moon shone very bright.

In this place the Cuban is a full quarter of a mile broad; and as they had no pontoons, they prepared to ford, or swim across it, and sent forward some Cossacs to find out the fordable parts. The infantry stripped themselves, and forded the river naked, carrying their arms and cartouch boxes on their heads, being frequently up to their shoulders in water. The cavalry took the clothes of the infantry on the cruppers of the horses, and carried the ammunition two by two, that the powder might not be wetted. Thus they passed the river in companies and in squadrons; the horse crossing somewhat higher, to break the force of the current. In the middle of the stream was a spacious island, where they halted for a short time, when, in the same order, they gained the left bank, which they found very steep, and covered with rocks. Even the Cossacs had great difficulty to get on shore on horseback, and above all the dragoons, who carried the ammunition; and it required great labour to hoist up the artillery, and the rest of the baggage, with ropes. The infantry climbed up, and dressed themselves, but the banks were so full of rocks, that they could scarcely make use of the intrenching tools which they had brought with them.

All being now in order, they began their march. Having proceeded nearly a mile, they came to a morass, which it was necessary to pass. They ascended the right bank of the Laba, and, having proceeded another mile, the van guard met a patrolle, whom they made prisoners, and who served them as guides.

The next morning they surprized the Nogays. The Cossacs, whose country on the Don that nation had formerly ravaged, now took the most dreadful revenge. The massacre continued till noon. This event took place near an old ruined castle, in the neighbourhood of Kermentschuk.

After halting an hour, they advanced two miles farther. When they arrived at the forest of Farisch, which extends as far as Mount Caucasus, the Russians attacked the rest of the Nogay Tartars. The engagement was as vigorous as that of the morning, though many Tartars took to flight as soon as they were informed of this sudden attack. But the Termigois and the Nawrus, in whose country this action happened, and who defended the Nogays, suffered a considerable loss. The prince of the Nawrus was killed, and his daughter led away captive.

The light troops fought on both banks of the Laba. The engagement continued until the evening, when the victorious army reposed in the field of battle, which was in a plain, and the next day pursued the enemy to a distance of some miles, though without being able to overtake them. The conquerors returned on the following day, and repassed the Cuban.

From the time of Mamay, of whom we have spoken above, and who was defeated by Demerius Donskoy, the Nogays had never been so severely handled as on this occasion, which happened on the 1st of October. In the two battles, about four thousand persons, men and women, remained upon the field of battle, which extended a mile and a

half along their tents. The Cossacs, according to the custom of those nations, carried with them a great number of young children.

When the Russians returned to the right bank of the Cuban, the commanding officer Howeiski returned with his troops towards the Don. At that time the troops had already set off for Kopyl, to go into winter quarters in the same canton, agreeably to their orders. The corps detached from Suworow did the same, and that general retained only a few companies of infantry, two pieces of cannon, a squadron of dragoons, and a regiment of Cossacs, with which he marched across the wilds to the fortress of Jay. He had above forty German miles to go, and more than ten rivers to cross. In fording these his troops were frequently up to their middle in water, and were obliged to throw bridges over the deeper channels. The want of wood obliged them to make these bridges of reeds and turf, which lasted, at the utmost, but four-and-twenty hours, as the current destroyed them; and when the troops did not make haste to pass, it became necessary to make others. Some Tartars, who acted as guides across the wilds, directed their march too much to the northward, which caused them to make a false march of ten miles. At length their provisions began to fail them; and, on the last day, were entirely consumed.

At the end of October they arrived at fort Jay, where Suworow made the necessary dispositions. There had always been a sufficient number of men in the castle and fort of Jay, because the chiefs of the Nogay hordes were there, under the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Leschke-witsh; and after the separation of the Seraskier, Arstan Ghiray, his successor, Hallil Effendi, governor-general of the Tartar tribes which had remained behind, encamped in the neighbourhood.

When Suworow arrived, he paid some visits, and particularly to his friend Mursa Bey, prince of the Tschamberluks, who was a venerable old man. He had not yet recovered the wound in his neck; but was highly gratified to see Suworow in good health. He embraced him with tears in his eyes, and called him his son.

Suworow did not stay many days. In the beginning of November he went by Azof to St. Demetrius, leaving, as a garrison in the castle, a company of grenadiers, one of fusileers, and a regiment of Cossacs. There were twelve pieces of cannon in the fort.

Except Taw Sultan and a few others, almost all those who had fled towards the left bank of the Cuban wrote to Suworow, confessing their error, and promising that in the spring they would return to their former positions, which many of them actually did.

The Russians, after their departure from that country, being much dispersed, were attacked throughout the winter by the Circassians, and especially by the Pagans of Abascia. Many of the Russians were killed, and others carried off and sold as slaves in Natolia. At length, however, they assembled in great numbers, and put themselves in a state of defence.

Among the Tartars who returned was the ci-devant Hallil Effendi, who had presented himself, with some of his followers, before the end of the autumn.

There are at present, on the north coast of the sea of Azof, about three thousand kibiks, or families of these Tartars, each family, or kibik, consisting of four or five persons. After their emigration from Bessarabia into the wilds of Cuban, there remained about one thousand families under the protection of the Turks, and on the left bank of the Cuban, in the wilds of Attukay, nearly one thousand more; whom Bajazel Mursa promised to remove to join the rest. Several of their families became poor, in consequence of changing their residence, the length of their

Retd)

Retd)

journey having obliged them to abandon their cattle, in which the whole wealth of these wandering nations consists, or to part with them for very inconsiderable prices.

In the course of the autumn the plague made some ravages at Cherson, and spread as far as the Don. It continued till Christmas, but such precautions were taken that not more than a hundred persons fell victims to it on the banks of the Don, of whom not one-third were soldiers.

Suworow passed the winter at St. Demetrius, where the chiefs of the Tartars who remained behind, and with whom he was on friendly terms, frequently visited him. Mursa Bey had now recovered from his wound. Mechmed Bey, the chief of the Codissans, often joked with him at table, on his being still inclined to marry; and Suworow one day asking him whether he was serious, Mursa Bey replied, with much simplicity, "Mechmed Bey is right;" and immediately requested the general to make him a present of a beautiful Tartar girl of sixteen years of age, whom he wished to marry. Suworow bought a young Tartar slave of a Cossac for one hundred rubles, and sent her to Mursa Bey, who accordingly married her. He lived some years after this transaction, and died at the age of a hundred and eight years, having almost reached the age of Attila, king of the Huns. He retained the use of his faculties till the last, except that his eyes could scarcely bear the light. He was a man of a strong complexion, almost constantly on horseback; and, notwithstanding his great age, an excellent companion. He was very much attached to cleanliness, but despised all luxury. He was faithful in his friendships, and the friend of the poor, and his greatest pleasure was to be their benefactor. He was a great eater, and at meals drank pure sago brandy. His servants took him from table, and carried him to bed like a prince. Suworow regarded him with great esteem and attachment.

The ci-devant Khan Schaim Ghiray, who had fled towards the left bank of the Cuban, returned in the spring of 1784, into the Crimea, by Tamann and Jenikala, and set off for Woronitsch, which was the place of his destination. He passed some years in Russia, and afterwards returned. The Turks received him at Chotzim in a manner suited to the dignity of a Khan. He then went to Constantinople, but was not permitted to enter that city, and was sent into banishment at Rhodes, where he was put to death in the most perfidious manner. According to the laws of Turkey, he could not be condemned to death; the Khans, and all the descendants of Gengis, being expressly excepted from all capital punishments; but it was alleged, as a pretext, that he was no longer Khan, since he had voluntarily abandoned that dignity.

In the summer of the same year, 1784, Suworow left the Nogays, and set off for Moscow. He had gained their friendship, and they had great reliance on his promises. But unfortunately this confidence could not be mutual; for no dependence can be placed on those nations, who are all equally inconstant with the rest of the Nomades, and know no law but their own will. Their conduct is determined by books of predictions, or dreams; which, with them, are sufficient motives for violating the most solemn engagements.

Suworow went first to the division of Valadimir; and, in 1785, to that of St. Petersburg. On his arrival at the capital, he was received with the greatest distinction, and loaded with favours by the empress.

CHAP. VII.

IN the beginning of the month of September, 1786, General Suworow quitted Petersburg for Kremenschuck. Prince Potemkin was at that time there on a visit to his new government of Catherinoslaw and Taurida, which, a short time before, had been called the Crimea. In every place where the prince passed some time, every one was eager to pay him homage, and entertainments were prepared for his amusement. He was received with universal joy as the harbinger of her imperial Majesty, and, for whose arrival, he had made the necessary preparations.

Accordingly, in the month of February, 1787, the empress arrived at Kiowie. Prince Potemkin and General Suworow set off at the same time; and Field-Marshal Romanzow was already at Kiowie, in the character of governor-general. Many travellers of distinction resorted thither on this extraordinary occasion; and, as the imperial court remained there during several weeks, this town became the temporary residence of all the nobility of the province.

The King of Poland came no farther than Kanief, on the Dnieper, as, according to the constitutional laws of his country, he could not pass its frontiers. He there received every mark of respect from the attendants on the Russian court, and particularly distinguished General Suworow, whom he had known during the war of the confederation.

During the residence of the court at Kiowie, Suworow received the command of a corps on the Bog, to which he had not hitherto been attached. This arrangement was made by the special order of the empress, and her majesty was desirous that he should always be on duty near her.

Immediately after the festival of Easter, the empress continued her journey to Taurida. The Emperor, Joseph the Second, accompanied her, under the title of Count Falkenstein, and as he always wore a white uniform, many persons, and Suworow among the rest, took him at first for a Russian officer. This monarch, who was well acquainted with the extraordinary talents and character of Suworow, frequently conversed with him, upon political and military affairs, during his residence at Cherson.

When the empress actually set out for Taurida, Suworow took the command of a body of cavalry at Blankisna, about ten miles from Cherson, on the road to Pultawa; and when her imperial majesty returned from thence, he appeared at the head of his corps, to do her all military honour. He then escorted her to Pultawa, where she graciously dismissed him, with the present of a box enriched with her cypher in diamonds.

Prince Potemkin afterwards returned to his government with the title of Tauritschefschi, governor of Taurida; and, having made the necessary arrangements there, he set out to visit his estate at Smeale, which he had just purchased of Prince Lubomirski, on the frontiers of Poland. General Suworow accompanied him thither, and left him in the month of August, to take the command of the corps of Cherson and Kinburn.

During this journey of the empress, Bulgagow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, came from that place, in order to pay his court to his imperial mistress. This mark of respect, which could not be well avoided, and seemed to be nothing more than what the etiquette of his situation required, gave umbrage to the Porte; whose uneasiness soon became very apparent. Within a few days after his arrival, Bulgagow received information that his presence was absolutely necessary at Constantinople; he, accordingly, returned there, with all possible speed, and found the predominant party in the Divan disposed to war.

Retd)

Retd)

For several years an Ottoman fleet had regularly been seen to cruise for a short time before Oczakow; but it was far more considerable than it had hitherto been in the summer of 1787. It consisted of twelve ships of the line, seven frigates, eight chebecs, five kirlangithisches, and twenty-five gun-boats.

The Russian fleet at Cherson was very inferior in number and equipment to that of the Turks: it was moored on the western bank of the Liman, at five miles from Cherson, on the side of Oczakow. Two ships had indeed been lately launched at Cherson, in the presence of the emperor, which were called the Joseph and Wolodimir; but both the one and the other were without equipage.

Suworow, with his usual attention, examined the country that surrounded Cherson, and made the necessary distribution of troops, in case the Turks should attempt an attack by land; or effect a descent from their ships. He fortified, with great care, the bank of the Dnieper and the Bog, to guard the fords of these rivers; and paid particular attention to the peninsula of Kinburn. He had under his command in that quarter twelve squadrons of light horse, ten squadrons of dragoons, four regiments of Cossacs, and four battalions of fusileers, who formed a camp in the vicinity of Kinburn.

This town is but ill defended by its walls, which are surrounded by a glacis. The ditch is but shallow, and it is impossible to increase the depth; as the ground is sandy, and water is found very near the surface. On one side of the glacis is the mouth of the Dnieper, and, on the other side, the Black Sea. There was in the bay of Kinburn no force but a single frigate and a chaloupe of twelve guns.

There was a regular correspondence between Kinburn and Oczakow, as they were only separated by a short passage of two miles across the Mouth of the Dnieper. Colonel Dunzelmann, who commanded at Kinburn, had occasion to send an officer to the Bacha of Oczakow. When the official conversation was concluded, the Bacha ordered his people to retire, and enquired of the officer concerning the news of the day; who having replied, that he had none to communicate, the honest open-hearted Bacha informed him that the turbulent heads at Constantinople had declared war against Russia, and that the Turkish fleet would soon be in motion, to attack the two vessels in the bay of Kinburn. To complete his liberal procedure, the Bacha ordered a Tschautch (a kind of patrol) to attend the officer as an escort; and the event proved the necessity of the precaution; as he was attacked on his return by two Turks, whom the guard repulsed and conducted him safe to Kinburn.

In the afternoon of the following day, August 19, 1787, the intelligence of the Bacha was realised, for the frigate and gun-boat were fiercely attacked by several Turkish vessels. The engagement lasted some time; and the gun-boat not making sufficient way in following the frigate, was in danger of being cut off; but the officer who commanded her, having fired a broad-side with such effect at the vessel, that was first in pursuit, as to sink it; the rest did not venture to risk a similar fate. Another of the Turkish vessels also foundered; so that the Russian frigate and chaloupe, though they had greatly suffered, at length escaped, and retreated to Gluboka, where they were repaired.

Thus did hostilities break out on the part of the Turks, without a preliminary declaration of war. From that moment the Russians kept themselves upon their guard; and employed every necessary precaution. Suworow accordingly took the command of Kinburn upon himself, and ceded that of Cherson to General Bilikow. The whole of the troops under his command, amounted to about thirty thousand men,

As the Turks had a very superior force at sea, and were in a condition to give an irreparable blow to the naval force of Russia in the Black Sea, the first care of Suworow was to secure the bay of Gluboka, and the marine of Cherson. He accordingly ordered a battery to be erected before Gluboka of twenty pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, to command both the entrances; and five lesser batteries on the island below Cherson, in order to produce a cross fire.

The Turks took a vessel laden with provisions; and at the mouth of the Bog, they surprised in a public house, about twenty Cossacs and Ukraïn peasants, who were either cut in pieces or made prisoners.

They now commenced the bombardment of Kinburn, which continued several days without interruption. Three of their bombs fell in the barrack of the commandant, and the tent of General Suworow was carried away by the explosion of a shell.

The place, however, made a vigorous defence. Two of the enemy's frigates, which had ventured to approach too near, suffered very severely for their temerity; and ships of the line afterwards kept at a greater distance. One of them was blown up by the negligence of some of its crew.

At the close of this month, Admiral Woinowitsch set sail from Sewastopol for the coast of Varna. His fleet consisted of two vessels of the line, three frigates, and twelve small vessels; but was so unfortunate as to encounter a violent storm, which dispersed his ships. A line-of-battle ship, of sixty-six guns, which had suffered very much in its masts and rigging, was taken by the Turks; and a frigate went to the bottom with its whole equipage. The admiral had scarce collected his scattered fleet, when he was attacked by the Turks, and an engagement followed; but the Russians, notwithstanding their losses, and the bad condition of their ships, obtained the advantage of the enemy, and happily reached their destination.

The gun-boats of the Russians, and their double chaloupes, presented themselves at some distance from Gluboka, to tempt the Turks towards them, that they might seize the favourable moment of attacking them. The stratagem succeeded; the Turks commenced their manœuvres with their chaloupes and other vessels; but, after an engagement, which was attended with no signal consequences on either side, they were driven back into Oczakow.

On the thirtieth of September, the fire of the Turks, upon Kinburn, was better sustained than it had hitherto been, and continued without interruption, to a very late hour of the night. Suworow, from his observations on the enemy's movements, conjectured that they actually meditated a descent upon the island. He accordingly prepared himself for the event, and forbade a single gun to be fired, on the side of the Russians.

On the morrow, at break of day, the Turks recommenced their bombardment; but the town made no return, nor was the morning gun fired. A great number of balls and bombs fell in the camp, and several tents were carried away. As that day was a festival of the Greek church, Suworow attended mass, with a considerable number of his officers.

In the mean time, thirty chaloupes, full of troops, ascended the Liman, to about three miles above Kinburn; but they were no sooner disembarked than they were discovered by some Cossacs, who were posted upon a hill of sand. They first imagined the Turks to be deserters; but when they found their mistake, an engagement ensued, and the invaders were driven back to their vessels. The Turks had supposed, that Suworow would dispatch a detachment against these people, who were devoted to destruction, and proportionably weaken his garrison. But he was not the dupe of such a stratagem.

Retd)

Retd)

At nine in the morning, the Turks began to disembark their troops. The engineer Lafitte directed the operation ; which the Russians beheld without offering the least interruption. All their vessels, great and small, approached at different distances ; and, to cover them, they had formed a strong staccado, at the point of the peninsula, and at half a mile from the place.

The troops which were employed on the descent were the flower of the garrison of Oczakow, amounting to six thousand men, and were entirely infantry. The Bacha, who commanded, had, in order to invigorate their courage, ordered all the transport-vessels to return ; that they might have no other alternative, but to do their duty, as became them, or to find destruction in the sea, if they fled from the land. The detachment, which the Russians had to oppose them, was somewhat less than a thousand infantry, which was afterwards reinforced by four regiments of Cossacs, and about a thousand cavalry.

The Turks were no sooner disembarked, than they began to form intrenchments ; but the water gained upon them so fast, from a cause which has been already explained, that they could not give sufficient depth to their works. They, however, supplied this defect, by filling the sacks, with which they had the precaution to provide themselves, with sand, and they served as a rampart.

At noon, their dervises offered up the accustomed prayers, and the troops made their pious ablutions in the Black Sea. They then returned to their intrenchments, and proceeded in completing their works.

Suworow had given orders, that not a single shot should be discharged, or any sortie made, till the enemy were within two hundred yards of the glacis. The signal ordered for these operations, was a salute of artillery, from all the polygons which were on that side of the place.

At one, the Turkish advanced guard appeared at the distance named in the general's order ; when the signal was instantly given, and as quickly obeyed. Colonel Iasiow, with his regiment, a regiment of Cossacs, and two squadrons of light horse, turned the place to the left of the Black Sea, and fell upon the advanced guard, who were bringing up the scaling-ladders. They consisted of some hundred men, and were cut in pieces, or put to the sword. The Bacha, who refused to surrender, shared the same fate. He was well acquainted with the town of Kinburn, and had fixed on this side of it, from knowing it to be the least capable of resistance.

In the mean time, Orlov's regiment of infantry, sallied forth from the place, with the cavalry ; passed through the right wing of the enemy ; threw themselves into the intrenchments, and, with the bayonet, dispatched all who opposed them.

The Turkish ships cannonaded, with more than six hundred pieces of artillery, the front and flanks of the troops, which had come forth from the town, but without any very destructive effect.

At this time, the Colonels of the Orlov and Illoweiski regiments arrived with them, and followed the cavalry towards the Black Sea. They fought with infinite spirit, as well as perseverance, and acquired great honour. Suworow now ordered the two battalions of Kaselow to advance, which composed the reserve. Major-General Reck, who commanded them, was dangerously wounded in the leg, and carried off the field. But neither these battalions, nor two squadrons of light-horse, who supported them, could resist the force and fierceness of the enemy : they faced about and fled, and the Turks, with their sabres and their poniards, made sad havoc among them.

Suworow had a very narrow escape ; having had his horse shot under him by a cannon-ball ; he addressed himself to a Turk, for an horse

which he had just taken, and whom he mistook for a Cossac, as the Turks had only disembarked infantry. But he now found his mistake, and the sabre was uplifted, which would have destroyed him, if its descending stroke had not been arrested by the thrust of a bayonet, from a fusileer of Nouikow.

The situation of the Russians became very critical. They were overpowered by numbers, and compelled to retire to the Glacis. From time to time they appeared to recover themselves, and to gain ground; but, the Turks having received a large reinforcement, their efforts failed; the carnage became general; the dead, the dying, and the wounded, were seen on all sides; and the hostile troops were so confounded, that, on both sides, the artillery were commanded to discontinue their operations.

While the bloody career of slaughter was proceeding, a Turkish chebec and gun-boat, which approached within reach of the cannon of the place, blew up, with a most horrid explosion.

The day was now fast declining, when ten squadrons of light-horse arrived from their post, at the distance of four miles behind Kinburn: but, from the nature of the ground, they were compelled to charge the Turks in a mass. At this time, the infantry began to recover itself; and the Cossacs coming, from the sea-side, upon their flanks, the Turks began, in their turn, to give way to this united force. They opposed a defence full of vigour, which was roused almost to madness by their enraged Dervises, who mingled in the battle, and excited the Mahometans to the combat. These men became the martyrs of their zeal, and the death they inflamed others to seek, they themselves found.

The night now came on, and there was no moon. At this time, there arrived a small battalion of Muruni, of three hundred men, who came from the side of Cherson, worn out with fatigue; and two companies of reserve, employed to guard the baggage behind Kinburn. This reinforcement, however, decided the battle.

The Turks, finding themselves driven back towards the sea, turned upon their pursuers in despair. Their last fire continued for about half an hour, when they were totally defeated, being cut to pieces, or driven into the sea. Some of the fugitives, however, who, when they saw that their run-a-way comrades were lost in the waves, attempted, but in vain, to return to the charge. Others flattered themselves that they should escape, by swimming to Oczakow, but they likewise perished.

About ten at night, this bloody action, which had lasted nine hours, was terminated. Twice the Russians were overpowered by numbers; nevertheless, the greater part of the Turkish army was left on the field, or perished in the sea. A very small number of them escaped.

As night was approaching, Suworow received a musket-shot in the left arm. The wound discharged a great quantity of blood, and there was no surgeon about him to dress it. He went, therefore, to the sea-side; and an officer of Cossacs, of Kutenikow, who followed with some men, washed his wound with sea-water, and bound it up with his cravat. With this dressing he re-mounted his horse, and returned to the field of battle. The Cossac officer was himself wounded, as were all those who were about Suworow's person during the engagement. Tischenko, a light-horseman, was his orderly attendant for the day, and was the only person, so situated, who escaped free from hurt. He was made serjeant-major, as a recompense for the services of the day.

When all was over, and the troops were ordered to re-enter the place, the cannonade suddenly re-commenced, but it lasted a very short time. A body of the Turks, who were not in the action, conceiving that the place was entirely without a garrison, hoped to take it by an attack from behind, but they were soon repulsed.

Suworow found himself extremely weak on his return to Kinburn. His wound was dressed by a surgeon, who wished him to take refreshments; but he was too much fatigued; and he grew rather worse after the operation.

This battle cost the Russians two hundred killed, among whom were many superior officers, and three hundred wounded.

Of the army of six thousand men, which the Turks had disembarked, not more than seven hundred escaped. The rest were either slain or drowned.—Among the dead there was a French engineer:—As to Lafitte, who had directed the descent, he disappeared before it was night.

Major-General Islinief, who was at the distance of eight miles behind Kinburn, found it impossible to reach it, with his reserve of ten squadrons of dragoons, till the action was over.

Whether the Turks had exhausted all their ammunition, or were discouraged by the bad success of their enterprize, is not a question that demands a moment's consideration; but they discontinued firing upon the place, and to the time of their departure for the Dardenelles, their artillery was silent; and the tour of the peninsula might be made at any time without the least danger.

On the morrow, at break of day, Suworow, who was perfectly recovered, observed from the ramparts, that a body of Turks were employed at the point of the island in removing their dead and wounded. He therefore detached Iseïow with his Cossacs to drive them away; and, in a short time after, he saw a small Turkish transport founder, from being overcharged with people.

The whole of this day was passed in burying the dead, and attending to the wounded. On the morrow, divine service was celebrated, and public thanks returned to God for this signal victory.—At an early hour of the morning, the troops were ordered under arms; and were drawn up, in different detachments, from the point of the peninsula to a considerable distance from the town. They accompanied the *Te Deum* with three discharges of musketry and heavy artillery. The greater part of the wounded soldiers insisted on being admitted into the ranks on this occasion: and Suworow enjoyed this glorious spectacle from the ramparts of the town. As the front of the line presented itself towards Oczakow, great numbers of Turks were seen running to the shore, on hearing the thunder of the cannonade, which celebrated their defeat.

The design of the Turks, from the commencement of hostilities, was to make themselves masters of Kinburn. It was but a weak place, and the possession of its peninsula would have given them a very great advantage in any future attempts they might meditate, for the retaking of Cherson and the Crimea. They also entertained the hope, that, by taking it, they should have had the power to disperse, if not to burn the fleet of Gluboka and the marine of Cherson.

The Russian fleet at Gluboka consisted of two new ships, not put in commission, called the Joseph and the Wolodimir, two other vessels of fifty-four guns, one of forty guns, three gallies, three gun-boats, and twenty small vessels, including the transports.

The Turkish fleet before Oczakow, consisted of three ships of the line, one frigate, eight chebecs, and thirty-two gallies, and gun-boats. But the ill-success of this enterprise, put an end to all their hopes. The Porte flattered itself, that the Russians would not have had time to prepare for the defence of Kinburn; and that it would not be possible for that place to hold out a day, against the flower of the garrison of Oczakow.

The empress gave a very distinguished mark of her satisfaction to Suworow, in addressing to him a letter, written with her own hand; and

in the course of a few weeks, Suworow received a second letter, with the order of Saint Andrew, which is the first of the empire; and six crosses of Saint George, to be distributed according to his judgment, to the most distinguished among his officers. Besides this, many of the officers were advanced; and two hundred soldiers received the silver medal, with some additional gratification.

In a few days after the battle, Suworow erected redoubts of commucation, which he furnished with sufficient garrisons, and then dismissed the rest of the troops to winter-quarters. As he was conscious of the weak state of Kinburn; he made such dispositions as to secure it from surprize on the side of Oczakow; and he gave orders that, as soon as the Liman should be frozen, the ice should be continually broken. The general himself remained at Kinburn.

CHAP. VII.

IN consequence of the new distribution of the army, Suworow's division, which Prince Potemkin had considerably augmented since the preceding year, was very much strengthened in the spring of 1788, by a considerable fleet, and a great number of row-boats, in the Black Sea. The first, which was commanded by Paul Jones, consisted of five vessels of the line, from sixty-six to eighty guns, and eight frigates. The second, commanded by the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, was composed of sixty-five light vessels, galleys, floating batteries, chaloupes, gun-boats, and eighty Turkish boats mounted with one gun, the whole manned by three thousand Cossacs. The second fleet carried four hundred pieces of cannon.

The Turkish fleet, which was commanded by the famous Hassan Bacha, high admiral, appeared before Oczakow at the end of May. It consisted of ten vessels of the line, six frigates, four bomb-ketches, six chebecs, and fifteen gun-boats, nineteen kirklangitschs, and nine feluccas. He had left another fleet about six miles from land, consisting of eight ships of the line, eight frigates, twenty-one chebecs, and three bomb-ketches.

While the Turkish squadron was approaching the shore, Captain Sacken was behind Kinburn with a double chaloupe. He had been ordered to repair to Gluboka; but had deferred it by an excess of zeal: when therefore he saw the Turkish flotilla in the waters of the Liman, he leaped into his vessel, with a determination to pass through them; but as she was a heavy sailor, he was enveloped by six or eight light vessels of the enemy, two of which attempted to board him. In this situation, he ordered all his people to escape from the vessel as well as they could, remaining there alone with the greatest intrepidity; and that the chaloupe might not fall into the hands of the Turks, he himself set fire to the powder, and was blown up in the sight of a crowd of people who were assembled on the shore at Kinburn. The two Turkish boats, which were near him, received considerable damage from the explosion.

The small flotilla of the Turks ascended the Liman, for the purpose of reconnoitring. About five miles above Kinburn, there were Cossacs of Tschornomor in their canoes, and two battalions of fusileers on the bank. The Turks, though at a considerable distance from land, fired upon the troops, and reached the camp with their heavy cannon. The Cossacs of Tschornomor, who were nearer to them, returned their fire. This cannonade continued during several hours; and the vessels retired without having brought on a regular engagement. Similar attempts were afterwards occasionally renewed by them.

Retd)

Retd)

The whole of the Russian fleet was before Gluboka : the fleet of row-boats, the advanced guard, and the sailing fleet was in order of battle, with a very strong rear guard. The fleet at Oczakow was at about the distance of seven miles.

The Prince of Nassau detached his advanced guard. It met that of the Turks, and an engagement ensued. It was the design of the Russians to get, if possible, the Turks behind them ; and, in order to effect it, their vessels retreated one after the other. Deceived by this manoeuvre, the whole Turkish fleet immediately pursued them, under the very guns of the principal fleet, which did it considerable injury. It then retired in a very damaged state, and pressed very close by the Prince of Nassau, who pursued it in his turn under the cannon of the Turkish fleet. They lost five vessels, which were sunk, with the greatest part of the crews.

Suworow now ordered a battery to be erected on the point of the peninsula, in order to command the two currents. It was soon completed, and a small parapet was formed with heaps of sand. It was furnished with twenty-four pieces of artillery, carrying from eighteen to twenty-four pounders, which were to be masked by sand-banks, till they were wanted for service.

A furnace was also constructed to heat balls ; and as this battery was placed at the distance of half a mile from the place, it required a proportionate force to defend it : the two battalions of Orlov were therefore detached for its defence, and distributed in the interval.

The object of this disposition was to relieve the troops, as it allowed one half of them to repose, while the other was on duty. Nevertheless, their service was attended with very unpleasant, and even dangerous circumstances ; as they remained night and day on the very spot where the numerous dead had been interred the preceding year, after the affair of the first of October. The sea water, which occasionally filtered through the sand, had, in some degree, checked the course of corruption in the bodies, so that, at this distance of time, there exhaled, particularly at sun-rise, a fœtid and pestilential vapour, that brought on an epidemic disease, of which several of the soldiers died. Suworow, who had not considered this dangerous circumstance with proper attention to himself, and had always continued with his troops, was one day on the very moment of fainting from the infected effluvia ; but by instantly bathing in the sea, the threatening symptoms were removed.

In the night of the twenty-seventh of June, the High Admiral, Hassan Bacha, undertook a very rash and daring enterprise.—Between Oczakow and Gluboka there is a large range of sand-banks, which form shoals, that a ship of a moderate size cannot pass over without touching. Nevertheless he ventured with his large ships, after having passed the currents, under the direction of skilful pilots, to form his fleet in two lines, in the very face of the Russian ships ; his principal vessels forming the first line, and his row-boats composing the second. As soon as it was day, they came down in full sail upon them, and the engagement began.

The Russian fleet was formed with their row-boats in front, and their ships in the rear. One of the finest Turkish ships, of seventy guns, went a-ground, without a possibility of being saved : the admiral's ship, of eighty guns, shared the same fate. Two frigates of forty guns, with several light vessels, hastened towards them, to hawl them off ; but without success.

The Prince of Nassau ordered a large part of his rowing vessels to attack the ships a-ground : his flotilla, however, was received with a brisk discharge of grenades and musketry, and lost many of its people.

Nevertheless, the Russians succeeded in getting their vessels on each side the admiral's ship, when the Cossacs of Tschornomor leaped on board it. The red hot balls having set the grounded ships on fire, they were left to their fate. In this situation every possible exertion was made to save the people, while many of them leaped into the water, and were taken prisoners by the chaloupes. Several smaller vessels went upon the sand-banks, and others were towed off. After a combat of four hours, the victory was decisive.

The loss of this battle cost the Turks upwards of two thousand men, who were killed, and fifteen hundred, who were made prisoners: the latter were removed to Kinburn. On the side of the Russians, the loss was not very considerable. Two hundred were killed, among whom were eighteen superior officers, and six hundred wounded, including forty officers of equal rank. Lieutenant-Colonel Ribas, brother of the vice-admiral, lost his arm.

After this defeat, Hassan Bacha endeavoured to form a junction with the Turkish fleet, which was at sea; and, on the thirtieth of June, about midnight, he weighed anchor for that purpose. The night was dark, and when he was off the Point of Kinburn, which he was obliged to double, the batteries suddenly opened upon him, with a terrible fire, and did considerable damage to his advanced guard. The firing was so violent, that the Turks, who were ignorant of these masqued batteries, thought themselves under the town of Kinburn.

Before day-break, several of the Turkish vessels were forced to lay by; and some of them had made signals of distress; others were on fire, and several had foundered.

At the beginning of the cannonade, Suworow had dispatched an order to Prince Nassau, to attack the Turks with his squadron. He was about a mile from Oczakow, and had Paul Jones behind him. This attack took place at day-break. The Turkish ships were in a state of confusion: Paul Jones also was fearful of exposing his large ships to the dangers of the sand-banks; and his precaution was justified by the fate of the Wolodimir, who, for want of it, had the misfortune to run upon them.

The small Russian vessels, and particularly their gun-boats and galleys, ran under the large Turkish ships, whose great guns could do them no mischief when they were once grappled, and contrived, by ladders, to get on board, and set them on fire. These blew up at noon, and at one the action ended.

Hassan Bacha, however, with his van-guard, had availed himself of the night to escape; and it was not till the evening that he was informed of his additional misfortune.

The loss of the Russian fleet, on this occasion, amounted to 130 killed, including 24 officers; and about 800 wounded. The Turks had 3,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

The Russians also took a ship of the line and two frigates; so that with those which were blown up, went to the bottom, and rendered useless, the fleet of Oczakow was, in a great measure, destroyed.

The empress did not suffer her victorious sailors to remain without a recompense of their valour. Marks of favour were distributed to all ranks throughout the fleet. The Prince Nassau, among other testimonies of the Imperial favour, received the flag of a vice-admiral.

Prince Potemkin had appointed the latter end of June for assembling the army of Sockali, about forty miles from Oczakow, which he prepared to besiege.

Suworow embarked at Kinburn, with his regiment of grenadiers of Fanagor, and joined the army, where he took the command of the left wing.

*Retd)**Retd)*

The siege of Oczakow began, in due form, the 29th of August. Among frequent sallies of less importance, the Turks made one on the 28th, with several thousand men, and attacked the extremity of the Russian left wing, where the infantry of the Independant Cossacs, and of the Cossacs of the Bog, were posted. The Russians were closely pressed, and gave way, when Suworow hastened to their assistance, with a battalion of grenadiers, attacked the Turks with bayonets fixed, and repulsed them.

Suworow was exposed to a very brisk fire of musketry, which was the more dangerous, as he was the particular object of it. A young Turk, who had been converted to the Greek religion, and for some time served a Russian officer, had deserted the preceding evening, and now pointed out Suworow for the Turks to aim at. The general accordingly received a ball in the nape of the neck; and the wound became so very painful that he thought proper to return to the camp, having sent a messenger before to prepare a surgeon and a priest. In quitting the field, he had given up the command to Lieutenant-General Bilbikow, whom he ordered to withdraw the battalions, as he did not augur favourably of the issue of the action, if it were any longer continued.

In the mean time, Suworow arrived at his tent, where the surgeon examined his wound, extracted the ball, and applied the first dressing. His horse had received several shots in his body, and died as a soldier was taking off his saddle.

Suworow's wound became more painful. He had several fainting fits, and a fever followed on the third day. He therefore ordered himself to be removed to Kinburn. On the day after his arrival at that place his respiration was become very difficult, and his end seemed to be approaching. Nature, however prevailed; a long and tranquil sleep, which fortunately succeeded, restored his strength, and he was soon declared to be out of danger: though, before he was quite recovered, he again very narrowly escaped destruction, from the consequences of fire in the powder-magazine, which was full of charged bombs, grenades, and various other combustibles, prepared for the army before Oczakow. One of the bombs fell in the chamber where the general was sitting, tore his bed, and broke down a part of the wall, and wounded him in the face, the breast, and the knee. The cause of the disaster could not be discovered.

The inhabitants of Oczakow, on seeing the enormous smoke in which Kinburn was for some time enveloped, concluded that the whole of the town had been blown up: the seraskier, therefore, sent an immediate express to the fleet, with orders to make a descent on Kinburn, with a view to take advantage of the confusion which such a terrible accident might be supposed to have occasioned; but Hassan Bacha refused to obey.

Hassan Bacha was soon after recalled to Constantinople. The remains of the Turkish fleet continued at sea, under the command of the vice-admiral, till the end of October, when it set sail for the Dardanelles.

In the mean time, the siege of Oczakow continued, and, at length, after four month's regular attack, Prince Potemkin ordered an assault, on the sixth of December, and the Russians became masters of the place. Of eighty thousand troops, which formed the besieging army of Oczakow, 4300 lost their lives at the assault, while epidemic fevers, and the rigour of the season, had carried off a much larger number. The Turks sustained a loss of 4700 killed, and 4800 prisoners of war.

During the latter operations of the siege, Suworow remained at Cherson and Krementschuck, for the recovery of his health.

In the beginning of the following year, he returned to Petersburg; when the empress presented him with a plume of diamonds for his casque, distinguished by a cypher of the letter K, as an acknowledgement for his defence of Kiuburn. In a short time after, he returned to the army.

CHAP. VIII.

SUWOROW, immediately after his arrival at Jassy, paid a visit to Field-Marshal-General Count Romanzow, who soon after contracted a perpetual lameness in his feet, and was then lodged at a country seat near Jassy. He therefore left his army under the command of Prince Potemkin, and, when united with that which the latter had under his orders, they acquired the name of the combined army.

Suworow soon after arrived at Berlat, eighteen miles from Jassy, where he took the command of the corps there, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden. That General had, some time before, defeated a body of twenty thousand Turks, of whom, four thousand were left on the field of battle, with thirty-seven standards, and fourteen pieces of cannon taken.

The corps at Berlat consisted of three regiments of Staradub, Nesan, and Tschernikow carabineers, forming five squadrons; with the regiments of Cossacs, under the two Colonels Grekow; one thousand Arnauts, with twelve battalions of infantry, two of which were grenadiers; two regiments of chasseurs; two of Smolenski infantry; two of Tuli; two of Nostow; and two of Ascherow; together with the flying artillery, and sixteen large field-pieces. These troops were commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, Major-General Boniakow, the Prince of Eze-kawski, and Brigadiers Lewaschok, Wetsphal, and Burnaschow.

They were now upon the point of marching for Wasluis, half way towards Jassy; but Suworow prevented their departure, went to reconnoitre the environs, and advanced four miles farther, to Karaptschesti, where the cordon of light troops were placed at the advanced post. These he stationed a little higher, that he might be near enough to discover the best points of operation beyond the Sereth as far as Aropestia and Forhani.

During these transactions, the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg had quitted his winter-quarters, in Gallicia, and had advanced into Walachia, with his army, to the right bank of the Sereth. He was encamped before the small town of Atschud, on the banks of the Stratusch, which falls into the Sereth, and his army was pretty much in a line with the corps of General Suworow, who informed the prince of his arrival, and received the most friendly answer from him.

After the death of Abtul-Amit, which happened on the seventh of April, the throne was filled by Selim, who augmented his military establishment with one hundred and fifty thousand men, one third of which were intended to serve in Walachia. The Turks, who had been posted before Brahilow, on the Danube, marched under a Seraskier to Zorhani, twelve miles from the Prince Cobourg's camp, and soon found themselves forty thousand strong.

They were now on the point of attacking his corps, which was much inferior to them, in point of numbers; and of this he immediately informed Suworow, who instantly began to march. He left the regiment of Tuli before Bulat, with four field-pieces, besides his own, two squadrons of each regiment of carabineers, one hundred Cossacs, and one half of the Arnauts.

Reid)

Reid)

The corps directed its march to Atschud, by a short but very difficult road, across the woods. They marched day and night, passed the Sereth on the pontoons, and advanced eighty wersts, (twenty-four French leagues, or twelve German miles,) in the space of thirty-six hours, including those unavoidably devoted to rest.

It was at this time that General Suworow ran a pin into the sole of his foot; and, as the head of it broke, it could not be immediately extracted, so that he limped for some time. The Turks, who often saw him at a small distance, imagining this defect habitual, nick-named him *Topal Bacha*, (or, the limping general.)

The troops arrived at dusk, and were posted on the left wing of the Austrians. The next day, two bridges were thrown over the Stratusch, and the two corps passed in two columns, the Austrians to the right, and the Russians to the left.

To conceal the junction of the Russians with Prince Cobourg's corps from the enemy, Suworow had none but Austrians in his van-guard, which was composed of two Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions of Barko hussars, and Loewener light horse, under the orders of the brave Colonel Karatschay.

On the third day, while the troops were resting under cover of Maria Tschestia, two miles from the river Putna, Suworow sent an officer upon the scout with thirty Cossacs. He met a body of two hundred Turks; and, as he had orders in such case to draw them on, he made his Cossacs retire little by little in a state of dispersion. His measures were already taken, and the regiment of Cossacs of Iwan Grekow led by the Major of the day. Kuris made the first attack. The regiment was in three divisions. The first attacked the Turks when they approached the wood, wheeled suddenly round, and, being afterwards succoured by above five hundred men, returned to the charge; upon which the two other divisions of Cossacs took part in the action. The number of the Turks soon amounted to two thousand men. The other regiments of Cossacs were also engaged, as were the Arnauts, commanded by captain Falkenhagen. The Turks again gave way, but the whole of their vanguard consisting of four thousand Spahi's coming up, the Russians were obliged to retreat. The five squadrons of Barko hussars then came to their support; which were afterwards followed by three squadrons of Loewener light horse and two squadrons of carabineers, together with a few hundred chasseurs and infantry. The Turks now took to flight; and all the cavalry that had been engaged pursued them as far as the Putna, where a great number of them were drowned.

In this battle the Turks lost six hundred men; among whom were a great many officers. They were commanded by Osman, a bacha of two tails, and one of their best generals.

Two thousand men of Turkish infantry were seen several times putting themselves in motion, on the other side of the Putna, with two pieces of cannon; but they did not come to the relief of their cavalry, and retired precipitately to Forhani.

The night already began to grow dark, and the two combined corps had taken their positions, when the Turks suddenly fell upon them, and a party of light troops, who had taken and plundered their camp beyond the Putna, advanced as far as that river. Karatschay, who in the interval occupied the heights, near a ford, with the battalion of Kaunitz, received the enemy with a fire of musketry and repulsed them.

The Russians had already begun to throw pontoons over the river, and the pioneers, who were disturbed for a short time by this incident, soon resumed their work. The Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions covered the tête-de-pont, and two battalions of Russians chasseurs were encamped

on the hither side of the river. At midnight, the stream carried away the bridge, but it was soon repaired, and the Russian troops arrived on the opposite bank before day-break, together with the rest of their vanguard. The infantry passed over the bridge, and the cavalry forded the river upon their right. At day-break, Prince Cobourg's corps passed in the same manner; and the two corps marched in columns, ascending some gentle rising grounds, and when they were at the summit, they drew up in order of battle. The Austrians formed in platoons, in two lines, placed alternately like a checquer on the right, with a third line entirely composed of cavalry. According to this arrangement, the Russians were on the left wing in six platoons, of which the third was formed by the cavalry, together with the Cossacs. Karatschay kept in the middle of the two corps with the battalions and squadrons, which had before served as a van-guard to the Russians.

The front of the line was half a mile in extent, and at six in the morning, the two corps marched against the enemy with drums beating. The skirmishes began, and the army had thus advanced nearly half a mile, when fifteen thousand Turkish horse fell upon the right wing of Prince Cobourg, apparently intending to surround it. But Field-Marshal Spleni, who had somewhat slackened his march, and who was two hundred paces in the rear with three platoons, placed the enemy between two fires of musketry, and, in half an hour, repulsed them with considerable loss.

During these manœuvres, the Russian corps was gaining ground. The Turks defended themselves with twenty thousand horse, attacked the left wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and broke through the platoons, especially on the left flank. The engagement continued about two hours, till at length the enemy being overthrown with great loss, took to flight across a wood.

The Turkish infantry was in the centre of their intrenchments, and the cavalry on their wings; and it was remarked that their troops did not present a good countenance. When the Russians were at the distance of a werst from their camp, the two corps opened a strong fire of artillery as they marched, and when they arrived within three hundred paces, the platoons attacked the intrenchments in full charge, with their bayonets, and cries of war. As the intrenchments were ill raised, and not strengthened with sufficient artillery, they were soon carried. Only the first line of platoons penetrated into them, under the command of Schastakow, Narock, and Böhm. On the left, the Austrian platoons, commanded by Spleni, did the same. All the works were carried, and the Turks were obliged to fly. Their cavalry were soon overthrown on the two flanks. The imperial and barto hussars distinguished themselves on this occasion.

In the rear, at a small distance from the intrenchments, the Turks had fortified the convent of St. Samuel, where they had a considerable magazine of provisions. A few hundred janissaries had thrown themselves into it, to cover their fugitives. This post, two Russian and two Austrian platoons attacked with a great quantity of artillery. The battle continued several hours; two Austrian majors, Counts Auersberg and Orelly, and several officers were killed, with about one hundred men; and there were a great number wounded. A powder-magazine also blew up, and killed a great many in the interior of the convent. At length, the gate was forced by means of the artillery, and almost all the Turks who had fled there were cut to pieces. Those who took refuge in the church experienced the same fate; and after an obstinate engagement, all those who defended the convent, were cut in pieces.

Not far from this convent was that of St. John, in which also was a great magazine of provisions. The Turks had likewise thrown two or three hundred men into this edifice. Prince Cobourg, sent thither one of his battalions, who attacked and took it after an engagement of an hour. One-third of the enemy were made prisoners, and the rest were put to the sword.

The Turks fled by two different roads, namely, by that of Bukarest to the small town of Rymnik, whither they were pursued by a body of Cossacs and Arnauts, who took from them above four hundred wag-gons; and by the road of Brahilow, whither the imperial and bako hussars pursued them, together with the Hulans and Arnauts, and took an equal quantity of baggage.

Thus terminated the battle of Forhani, which took place on the 21st of July, 1789. The action commenced at six o'clock, and finished at ten. There were forty thousand of the Turks against eighteen thousand Austrians and seven thousand Russians. The enemy left two thousand men on the field, and about three hundred were made prisoners. They lost sixteen standards, twelve pieces of cannon, and their camp which was very rich, and immense magazines. The loss of the Russians and Austrians was comparatively nothing.

This was the first battle gained by the Austrians during this war. The method of forming the troops into platoons, or small squares, was now adopted; and from that time, Prince Hohenlohe, Laudon, and Clairfait, beat the enemy, by pursuing that method.

The Prince of Cobourg received the grand cross of Maria Theresa; and the Emperor Joseph wrote to Suworow, accompanying the letter, with a snuff-box, adorned with his cypher set in diamonds.

CHAP IX.

GENERAL Suworow received advice of the manœuvres of the Turks, during his absence at Berlat. Their intention was to pass the river of Pruth, and to attack that district. He, therefore, began to march the day after the battle of Forhani; but although the road by that place was the most direct, he must have lost some time in throwing bridges over the river, and therefore he preferred the waste of Atschud. No obstacles occurred on the Putna; but, not far from the small town of Atschud, the strength of the current of the Stratusch carried away the pontoons, and the infantry were obliged to pass the river on planks.

Four battalions were left behind, with the artillery, in order to effect a passage, when the waters should have subsided. The cavalry passed in flat-bottomed boats; while the Cossacs and Arnauts swam across the river. Within a few days, (on the 27th of July,) Suworow arrived at Berlat; and, on the thirtieth, the troops which he had left on the other bank, followed him with their field-pieces.

In a short time after his arrival at Berlat, the general ordered Baron de Sacken to occupy Falschi on the Pruth, with a battalion, and some pieces of artillery. He also established a chain of communication with him, by detachments of light troops: while Sacken, at the head of fifty Cossacs, extended his reconnoitring excursions to the environs of Kagul and Ismailow.

Major Sabolewski who commanded the advanced posts at Karapt-seski, gave notice, that a swarm of Turks had passed the Danube near Galaz. At the same time, two Tartars, who were made prisoners by the Arnauts, on the other side of the Pruth, declared, that Hassan, who was lately captain-bacha, but since become seraskier, had it in contemplation

to leave, very shortly, the environs of Ismailow, with a considerable body of forces, in order to fall upon the troops commanded by Prince Repnin, posted at Repajamahila, and afterwards to attack the Prince of Cobourg before Forhani.

An officer having been dispatched, with fifty Cossacs, to Galaz, on a party of discovery, brought an account, that about five hundred Spahis were scouring the country in detached parties. As it would be a loss of time to look after them, Suworow advanced four miles, to Puzzeni, in order to approach the Austrians. Derfelden also formed his junction at that place, as, from the intelligence that had been procured, there was every reason to expect a very important action.

On the sixth of September, the general received an express from Prince Cobourg, with the intelligence, that the Turks were on their march against them. His position was on the river Milkow, about a mile from Forhani, and had posted his advanced guard, half a mile before him, under the command of Karatschay. The following day, another messenger arrived, to inform the general, that the Turks were in full march to attack Prince Cobourg, with a very numerous army, led on by the Grand Vizier. The prince requested that the general would join him with all speed; and added, that one of his parties had already suffered from an attack of the enemy, and that he had found it necessary to call in his advanced guard.

Suworow set out with his corps at mid-night, passed the Berlat, by a bridge, at noon, which was three miles from the place of his departure, and took the direct road to the Sereth, where he expected to find the pontoons of the Austrians; but they were two miles higher up at Marietschestie, whither the troops were obliged to proceed through roads that were almost impassable. There had fallen a great quantity of rain during the night; and though the light cavalry had passed the bridge, when Suworow reached the banks of the river, at the head of the carabineers; it appeared that the storm had given such a shock to the pontoons, as to create an apprehension, that they were in a great danger of being carried away. The passage, therefore, was too hazardous to be attempted, and the carabineers were forced to fall back upon the infantry, who were up to their knees in mud. It was a deep clayey soil, from which both men and horses found it very difficult to extricate themselves. At length they found a spot, in an adjoining wood that was sufficiently dry to bear them.

Major Kuris was immediately charged with the reparation of the pontoons. He set a thousand peasants, and fifteen hundred soldiers at work, and the business was completed in the course of the night; so that, at break of the day, troops passed, in files, over the pontoons. As the weather, which had been very cloudy, began to clear up, they marched gaily on three miles farther, to the other side of the Putna, where they were allowed a few hours of repose.

The light cavalry, which had been sent forward, was followed by Buraschow, with his carabineers. He presented himself in the morning to Prince Cobourg, who expressed a high degree of satisfaction at the rapidity of the march.

The Turkish army had arrived, by two marches, to the river of Rymnik, at four miles distance from the Milkow, where Prince Cobourg was encamped. The Russian cavalry was distributed in three divisions, in the woods on the other side of the river, while the infantry encamped to the left of the Austrians.

Several roads were discovered which led to the Turkish camp; but the most direct did not seem to be the best, because it was frequented

Retd)

Retd)

by patrols: there were, however, two others to the left, one of which was half a mile about.

In a conference with the Prince Cobourg, he proposed an immediate attack on the Turks; and his proposition was followed by an unhesitating acquiescence. He, however, returned to his post, and left his orderly officer, Colonel Zaloutuchin, to concert with the prince every arrangement of the final dispositions, previous to the intended attack.

Suworow's corps was now strengthened by two squadrons of the hussars of the emperor, and of Barco, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grave. At the close of day, the whole army had begun its march. The infantry passed the river upon the Austrian pontoons, while the cavalry and artillery took the advantage of a ford. The night was very dark; and General Posniakow, misled by his guide, had conducted the infantry into the road taken by the Austrians; but the mistake was discovered in time, and order quickly restored.

The troops advanced with all practicable silence, and the word of command were given in the lowest tone. Some hours before it was day, and after having advanced two miles, they arrived on the banks of the Rymna, which, in that place, is not more than fifty paces broad. Prince Cobourg merits the highest praise for the judicious and universal precautions which he had taken. He had commanded pontoons to be brought, but, as the river was not of an inconvenient depth, no use was made of them, in order to prevent the noise which they might occasion. The water did not reach the soldiers' knees; but as the opposite bank of the river was steep, it became necessary to employ the large horses, belonging to the pontoons, to draw up the artillery. This circumstance, for a short time, retarded the passage, but it, at length, terminated in the best possible order.

The infantry formed the head of the column, and the first line having passed with sufficient artillery, the rest were secure. A party of cavalry kept upon its wings; when the second line of infantry passed in the same order, accompanied by the cavalry.

At break of day, the Russians were on the other side of the river, and had put themselves in order of battle. Their corps, which consisted of seven thousand men, was distributed in three lines. The infantry occupied the first and second, in six platoons, and the cavalry formed the third. The Austrians, also, marched in three lines; the two first forming nine platoons; and the third was composed of the cavalry, amounting in the whole to about eighteen thousand men; so that the corps possessed nearly the same strength and numbers, as at the battle of Forhani.

At sun-rise, the several lines advanced across the fields, covered with Turkey corn and other plants, which reached the soldiers' girdles. The army was not at this time more than a mile and a half from the Turkish camp; nor had it seen one of the enemy's patrols; so that it proceeded without discovery. A Turkish spy had given intelligence that the Russians were posted at Putzeni; and from the time and distance, it could not, indeed, have been supposed that they could possibly have advanced so far: the poor spy, for this intelligence, which was believed to be false, afterwards lost his head.

The Turks were on a hill; and, seizing the advantage of a hollow way, they took the Russian cavalry in flank, turned it with superior force, and attacked the body of grenadiers of Chastatow, which was on the right wing.

The camp of the Turks, which was near the town of Tyrkogukuli, was soon broke up. It was situated on a steep hill, and the troops which occupied it, consisted of twelve thousand men; but they made teirh

retreat with so much expedition, that the Russians could not get possession even of their artillery.

At the beginning of the action of Tyrkogukuli, Osman Bacha, who had conducted himself with much distinguished courage at the affair of Putna, demanded five thousand volunteer Spahis of the Vizier ; which being granted, he fell, with great impetuosity, on the Russian left wing. The contest was very sharp for some time ; but, at length, after having lost a great number of his people, he was obliged to fly.

All the platoons proceeded towards Bochsá and Kringumaelor, but that of Chastatow, which retained its position, in order to support the cavalry who were left behind, and were in some danger of being cut off. As soon as the junction was formed, it proceeded and overtook the rest of the infantry, at the distance of half a mile, where they had halted ; but Chastatow's troops were deprived of that advantage, as the others were just beginning to move forward when they arrived, so that they were obliged to continue their march, without having enjoyed the least repose.

In the mean time the Turks had discovered the weakness of the Russian corps. Osman-Bacha had ordered fifteen thousand horse to follow him, in order to surround this little corps before it could reach the heights of Bochsá. Prince Cobourg, who had taken a longer route, and come down the Rymna near a mile, had approached about half a mile nearer the Russians, during the battle of Tyrkogukuli. This body of Turks of fifteen hundred men fell unawares under his cannon, and were obliged to sustain an engagement of two hours. Karetschay, who was to the right of the Austrians, was pressed close ; his cavalry charged the Turks repeatedly ; the fire of the carbines and musketry annoyed them much, and they were obliged to retreat.

When the Russian corps marched to Tyrkogukuli, their lines were directed towards the south ; and, as they made a movement on their left, they removed to the westward. They had before them, at the distance of half a mile, the village of Bochsá. Prince Cobourg was at the same distance, but in a more oblique direction ; and the Grand Vizier was at above a mile distance from that village, with the bulk of his army, beyond the wood of Kringumaelor, on the river Rymnik. The Turks had opened intrenchments on the skirts of a wood, where they intended to leave their heavy baggage, and to attack Prince Cobourg the next day ; but the latter anticipated them before they were quite ready ; and, during the battle, they were still at work on several points. They had begun to establish a line of communication from the wood to the village of Bochsá ; as well as erected batteries to clear the field of battle by a cross fire from Tyrkogukuli to Kringumaelor. These batteries, which were already finished, were of no use, in consequence of a movement of Suworow, who turned them.

The Russians renewed the battle at one o'clock in the afternoon, when they all began to march to the village of Bochsá. The Arnauts pushed forward, and were the first who charged a party of Turks. The Grand Vizier shewed himself in person, at the head of a numerous cavalry ; and, with a force of forty thousand men, including the twenty thousand who had been fighting in the morning, fell on Prince Cobourg's corps on all sides. They particularly pressed the right wing, which separated Karatschay from the main body ; and their cavalry threw themselves bravely under the fire of the carbines, and of the musketry, and even on the very bayonets. Thus the Austrians were in imminent danger, and repulsed six following attacks with the greatest intrepidity.

As to Suworow, he was behind Bochsá. He had turned the enemy's batteries, who had scarcely time to fire a few rounds before they took to

Retd)

Retd)

flight, and precipitately dragged all the cannon they could save behind the intrenchments of Kringumaelor.

Suworow found, on the other side of the village, a situation of sufficient extent to form his lines instantly in order of battle. The Turks kept up a very vigorous fire from their heavy artillery, placed in the wood of Kringumaelor, by which the platoons were at first annoyed; but as they continued to advance, the greater part of this cannonade was without effect.

The Russians marched boldly up to the wood; and, as the left wing was but a quarter of a mile from the right wing of Prince Cobourg, as well as from the wood, Suworow resolved to make a last and decisive attack to terminate this contest, which began to grow long and tedious. The lines of the Russians, and those of the Austrians, formed a right angle with the interval just described, the Russians facing the west, and the Austrians the south; a position which was very disadvantageous to the Turks; and Suworow sent the Colonel Zolotuchin to Prince Cobourg, to desire him immediately to advance, as soon as he should see him commence the attack.

Prince Cobourg had already been engaged in the preceding battle, wherein the Turks, being pressed by the Russians, and overpowered by the cross fire of the two corps, had abandoned the field of battle, leaving a great number of their men upon the field. They no sooner saw the Austrians approaching, than they fled towards the main body of the army, which was in the wood, and numerous parties still joined them from the camp of Rymnik. These bodies appeared by degrees on the right wing of the Russians, as if to attack them in the rear; but little notice was taken of their menaces.

At four in the afternoon the combined corps were masters of the wood, and the Turks no longer made a stand any where, but fled in the utmost alarm and disorder. Colonel Schershniew was left in the rear, with his platoon on the part of the Austrians, to keep possession of the wood, and guard the artillery taken from the enemy, while the rest continued to pursue them. On all sides the ground was covered with dead; for it was thought expedient not to give the Turks quarter, on account of the immense number of their army, and the weakness of the allied corps. Hence the Russians and Austrians killed all they met, and Poliwanow charged a party with his squadron, and cut five hundred men to pieces.

The victorious forces arrived at sun-set at the river of Rymnik, where a prodigious quantity of men had been drowned, as well as of horses and cattle. Its course was also obstructed in various parts by above a hundred carriages and waggons. All that were able to fly had hastened to seek their safety on the opposite bank.

The camp of the great army of the Turks was on the hither side of the river; but it was in so filthy a state, that it was scarcely possible to breathe there.

Suworow had previously resolved not to pass the river that day, because the troops, fatigued with the labours of the day, and the long march that preceded it, were in want of rest. He therefore pitched his camp half a mile from Prince Cobourg. This intrepid and indefatigable general soon after came into Suworow's tent, when they congratulated each other with the effusions of the warmest friendship. Several Austrian generals and staff-officers also came to the Russian camp, and General Karatschay could scarcely persuade himself to quit Suworow.

In the evening, Prince Cobourg received a courier from Prince Potemkin. Among other things, this dispatch contained some reproaches on account of the pontoons not having been ready. Prince Cobourg,

who, as a prince in the empire, and in the emperor's service, was not under the command of Potemkin, was much disgusted at this reprimand; and it was said that if the courier had arrived sooner, he would not have engaged the enemy.

Next morning, at day-break, Suworow ordered two regiments of Cossacs to pass the river, together with all the Arnauts, and two squadrons of imperial hussars, to seize the camp, which the enemy had abandoned on the other bank, and pursue them still farther. This was the camp of the grand vizier himself, and considerable riches were found there, together with the large and superb tent of that generalissimo, the interior of which was almost entirely of cloth of gold and silver. A few hundred Turks were also found there, who were cut in pieces.

A great many Turks had also remained in the wood, where they imagined themselves in safety. Prince Cobourg sent some infantry and hussars to scour it, who killed a great many fugitives, and fired at those who had taken refuge in the trees.

Thus terminated the victory gained on the twenty-second September, 1789, over the Ottoman army, commanded by the grand vizier, at Rymnik, on a field of battle of five miles in extent. The Austrians have called this victory the battle of Martinesti, from a village of that name, formerly situated on the Rymnik, but which then no longer existed.

The taking of Bender and Belgrade were the immediate consequences of the victory of Rymnik. The first of these places surrendered to Prince Potemkin, on the news of the defeat of the grand vizier, which was brought by some fugitives to the Bacha, who commanded the place. Their lives and property were granted to the garrison, as well as to the inhabitants, with permission to retire beyond the Danube.

Belgrade, after its suburbs had been taken by escalade, capitulated to Field-Marshal Laudohn, the 28th September, 1789.

The emperor advanced Prince Cobourg to the rank of field-marshal; and conferred on Suworow the dignity of count of the empire.

The empress, truly sensible of his great and important services, overwhelmed him with her favours.

CHAP. X.

COUNT Suworow proceeded, by easy marches, to Berlat, on the Sereth; and encamped on the bank of that river, near the little town of Tekutsch, where he remained some days, and from whence he sent an official report of the battle of Rymnik to Petersburg. He afterwards ordered a public thanksgiving for the victory. He arrived at the camp of Berlat at the latter end of September, and celebrated the festival on the first of October.

During his absence, Lieutenant-General Michelowiz had conducted his corps to Faltschi, where he remained some time, under the command of Suworow. There arrived also some regiments of cavalry and infantry, with two regiments of Cossacks, who were also under his command, till he sent them into winter quarters.

At this time the general engaged in a very friendly intercourse with the Seraskier of Brahilow; and, in order to avoid the effusion of blood between the two armies, they settled the following articles:—The general agreed to give notice to the Seraskier in case he should receive orders to march against him; while the latter engaged to display only an appearance of defence, and to surrender on certain conditions. But insurmountable obstacles presented themselves, which prevented the execution of this plan.

Retd)

Retd)

The corps of Cobourg and Suworow were encamped near to each other, on the opposite banks of the Sereth. The generals, officers, and soldiers of both, lived together in the greatest harmony, so that it appeared as if they belonged to one common sovereign.

After the surrender of Belgrade, the Prince Cobourg had received a very considerable reinforcement from the Bannat; so that, in the spring, his army was augmented to forty-five thousand men.

Soon after the capture of Bender, Hassan Bacha, who was then Grand Vizier, dispatched a deputy from Schumla to Prince Potemkin, to make propositions of peace. Many couriers passed and repassed on this occasion; appearances seemed to announce serious negotiations; and, it is probable, that peace would have been concluded, if the death of Hassan Bacha, which was accelerated by the Divan, had not dissipated that expectation: as the ministers of the Porte were desirous of continuing the war.

Jussuf Bacha, who had been invested with the dignity of Grand Vizier, at the beginning of the first campaign, was in a short time after the death of Hassan Bacha, again raised to that eminent station. In the month of May, he proceeded to Rutschuck, beyond Schursch, with an army which he had collected at Schumla, and passed the Danube at the first of these places.

His progress was very slow till the end of that month, when the small body of forces, encamped before Schursch, effected his passage. The design of the Grand Vizier was to attack Prince Cobourg at Buckarest; and, if he should be successful, to possess himself, not only of that capital, but of all Walachia.

In the mean time, Suworow had received orders to march, and to form a junction with Prince Cobourg. He left behind him at Berlat two battalions with the field pieces, three squadrons of cavalry, two hundred Cossacs, and five hundred Arnauts. The body of reserve remained upon the Pruth, under the command of Lieutenant-General Count Mélin. He went afterwards with a considerable body of troops to occupy a post at Tekutsch; and Mélin was relieved by Prince Gallitzin.

Suworow when he ordered his troops out of winter-quarters, fixed the rendezvous at Kilieni, on the opposite bank of the Sereth, where the Austrians had constructed bridges, about twenty miles from Berlat; and the whole corps were collected at the place appointed.

The corps consisted of four battalions of grenadiers and fusileers, with their field-pieces, and twenty pieces of artillery; twelve squadrons of carabineers, four regiments of Cossacs; in all, fifteen thousand men, with two thousand Arnauts. It was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and the Major-Generals Lonskoy and Posniakow. It encamped for fifteen days at Kilieni; and was, during that time, employed in practising different manœuvres.

While these various transactions were proceeding, a large party of the Turkish army had passed the Danube. Prince Cobourg gave instant notice of this circumstance to Suworow; and, at the same time, requested him to draw nearer to him with the Russian forces. The general accordingly set out that very night, and went down the Sereth to Girneschrie, where he remained a month.

Having received fresh intelligence from Prince Cobourg, who announced that the Turks were in full march, and that they had already sent numerous parties into the interior of the country, the troops were instantly in motion, made ten miles in two days, and encamped at Resipeni on the Buseo. They suffered much during this march; the very hot weather having dried up all the brooks. Mesarosch, the Austrian

quarter-master-general, was encamped, with a small body of troops, to the right of the Russians.

Suworow had been some time in this position, when Colonel Fischer arrived, (11th August) charged with a letter from Prince Cobourg, and a verbal message which he had not time to write. By this dispatch, the general was informed that the grand Vizier had passed the Danube with the greater part of his army; that his advanced guard appeared at a few miles from Schursch; and that there was every appearance that the Ottomans would very shortly make their attack.

Suworow immediately gave his orders, and, in three days, he had encamped Asumaz, two miles from Prince Cobourg, at Bucharest, and eighteen miles from his last position. The day after his arrival, he paid a visit to the Prince, who returned with him to Asumez, where they arranged the necessary dispositions.

The Grand Vizier, Jussuf Bacha, who was at Schursch, had been informed of the junction of Prince Cobourg with Suworow. At the very moment when a peasant gave him this unexpected intelligence, he was occupied in forming the plan of an attack, which he meditated against the Austrians: and letting the pen fall from his hand, he exclaimed, "What is now to be done!"

The troops commanded by the Prince Cobourg, consisted of forty thousand men, Germans and Hungarians. There were also some small detachments, distributed in different parts of Walachia, which might very readily be collected, so that his army might be said to consist of fifty thousand men in a high state of discipline. It would have been, therefore, a matter of difficulty or doubt, to have driven the Turks from Schursch, and to penetrate into Bulgaria.

But the face of affairs was almost instantly changed. In a few days after the junction of the two armies, Colonel Fischer arrived at Suworow's camp with the intelligence, that an armistice was agreed upon at Reichenbach, which checked all further operations, and delivered the Grand Vizier from his perilous situation.

On the following day, the generals of the allied armies bid adieu to each other, with every mark of regard and regret.

Suworow now passed the Buseo to return to Kilieni, where he had already been, and remained there till the end of September. From thence he passed the Sereth, having thrown a bridge of boats over that river, and encamped at Marimeni, at five miles from Galaz.

While he was at Kilieni, Prince Potemkin wrote to him, requesting a particular conference. Suworow conjectured the object of it, and sent him the following answer:—"The flotilla of row-boats will get possession of the mouths of the Danube; Tulcia and Isaccia will fall into our power; our troops, supported by the vessels, will take Ismailow and Brahilow, and make Tschistow tremble."

In fact, a very short time after Admiral Ribas entered into the branches of the Danube with the flotilla, gained different advantages over the Turks, and took Tulcia by escalade.

Soon after the account of the taking of Tulcia, Suworow had the satisfaction to learn, that admiral Ribas, the brother of the general of that name, had made himself master of Isaccia. During the operations of attack, the Christians and Jews, who had made an attempt to quit the place, were escorted by the Turks to Brahilow.

At the same time, General Muller besieged Kilia, where he received several wounds, of which he unfortunately died. This place was most vigorously besieged, during three weeks; but a breach being effected, it surrendered on capitulation to Lieutenant-General Sudowitsch, who was immediately advanced to the rank of commander-in-chief.

In the beginning of November Suworow made his approaches to the important fortress of Ismailow. Admiral Ribas, in a few week after, arrived with his flotilla, and not a day passed without an engagement. The Turks had about a hundred and fifty vessels with oars : and Ribas had about a hundred, with seventy chaloupes of Tchornomer. He very frequently gained considerable advantages, even under the very cannon of the place. He burned or took at least one half of the enemy's vessels, and lost very few of his own.

At length, the advanced state of the season, and unfortunate weather, obliged him to raise the siege ; and the land-forces retired from before Ismailow, to enter into winter-quarters.

CHAP. XI.

THE troops were already on their march, when General Suworow received an order, from Field-Marshal Prince Potemkin, to repair from Galaz to Ismailow, and to take the place at all hazards.

He was perfectly aware of the great danger and risk of such an enterprise, from the advanced state of the season ; nor did it appear probable, that any thing decisive could be accomplished against so strong a place ; and which the Turks regarded as impregnable, from its numerous garrison. Nevertheless, he instantly obeyed the command which he had received.

He made all the necessary dispositions for this extraordinary undertaking, and arrived on the second day at Ismailow, which is twenty miles from Galaz.

Admiral Ribas remained with his flotilla, on his former station, on the Danube. He also fortified an island over against Ismailow, where he had established batteries, from which he annoyed the town with bombs, and oftentimes set it on fire. The Ottoman fleet had been so much weakened, that it dared not venture on an engagement, but kept its position in the harbour, and under the protection of the place.

All the different corps, which he had ordered with the utmost expedition from different parts, were collected at their appointed rendezvous, before Ismailow, within four days after the general himself had arrived there.

His army, by sea and land, consisted of twenty-three thousand men, one half of which were Cossacs ; among whom were a great number of sick, on account of the bad season. The horses, also, had but a small portion of forage. Besides, the weather became so extremely cold, that the soldiers were obliged to cut the reeds, which grow in that marshy country, to serve as fuel.

Without losing a moment, the general ordered forty scaling-ladders, and two thousand fascines, to be instantly prepared on the spot, while parties were dispatched to get them from other places, where they had been previously commanded. In the mean time, the troops were exercised, during the night, in the use and application of them.

He not only reconnoitred the place himself, with the most minute attention, but ordered all his general officers to do the same ; in order that, in every division, there might be a commanding officer, completely qualified to direct the columns in the projected assault. The Turks, at first, discharged a few cannon at the reconnoitring party, but without effect ; and they did not even make one sally to interrupt them.

As soon as the first observations had been made, Reischoff, major-general of artillery, and Prince Charles de Ligne, an Austrian engineer, caused batteries to be erected on the two wings, during the night, thirty

or forty toises from the town. For want of heavy siege artillery, which had before been sent to Bender and Kilia, these batteries were only mounted with twelve pounder field-pieces and licornes, making, in the whole, forty pieces of cannon, which was all the field artillery they possessed.

The erection of these batteries was only a mask, to make the Turks believe the town would be besieged in a regular manner, and to prevent them from suspecting a sudden scalade. During this first night, they did not in the least disturb the workmen. Zolotuchin was posted under the battery to the right, with the Fanagor regiment of grenadiers; and General Kulusow under that of the left, with four battalions of the corps of Buch chasseurs. At break of day, the batteries began to play upon the town, and were answered by a very quick fire, though without doing much mischief.

The Seraskier Andaslu-Bacha, an old warrior, who had twice refused the dignity of Grand Vizier, had the command in Ismailow. The troops of the garrison, which were under the orders of the seven sultans, consisted of forty-three thousand men, nearly half of whom were janissaries, eight thousand cavalry, various corps who had come from several fortified towns, that had surrendered by capitulation, as Chorin, Ackerman, and Palanha, and a part of the garrison of Bender, and of that of Kilia. These troops had been left there as a punishment, and it has been since learned, that the Grand Seignior published a firman, forbidding this garrison to surrender on any case whatever; and ordered the Seraskier, if they should not perform their duty, to cut off the heads of those who should be found beyond the Danube, without form of trial. Thus there was every reason to believe, the Turks would defend themselves to the last extremity.

On the 9th of December, Suworow sent a letter of Prince Potemkin to the Seraskier, to which he added a few lines from himself, to induce him to surrender; to which the Seraskier replied, by a long Arabic letter, in a very bombastic style, the substance of which was, that he advised the Russians to retreat, "As the season being bad and far advanced, they would be in want of all kinds of necessaries; whereas the town was abundantly provided: or, if not, he demanded a delay of a month, to communicate with the grand vizier."

The next day, an officer, who spoke the Turkish language tolerably well, was sent into the town, and had an interview with a bim-bacha; who told him, in their oriental style, that, "The Danube would cease to flow, or the heavens bow down to the earth, before Ismailow would surrender to the Russians."

Suworow, however, determined to make one more effort; and therefore sent a note to the Seraskier, in which he gave him his word of honour, that unless he hung out the white flag that very day, the place would be taken by assault, and all the garrison put to the sword.

Many of the Ottomans were disposed to surrender, but the Seraskier, who was of opinion to run all risks, had the majority of voices with him. He therefore returned no answer to the note. Suworow, the same day, assembled a council of war, where the subalterns voted first. He addressed them, as he did afterwards all the corps, in a very manly and energetic speech. Having pointed out to them the difficulties of the enterprise, and the means of surmounting them, "Brave warriors," said he, "remember this day all your former victories, and continue to prove, that nothing can resist the force of the Russian arms: we are not now deliberating on an operation, which may be deferred to a future time, but on the taking a place of importance, the possession of which will decide the fate of our campaign, and which the haughty Ottomans believe impreg-

Retd)

Retd)

nable. Twice has the Russian army already laid siege to Ismailow, and twice it has retreated from it. This third time nothing remains for us but to conquer, or to die with glory." The general found his army full of resolution, his speech still farther inflamed the zeal of his brave troops, and their accustomed valour now increased to enthusiasm.

With this spirit was the assault of Ismailow agreed to and decided.

Suworow now received a dispatch from Prince Potemkin, representing, "That if he was not certain of success, it were better not to risk the assault;" to which Suworow replied, in few words, "My plan is fixed. The Russian army has already been twice at the gates of Ismailow, and it would be shameful for them to retreat from them a third time, without entering the place."

To lull the Turks in security, and make them believe the besiegers were in want of ammunition, they very rarely fired the guns of the batteries, and of the fleet, during the night preceeding the assault. All the measures, however, were taken, and the orders given for the operation. All the besiegers were ready; and Suworow passed the night by the fire side, with some officers of his suite, in an impatient vigilance for the hour when the signals were to be given.

At three in the morning the first musket was fired, which was the signal to prepare for the assault; the second was at four, which was the signal to form; and the third, at five, which was the signal to assault. The six columns of land troops, and the three columns of the fleet, instantly approached the town.

The weather, which throughout the night had been clear and serene, became gloomy and foggy till nine in the morning. All the columns marched against the town in the best order, and in the greatest silence; and the Turks did not fire a gun till the Russians were within three or four hundred paces of the town; when they were saluted with a very quick fire of case-shot, which did great mischief.

The now approached the deep moat, where the water was in some places up to the shoulders, threw their fascines into it, passed over them, and raised the scaling ladders against the ramparts, some parts of which were so high, that it was necessary to fasten two ladders together, although five toises long; and, as in many places the besiegers could not do this with sufficient expedition, they assisted each other, and, with equal alertness and address, climbed to the top of the ramparts by means of their bayonets.

At eight, the Russians were masters of the place on the side of the water, as well as on that of the land. The assault was then at an end, and the contest commenced in the interior of the town, in the streets, and in the public squares. Nor was there an open spot where men could engage that was not the scene of combat. The Turks defended themselves with the most desperate courage, and availed themselves of the windows to annoy their invaders.

There remained only to be taken one large stone platform, very strongly fortified, and several chanas, stone buildings, constructed with great strength, which were filled with people, and defended by cannon. Though defended with a most obstinate courage, they were all taken, with prodigious slaughter.

The unfortunate Seraskier, Anduslu-Bacha, having retired into one of these chanas, with two thousand of the flower of his janissaries, and several pieces of cannon, thought himself secure from all danger. But nothing was impregnable before the bold designs of Suworow, and the dauntless rapidity of his soldiers. The Seraskier and his people at length found all defence vain, and therefore surrendered to the Russians. As he wore a rich poignard in his girdle, a chasseur, eager after

plunder, endeavoured to seize it, when a janissary stood forth as the protector of his fallen master. The Russians immediately fell upon the prisoners, massacred the greatest part, and the Seraskier among them.

In the afternoon General Lacey arrived, in the middle of the city, with three battalions of chasseurs, and fell upon about one thousand men, almost all Tartars, and armed with long pikes. These Tartars were dismounted, and had precipitately retreated into an Armenian convent, surrounded with thick walls. He immediately attacked it, broke open the doors with his artillery, and entered it. The young Machsut Gheray Sultan defended himself bravely with his troops; and, after a long engagement, with only three hundred men remaining, and without any hopes of relief, he laid down his arms, asked for quarter, and was taken prisoner, with the rest of his people.

The Cossacs of the fourth and fifth columns, who had, at the same time, entered by the gates of Bender and Kilia, having advanced into the city, were assailed in the great square by a superior number of the enemy, and were completely cut off. But they were soon succoured by a battalion of Buch chasseurs, who attacked the Turks in the rear, and defeated them, after an hour's engagement.

Kablan Gheray, brother of the Khan, the bravest of the seven sultans who were stationed at Ismailow, and the same who had performed such prodigies of valour at Schursch against the Austrians, ordered an alarm to be beat, assembled his troops, and hastened to the market-place, in the centre of the town, with about two thousand Turks and Tartars, who were soon joined by a still more numerous body of the enemy, together with a considerable body of the cavalry. The sultan charged the Tschornomor Cossacs, in the most desperate manner, to the sound of Asiatic music, killed several, threw them into disorder, and took two pieces of cannon. Immediately a reinforcement arrived, consisting of Cossacs, a battalion of chasseurs, and two battalions of grenadiers of marines. The sultan was surrounded: at the same time the combat continued with fury, the Russians recovered and pursued their advantages, and the Turkish cavalry and the janissaries were destroyed with redoubled blows of pikes and bayonets. The sultan himself fell, and nearly four thousand men remained upon the spot, after the massacre of an hour, when scarcely five hundred Ottomans escaped, who surrendered themselves prisoners.

After a bloody assault, of which history affords no example, the victory of the Russians was complete, and they were absolute masters of Ismailow by four o'clock, P. M. This terrible defence, made by so many thousand Turks, had the appearance of rage and fury; and even women fell upon the Russian soldiers with poniards and other weapons. All the Russian commanders ran to meet the danger with the most heroic valour, and the soldiers fought like lions. They were engaged during six hours, without caring for the superiority of the enemy, whom they attacked without ceasing, and who incessantly surrounded them with new parties. No exertions could arrest their indefatigable activity; no danger disturbed their inflexible intrepidity. Here we should retail the numerous acts of bravery and heroism which deserve the admiration of mankind, if the limits of our plan would admit of giving a more extensive account of this assault. We shall confine ourselves to observing that, some days after, several of the Russian officers shuddered at the sight of the abysses they had passed in the night, and the steep heights they had scaled. Those among them who had been at the taking of Oczakow, could not compare the two actions; and all agreed that the taking of Ismailow was the most illustrious monument of Russian glory.

Retd)

Retd)

Suworow informed Prince Potemkin of the victory by this Spartan epistle: "The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow." The prince was, at that time, at Bender, where the cannonading was distinctly heard.

Lieutenant-Generals Potemkin and Samoïlow met Suworow before Bender, at the gate, where they all three dismounted, cordially embraced, and congratulated each other on this important victory.

The next day a solemn festival was celebrated on the occasion, at the church of the convent of St. John; the heavy artillery that had been taken was fired from all the ramparts, and all the generals assisted, together with the greater part of the staff and superior officers.

In this one dreadful day the Ottomans lost, by the superiority of the Russian arms, though their numbers were far inferior, thirty-three thousand men killed, or dangerously wounded; and about ten thousand, as well *bachas* and officers as soldiers, were taken prisoners, among whom were two hundred Tartars. Six thousand women and children, two thousand Christians of Moldavia and Armenia, and above five hundred Jews, must be added to the number.

Among the dead were six sultans, the Seraskier, and a *bacha* of Arnauts, both with three tails; the two governors of Kilia and Akerman, a *bacha*-commandant, an *aga* of janissaries, and about fifty *bim-bachas*, *topschis*-*bachas*, and others.

Among the prisoners were the Sultan Machsul-Ghiray, the governor of Ismailow, who was a *bacha* of three tails, and several other *bachas*.

On the part of the Russians, the loss, according to the official report, consisted of one thousand eight hundred and thirty killed; among whom were four hundred Fanagor grenadiers, and two thousand five hundred wounded.

The Russians attended to the interring their own dead, which was done without the city, according to the custom of their church. Many officers, whose bodies were not mangled, and who therefore were recognized, were placed in the cemetery, and Brigadier Ribopierre received funeral honours, in the church of the convent of St. John, near General Weißman, who had been buried there in the first war with the Turks.

It is worthy of remark, that of so large a garrison as that of Ismailow, only one man escaped. Being slightly wounded, and having fallen into the Danube, he accidentally caught hold of a plank, on which he reached the opposite bank. It was this man that carried the grand vizier the first news of the loss of the town.

The riches captured there were of great magnitude and importance, and the soldiers made a considerable booty: the total value of the riches found at Ismailow was estimated at ten millions of piastres. Suworow, who was inaccessible to any views of private interest, abstained, according to his custom, from appropriating to himself the smallest article: he did not even take a horse. Satisfied with the glory he had gained there, he departed from Ismailow as thither he arrived.

Two days after this capture, Rear-Admiral Ribas gave a great dinner on board the fleet, and fired a salute from all the guns. Lieutenant-General Potemkin, also gave a dinner the next day, at which the young Sultan Machsut-Ghiray, and the governor of Ismailow were present. They seemed pleased, and took part in the entertainment, without suffering it to appear, whether their gaiety was the effect of surprize, dissimulation, or insensibility.

As soon as the dead were carried off, and the streets cleared, all of which had served as fields of battle, arrangements were made for the departure of the troops, and the removal of the prisoners, who were escorted by a regiment of Cossacs, that was going into Russia to winter-quarters,

by Bender. Suworow gave the command of this escort to a lieutenant-colonel of his suite, who was instructed to take care every one should be treated with humane attention.

To reduce this numerous escort, and the embarrassment of watching so many prisoners, Suworow permitted the officers to choose and keep such of the prisoners of both sexes as suited them, engaging at the same time, in writing, to provide for their maintenance and support, and to treat them with kindness.

A week after taking Ismailow, the general set off for Galaz, with his regiment of Fanagor grenadiers, and the rest of the troops of which his corps was composed; excepting the sick and wounded, for whom an hospital had been immediately established, within the town. General Kotusow remained there as commandant with his four battalions of Buch chasseurs, two regiments of infantry, and four regiments of Don Cossacs. The other corps drew off towards Bender to go into winter-quarters.

Shortly before the assault, an Austrian officer brought a letter from the Emperor Leopold to Suworow, but he laid it aside without allowing himself time to read it, so entirely was he engrossed with his arrangements for the attack. This was the emperor's answer to a complimentary letter from Suworow on his coronation. He also received, soon after his arrival Galaz, a letter from his friend, the Prince of Cobourg, expressing the greatest pleasure at this great victory, and pointing out the great importance of the capture of Ismailow to the house of Austria: an observation which was soon confirmed by the impression this news produced at Sisto, where the conferences were interrupted for several days, and occasioned by this event the greatest confusion.

In the month of January, 1791, Suworow went to Petersburg, where the empress received him with the most distinguished marks of satisfaction. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Preobraschenski guards, and the empress ordered a large medal to be struck in gold and in silver, in commemoration of the important victory which the general had obtained.

CHAP. XII.

His Journey to the Frontiers of Sweden.

THOUGH the King of Sweden had, in the preceeding year, signed a treaty of peace with Russia, yet the war with the Turks not being yet terminated, the ministers of foreign powers endeavoured to stimulate Sweden to a rupture with Russia. Their endeavours, however, did not prove successful.

Suworow, who was appointed to the command of the troops in Finland, received from the hands of the empress orders to inspect the frontiers of that province, and to furnish a plan of fortification. In less than four weeks he returned, gave in his report, and soon after set off again to superintend the works, which he had himself suggested.

The Prince of Nassau-Siegen, chief admiral of the fleet, stationed off the coasts of Finland, had obtained permission from the empress to go and join the French princes on the Rhine, to serve against the French revolution. At his departure, therefore, Suworow had the command both of the fleet and of the land-forces.

They amounted together to twenty-five thousand men. The fleet consisted of eight rowing frigates, six chebecs, a bomb vessel, a yacht, one hundred gun-boats, and nine floating batteries; carrying in all

Retd)

Retd)

eight hundred and fifty guns. They were commanded by Admiral Traversoy, and Major-General Herrmann.

In 1791 and 1792 a part of this fleet wintered in the southern ports, and the rest in the new port of Rotschershalm, on the frontiers of Sweden. But, during the summer, a fleet of vessels sailing, came to cruise in the offing of those seas, and a part of the squadron of rowing vessels kept in shore.

The great tower of Neuschlott happening to blow up, shortly after the peace with Sweden, and Suworow being appointed to take measures for repairing it, he substituted in its place a large bastion calculated for horizontal fire.

He erected on the banks of the Kymen, which washes the frontiers of Sweden, the small redoubts at Parla and Utti, the forts of Ostinoi and Likola, and the fortress of Kymen-Gorord. The latter covered, towards the land, the fine harbour of Rotschershalm, which is formed of several islands, and is not commanded on any side. These isles are well fortified; and on a sand-bank at some distance in the sea, which is remarkable for its stone tower, called *Gloria*, there are sixty cannons of very large calibre; and the harbour, in all parts, is defended by nine hundred pieces of artillery, of different sizes and construction.

When Suworow returned to Petersburg, the empress said, on receiving him, "You have made me a present of a new port." But her imperial majesty did not confine her munificence, in acknowledging the zeal of her subjects, to flattering expressions, calculated as they were to inflame it.

Peace was concluded with the Turks in December, 1791, by Count Besboreldo at Jassy. Prince Potemkin had died in the vicinity of that place a few months before.

By this treaty of peace, the Porte ceded to Russia the important town of Oczakow, and all its district, to the Dniester. This loss was very severely felt by the Grand Seignior; who, far from expecting to make such a sacrifice, had flattered himself with the hope of retaking the Crimea.

But, as it too often happens, though peace was made, the embers of war were not extinguished. They were kept alive by the humiliating reflections of the Divan; while the court of France hoped to blow them into a flame, by the insinuations of its minister Sémonville, who promised the Porte, for the next year, a large fleet, and a considerable body of troops.

It was, therefore, necessary that Russia should take some measures for the security of its new frontiers. Suworow was accordingly dispatched thither, at the end of the year 1792, and received the command of the troops in the three governments of Catherinoslow, the Crimea, and the province lately conquered to the mouth of the Dniester. He established his head-quarters at Cherson, where he remained for two years.

During his residence there, he received a letter from the empress, on account of the rejoicings made for the peace.

Count Alexander Basilowitsch.—"The day on which the peace is celebrated, recalls to us your signal services and exploits. We accordingly present you a diploma, signed by our own hand, which contains an enumeration of the different acts of zeal, and of valour by which you have constantly distinguished yourself in the course of your long and glorious career. In testimony of our confidence in your discernment and equity, we transmit to you a military order of Saint George, of the second class, with which you may decorate him whom you shall judge most worthy of it, from his bravery and his talents.

At the same time, we send you a ribbon of your order, and a ring, as tokens of our Imperial good-will. CATHARINE."

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1793.

The ring and the ribbon, which was enriched with diamonds, were valued together at sixty thousand roubles.

CHAP. XIII.

War in Poland in 1794.

FROM 1792 to 1794 no political events called forth Suworow to signalize himself by military exploits: an interval, during which he enjoyed the sweet of repose, at Cherson, on the utmost borders of the Russian empire towards Turkey. Yet to him this repose was but another species of activity, though somewhat less fatiguing than the stormy occupation of war. He often reviewed the troops under his command, and made them go through their various manœuvres; he traversed the Crimea to inspect the fortifications of that province, and to put the frontiers in a respectable state of defence; and, in the spring, distributed over that country a part of the troops, which had passed the winter in the interior of Little Russia, and on the confines of Red Russia.

At the same period, all the fleet, which was at his disposal, and commanded by Rear-Admiral Ribas, weighed anchor, in order to cruise off the mouth of the Danube. Suworow went to Cherson, and inspected the new fortifications, erected under the direction of Colonel de Bolant, in the provinces lately conquered from the Turks, opposite Bender, and on the banks of the Danube and the Black Sea; and had the satisfaction to see that great progress had been made. He stayed several weeks at Oczakow, and intended frequently to renew his visits to the frontiers, had not his presence been speedily required to a distant scene, where the power of his arms was not less renowned.

After the Polish confederation of the 3d of May, 1791, a second, as is well known, took place at Grodno, under the protection of the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia. In April, 1793, at the close of this congress, the Polish troops dispersed over the Ukraine entered into the service of Russia, and were divided under the commands of various Russian commanders. These troops, the General-in-Chief Prince Dolgoruckow, and Count Ivan Saltikow had successively under their command in Red Russia. At first they conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, although there was little ground to rely on their docility; but when the insurrection of Poland broke out Cracow, and Warsaw became the theatre of so many bloody scenes, their fatal influence speedily manifested itself, and at length a mutiny broke out in the beginning of April 1794. The light-horse regiments of Zitomir and Constantinow were in the environs of Norvoi Mirgorod, and amounted to nearly 15,000 men. They took up arms during the night, penetrated into the general's quarters, seized the standards and drums, and then fled to Bialacerceltew. Only three hundred and forty men, together with all their officers remained behind. Major-General Daskow harangued them, and kept them to their duty: the rest pursued their way as far as the Polish frontiers, and joined the insurgents in Lithuania.

A few days after, Bohlinski's brigade of cavalry, which was 15,000 men strong, in the neighbourhood of Kamieniecki, followed their example. They marched off with their brigadier, and all their officers, traversed Jambol, Moldavia, the Austrian line, and Galicia, without meeting with any obstacle, and effected a junction with General Kosciuzko

near Cracow. The same conduct was speedily adopted by Brazlaw's brigade, which was at Pikow. There now only remained a few men, with most of their officers: all the rest went by Polesce into Lithuania, and there was every reason to fear, that the remainder of the Polish troops might be equally disposed to desert.

Soltikow had indeed distributed among them various Russian corps which were under his orders; but when the greater part of the Russians, under the command of Lieutenant-General Derfelden, marched into the interior of Poland, there remained no farther means of restraining these troops. Towards the middle of the following May, Suworow received orders to proceed, by forced marches into Red Russia, with a corps of fifteen thousand men, and to disarm all the Polish troops in that province; Count Soltikow being ordered to do the same in that of Isialaw, to prevent their junction with the rest. Suworow's corps consisted of thirteen thousand men, and he was furnished with field-pieces, besides those belonging to the regiments.

He now took measures to disarm and disband, as speedily as possible, all the Polish troops; and for this purpose gave the necessary orders to the generals under his command.

All the troops set forward, the same day, from different points. Suworow was at the head of the column that marched from Balta towards Titeow. He had under his command General Schewitsch, the General Islinief, and Brigadiers Lewaschow and Iseiw. His corps consisted of ten battalions, ten squadrons, and eight hundred Cossacs, with a company of artillery, and twelve pieces of cannon. Major-General Lewaschow marched along the left bank of the Dniester, distributed the eight hundred Cossacs along the cordon, from Jaorlik to Mohilow, to cut off the retreat of the deserters, and with two battalions and six squadrons, disarmed six companies of Polish artillery at Thomaspol, and at Krema, fifteen miles from Balta. Brigadier Stahl with two battalions, and ten squadrons, marched to the right from Oliopol to Szynila, Czyrkas, Lisianka, and Bohuslaw, where he successively disarmed nearly one thousand men of cavalry and infantry, and one thousand five hundred in the latter place, who formed the brigade of Nestrow.

On approaching Titeow at day-break, Suworow sent forward General Islinief into the city with ten squadrons, and followed him with the rest of the troops. Islinief entered with his sabre in his hand, and made himself master of the principal guard. It consisted of one hundred men, who immediately laid down their arms; and the rest, who were at different posts, or distributed in the environs, amounting to one thousand men, surrendered within three days. The Russians treated the brigadier and other officers with friendly attentions.

There had been detached on the preceding evening, and there were sent, that very day, from Titeow, several divisions under the command of Schewitsch, Polemanow, and Iseiw, to disarm the Polish troops at Sokolowska, Ruschin, and Pohrobize. Colonel Count Elmpt remained at Titeow with two battalions and a squadron to occupy that place and terminate this operation. Suworow marched the next day against Olodarka, where the brigade of Podoli was disarmed in the same manner as at Titeow. He staid there some days, waiting the return of the detachments, by which his corps was extremely weakened. In the meanwhile all the reports of the officers under his command announced the complete success of the measure. Leaving Colonel Prince Schakhofskoi with two battalions, a few Cossacs, and all the field-artillery, at Olodarka, he marched eight miles farther with one thousand cavalry, who had joined him, to Biala-Cereltew, where was the brigade of Dnieperow, which was the most turbulent and at the greatest distance. It consisted

of one thousand seven hundred men. Before he marched, he received advice, that they were inclined to fly. He therefore ordered the regiment of hussars, of Oleopol, to watch them, so that they were unable to escape; and, in the space of two days, they were disarmed without resistance. When this measure was completed, Suworow distributed his troops in various places at Thomaspol, on the Dniester, at Czczelnik, Titeow, and Bohuslaw, to maintain the public tranquillity, and to keep the provinces, newly conquered from the Turks, in subjection; the intentions of the Porte not being perfectly clear. The greater part of his corps posted itself under the walls of Niemerow, whither he went himself, after having settled every thing at Biala-Cereltew, where he caused many manœuvres to be performed.

Before he returned to Biala-Cereltew, he paid a visit to Field-Marshal Romanzow, at his estate of Taschan, near Kiow. Here Suworow wept as he embraced the grey-haired hero, under whose command he had so often fought, even at the time when he was lieutenant-colonel. He dined with him, and they did not separate till after a conversation of several hours relative to the peculiar situation of Poland and the general state of affairs.

CHAP. XIV.

FROM the time of the Polish insurrection at Cracow, and of the bloody battle of Warsaw, when the Russians, after a considerable loss of men, had retired to join the Prussians at Zakrorzim, various detachments of Russians had skirmished and engaged with the Polish insurgents at Cracow and Sandomir, with alternate success. At Zakrorzim, the Russians and Prussians gained a great battle against Kosciuzko. Under the walls of Schelm, Lieutenant-General Derfelden gained an important victory over Saconschick, and took a great many prisoners, with a part of his artillery. At Wilna, the Poles had the advantage: many parties of them advanced into Courland, the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and the high roads unsafe. The Prussians, commanded by the king in person, and the Russians, under Lieutenant-General Barou de Fersen, were continuing the siege of Warsaw; and, as the troubles were spreading more and more, every thing seemed to indicate that the war would be prolonged for years.

Circumstances requiring more vigorous measures, and more rapid operations, Suworow received orders to march with as many troops as he could collect, and to advance into the interior of Poland. In consequence of this, he immediately sent the necessary orders to the various commanding officers of detachments. He appointed Warkowiz, on the new frontiers of Poland, as the rendezvous of all these corps, and set out from Niemerow on the 14th of August, 1794. His whole corps then consisted of eight thousand men, under Generals Potemkin, Schewitsch, Islinief, and Brigadiers Polemanow, Stahl, and Iseïow. On the 8th day his corps arrived at Warkowiz, forty-two miles from Niemerow, and in six more at Kowel, which is eighteen miles from Warkowiz. Incessant rains had made the roads extremely bad, and rendered the fords of the rivers difficult to pass. Some Cossacs had, however, been sent forward to render the passage more practicable. At this time they received news of the siege of Warsaw being raised, on account of the insurrection of South Prussia, whither the king was sending his troops. General Fersen, who had separated himself from him, endeavoured to gain the right bank of the Vistula. General Burbawden made a junction with him at Kowel, at the head of his corps, as did that of Ge-

Reid)

Reid)

neral Markhow, which was posted four miles further, forming together seven battalions and twenty-two squadrons, with eight field-pieces. Thus Suworow's corps amounted to twelve thousand men, one quarter of which were necessary to cover the baggage, and supply the various detachments.

He now received advice that the Polish General Sirakowski was under the walls of Kobrin, and therefore immediately began his march, without beat of drum or sound of trumpet, ordering the soldiers not to sing, but to preserve a profound silence.

The next morning, at day-break, the Cossacs of the van-guard met the first party of Poles, consisting of two hundred horse. An engagement ensued, and very few of the Poles escaped. The Russians took twenty-five prisoners, including an officer, and the rest were cut in pieces.

This affair took place near the small town of Divin; from the inhabitants of which the Russians learned, that, at Kobrin, four miles farther, there were five hundred Polish infantry and cavalry. Some prisoners, who were at the same time brought in, confirmed the fact, and added, that this corps was Sirakowski's vanguard.

The generals were of opinion to temporize a little longer, that they might procure more certain information; but Suworow determined to march directly against Kobrin, and only deferred his departure a few hours, to refresh the horses.

In the evening he went to the camp of Brigadier Iseïow's Cossacs, which was half a mile within the woods, where he had a conversation with him, and took a short repose on some straw before a fire.

The Cossacs, to the number of eight hundred, set forward at midnight. Brigadier Stahl followed them with ten squadrons of horse chasseurs to support them: the rest of the cavalry followed at some distance, and after them the infantry.

He now went forward with Iseïow and a party of Cossacs from the Don, and arrived at night at an inn kept by some Jews, within a mile of Kobrin. Here they dismounted, and made various inquiries relative to the news of the country, and the number and description of the troops at Kobrin. "It is said," replied the Jews, "that Sirakowski's corps, consisting of 20,000, has marched from Brzescia, and are expected to-morrow. A party of cavalry and of infantry are already arrived on the other side of Kobrin." Thither Suworow resolved to march, and attack them at day-break. He therefore immediately sent forward the Cossacs, who got sight of the fires of the Polish camp, so as to be able to appreciate their strength. The Cossacs soon met the advanced posts, who challenged them; but, after the third call, the Cossacs fell on the Poles with the greatest fury. The enemy had three hundred men cut in pieces, and lost sixty-five prisoners. About fifty men only escaped. By six o'clock the engagement was over; and at nine the infantry arrived.

Suworow was obliged to stay at Kobrin to make some indispensable repairs, and to wait the arrival of the bread and baggage waggons. He accordingly suffered his troops to take some rest. The next evening an officer of the Cossacs took a Polish cavalier, who declared, "that Sirakowski had arrived within two miles of Kobrin, near Krupezize, with a body of 16,000 men, and that it was his intention to penetrate much farther; that he expected, indeed, to meet with the flying troops of General Burlawden and De Markow in the environs, but that he still imagined Suworow to be near Warkowiz, and that he had only learnt his true march when he arrived at Krupezize." The Russians passed that night on the look-out under Kobrin, having behind them their baggage, covered by Cossacs, together with the regiment of Smolenski,

Suworow waited for their arrival ; but, as they did not appear, he marched against them before break of day, to the distance of a mile, where he found a very advantageous position, which was calculated to draw them on. The Cossacs advanced, and here and there encountered the Polish horse belonging to the advanced posts, with whom they skirmished. They brought in some prisoners, who said that Sirakowski had at first intended to attack the Russians, but at length determined to wait for their attack. The whole corps, therefore, began to march, passed the little river of Muchavez, and at nine o'clock was but half a mile from the enemy. The fire of the Russians soon silenced some Polish pieces of cannon, which were mounted in a house in front of the marsh ; and the enemy hastened to withdraw their cannon by a bad bridge which crossed the marsh. A part of the Polish cavalry retreated to the right, towards a very thick wood, as if to take the Russians in flank. To prevent this, Suworow detached General Islinief with Perçiaslaw's regiment of chasseurs ; but he was unable to cross the marsh. The Polish cavalry returned to join this corps, and Islinief in like manner wheeled about.

A cannonade then began on both sides ; and Suworow gave orders for the attack. Immediately the infantry began to march in two columns, under the orders of Major-General Burhawden, and passed the marsh in spite of the greatest obstacles, and under the continual fire of the enemy. Nothing could stop the progress of the Russians. Some made use of beams and planks, which they laid on the marsh. Others proceeded by their own unassisted efforts. Of all the artillery they could only pass four pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, which the soldiers carried on their shoulders. The rest were left behind under an escort. Three squadrons of hussars and the Cossacs passed at the same time, with the infantry on either wing. As soon as the troops had passed the marsh, they formed, ascended the little hill, and marched with loud cries against the enemy, who received them with a heavy discharge of case shot. The Russians only fired a few musket shot, and fell upon the Polish lines with the bayonet. Sirakowski's corps defended themselves with obstinacy, but were thrown into disorder, and lost a great number of men. Some of them fled to the convent of Krupiezze, where they were pursued and cut to pieces. Sirakowski now began to think of his retreat : he formed a square of three close columns, flanked it with cavalry, and gradually retired. During these transactions, four regiments of Russian cavalry arrived from the right wing, under the command of General Schewitsch. Thus the cavalry of the two wings fell at once on the enemy's columns, which were already in full retreat. The enemy now suffered a new loss of a considerable number of men. It was now five o'clock, it was growing dark, and it was impossible to pursue them any farther.

It is not easy to decide which is entitled to the greatest share of our praise, the extraordinary valour or uncommon vigour of the Russians. It was not three weeks since they had left Niemerow, in which short space of time they had performed a march of eighty German miles, or a hundred and sixty French leagues.

CHAP. XV.

A LITTLE before midnight, the whole corps was in motion to advance in pursuit of the enemy ; but all signals and cries of war were prohibited. They halted four miles from the place where they had been keeping watch, and rested four hours. The whole of the road was

covered with dead horses, the Polish baggage having fled by that route ; but Sirakowski retreated with so much precipitation, that he arrived by ten o'clock the next morning at Brzescia.

From Bulkow, where the Russian corps had halted, it arrived in the evening at Teischin, which is three miles further, and a mile from Brzescia, where it encamped, in a bottom covered by small hills, on the banks of a small river. Here the soldiers dressed their victuals in ditches, and with small fires, to avoid attracting the attention of the enemy, who often sent out patrols, but these did not come close enough, and they only perceived a party of Cossacs. The obscurity of the night enabled Lieutenant-Colonel Iwaschow, with an escort of about twenty Cossacs, to risk going on a reconnoitring party, near Brzescia, in order more especially to discover the fordable parts of the Bug, as Suworow was determined not to pursue the direct and beaten path.

At two in the morning the corps began to march in the greatest silence. It was divided in two columns. All the cavalry went to the right with the Cossacs, and the infantry to the left with two companies of grenadiers who were escorting the field artillery. The night was very dark ; yet they passed two fords of the river Muchavez, which indeed was not very deep, but of which the second sinuosity, being very marshy, was difficult to pass. They were still half a mile from the Bug, and before they arrived at it they heard the tocsin of all the convents and the bells of Brzescia, announcing their unexpected and dangerous approach. The terrified inhabitants now rushed in crowds into the churches, and implored the divine mercy on their knees. In the meanwhile the Russian corps advanced with redoubled activity, and, arriving at the river, crossed it without impediment, and hastened to form on the opposite bank. General Schewitsch had the command of twenty-five squadrons on the right flank. The General, *pro tempore*, Islinief commanded thirteen squadrons and the greater part of the Cossacs on the left flank ; General Burhawden had the command of the infantry in the centre ; and in the midst of these was all the field-artillery, consisting of fourteen pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Potemkin was at the head of the corps immediately under the orders of Suworow.

The Polish General being persuaded Suworow could only arrive at Brzescia by the direct road, had formed a battery of two pieces of cannon on the bridge over the Bug, with a strong battalion to defend that passage, and hence imagined himself perfectly secure in his position. But as soon as he perceived the Russians passing the Bug elsewhere, he hastily struck up his camp, and taking a new position, put himself in battle array, and appeared determined to wait with intrepidity for the attack.

Suworow ordered General Schewitsch to attack the left wing of the enemy with the cavalry of the right wing ; and immediately the whole line began to advance. The Poles did not wait for their arrival, but suddenly formed into three close columns, with their heavy artillery both in the van and in the rear. Each of these columns had nearly thirty men in front and an hundred in depth. They were sustained by divisions of cavalry, and began to retreat to the right in perfect order.

Islinief received orders to advance in full gallop, with the squadrons of his left flank and the Cossacs, against the columns, which he speedily reached. The ground was sandy, very uneven and intersected with ditches. Islinief charged the first column near a wood, where they had a ravine of considerable depth before them ; at the extremity of which was a broken dyke. The hussars attacked the column on its flank, and the carabineers in front. The latter were received, on coming out of the ravine, with a discharge of case shot from four guns, and left many of

their men and horses on the field. They returned, however, three times to the charge under the orders of Colonel Tekutief. At length they succeeded in breaking the column, great part of which was cut to pieces.

The cavalry of the right wing pursued the enemy and turned to their right. In the meanwhile, the line of the infantry was constantly advancing, and four battalions of chasseurs followed the cavalry of the left wing, on the skirts of the wood, under the orders of General Burhawden. The two columns which had not been attacked, had made a manœuvre behind the former, and had moved behind the village of Kosroschin, half a mile from their last position. They there occupied a very advantageous eminence, where the first column, which had been beaten, endeavoured to join them. The Polish General ranged his columns in battle array, and seemed determined to stand firm, and wait the event of the battle. His new position was uncommonly excellent. His front was covered by the village, and his right wing by a thick wood, where he speedily raised a masked battery of eight heavy pieces of cannon, which he supported by two battalions of chasseurs.

Being much too weak to attack the enemy in this position, Islinief was obliged to wait for a reinforcement. But as soon as the Polish General perceived the battalions of chasseurs come galloping towards him, he retreated. Two columns went to the right towards the wood with intention to traverse it, and the third took the left towards the same wood in order to cover the masked battery, which General Islinief threatened to carry. The Russians were received with a discharge of case shot and musketry, and experienced a rigorous resistance from the column, which defended itself in a desperate manner; for, of three thousand men, of whom it consisted, and a party of cavalry that supported it, there were very few that asked for quarter; almost the whole of them being cut to pieces in the ranks.

In the meanwhile the other column was engaged with a few squadrons, and as soon as the attack became general they experienced the same fate as the former. More of them, however, escaped, because this column had time to disperse, while the others were defending themselves. But, although they made the greatest possible efforts to save their artillery, as they had done at Crupezize, they lost six field-pieces.

At the same time, the cavalry of the left wing approached the masked batteries in the woods, which they carried under a dreadful fire of case-shot and musketry. They then advanced, without losing a moment, against the column that threatened to attack them, and which was already annoying them with cannon. A very obstinate engagement now took place, but the Russians broke through them, the cavalry fighting with the utmost fury. Almost the whole column was defeated, and the greater part of the cavalry who should have supported it, saved themselves by flight.

The four battalions received orders to cut off the retreat of the small remains of this column, to prevent their gaining the wood with their four pieces of cannon; and as soon as this order was executed and the cannon taken, the battalions pursued the rest of the fugitives, who were also endeavouring to gain the wood. In this situation the enemy had no resource but to fly to the village of Dobrin in the road to Warsaw. Their cavalry soon followed their example, and endeavoured to save themselves beyond the bridge across the marsh by the village. But Islinief dispatched the Mariopol light horse, with all the Cossacs to prevent this manœuvre, and the four battalions of chasseurs flew thither so rapidly, that they arrived there almost as soon as the cavalry. They then began to cut the dyke and the bridge, of which they scattered the fragments; and thus, with the exception of a few who passed before their arrival, the

Reid)

Reid)

remainder, not being able to engage in this marsh, were obliged to retire to the village.

Till this time the artillery had scarcely been employed, and every thing was decided by the sabre and the bayonet. A few hundreds of the cavalry still endeavoured to fly across the marsh, but both they and their horses were drowned, or fell under the fire of the chasseurs from the side of the marsh.

This battle, which lasted six hours, happened on the 8-19 September, 1794, and is one of the most extraordinary victories that was ever obtained: for of all the enemy's troops, which amounted to thirteen thousand men, viz. ten thousand infantry, three thousand horse, and four hundred scythe-men, three hundred only escaped, with the five hundred prisoners. Sirakowski and Krasinski fled to Warsaw.

CHAP. XVI.

THE Russians had not long been encamped at Brzescia when certain news was received that the corps of Lieutenant-General Derfelden was at Slonim. Suworow sent him orders to leave that place, and to attack Makranowski at Grodno, where he then was with a corps of regulars amounting to two thousand men, and four thousand armed with scythes. Prince Repnin as oldest general in chief, to whom Derfelden was subordinate, was apprised of this disposition, and approved it.

Twelve miles from Brzescia, and half way to Warsaw, was a corps of two thousand Poles near Selza commanded by Knœschevitsch, who had begun his march with a view to form a junction with Sirakowski; but hearing of the defeat of Brzescia, he returned to Selza. Kosciuzko, who was then at Warsaw, was informed of the fate of Sirakowski. He therefore set off in haste to confer with Knœschenvitsch, and commanded six thousand men to follow him, giving them orders to encamp near Loschiz, four miles from Selza, on the road to Warsaw. The troops of Knœschenvitsch received orders to join him, and these six thousand men took a very strong position under the command of Sirakowski.

The same day, Kosciuzko went to visit Makranowski at Grodno, and gave orders to all the divisions of the troops of that canton to join him. But the march of Derfelden, as will hereafter appear, prevented this union of the Poles from taking place. Kosciuzko stopped only four and twenty hours, and departed the next day for Warsaw.

After the siege of this place had been raised, Lieutenant-General Fersen had advanced three miles on the Vistula, where he passed some days, to cover the rear guard of the Prussian troops that were retiring. He afterwards advanced two miles higher as far as Gura, to pass the Vistula there, but found no boats. Thus he was obliged to go to Warca, where he with great difficulty procured some small craft. This rendered the passage of the river Bielz very difficult, and he afterwards went to Kosiniza, which is four miles farther. There he halted, took the necessary measures for passing the river, secured boats for carrying over bread, and sent to buy anchors and cordage at Savistof which is twenty miles higher up the river.

Agreeably to the positive orders of Kosciuzko, General Poninski occupied the right bank of the Vistula, opposite Fusen, to oppose his passage, and frequent cannonades took place on both sides with heavy artillery, but without doing much mischief. On the other hand, Fersen made various manœuvres to deceive the enemy, and to make them believe he intended to pass the river at Pulawa, six miles above the position of Kosiniza. But he remained there a fortnight till every thing was ready to effect his passage.

Kosciuzko had formed a plan to attack the Russian troops which Suworow commanded before Brzescia, at the head of the corps of Sirakowski, posted near Lochiz, which he was to reinforce. He proposed at the same time that Makranowski should attack them in the rear with a considerable body of troops, consisting of all the divisions of infantry dispersed over Lithuania.

Suworow's corps was now considerably diminished, and he was totally disabled from undertaking any enterprise on account of the number of prisoners and cannon which he had to guard. He resolved, therefore, to relieve himself from this embarrassment by removing them to Warkoviz under the escort of two companies of grenadiers, with an incomplete regiment of fusileers and four pieces of cannon, five squadrons of light-horse, and an hundred Cossacs, under the command of Brigadier Wladischia: a detachment from Kiowie had orders to meet them to relieve the escort from Warkoviz to Kiowie.

The necessity of providing for the subsistence of the Russians by contributions from the countries through which they passed required numerous detachments, as swarms of Poles infested that quarter. On the other hand, half the Cossacs were advanced on the road to Warsaw to procure information, and the rest were employed in foraging in the country. Hence, the effective number of Russians encamped before Brzescia was reduced to five thousand men.

Brzescia was not only the centre of all these operations, but it was also a rich granary, from which Warsaw was principally supplied with provisions. That capital had indeed found some resources at Lublin as long as the Polish troops occupied it, but now nothing could be expected from that district, nor from the neighbourhood of South Prussia; every thing having been consumed during the siege of Warsaw or carried off by the Prussians and Russians in their retreat. In this district the insurgent army had levied great numbers of recruits. Each family was obliged to furnish a foot soldier, and every three families an horseman equipped and mounted. Such were the advantages of which the insurgents were deprived by Suworow's position near Brzescia. This consoled him for his being reduced almost to a state of inaction in this important post, where he remained four weeks till he could concert his final measures with Generals Derfelden and Fersen. Notwithstanding the arduous circumstances in which he was placed, General Suworow was determined to attack the first body that should press him too close, and to attack them one after another, in case they should present themselves in separate bodies to take him in the rear.

Immediately after the taking of Wilna by the Russians, the Polish Colonel Grabowski retreated from that district, with two thousand men and eight field-pieces, into the government of Minsk, which was a dependency of Russia. Major-General Knorring ordered about a thousand men to march against him, under the command of Prince Ziziano. The revolutionary committee of Warsaw having ordered all the Polish commanders, who were nearest to the Russian frontiers, to enter the territories of the empire, in order to make that the seat of war. Grabowski had already advanced fifteen miles beyond the frontiers. He exacted contributions wherever he passed, had levied a thousand recruits of scythe-men, and endeavoured to excite the inhabitants to revolt. But this manœuvre was unsuccessful. Prince Ziziano overtook him, and found him encamped in an angle, surrounded with a very thick wood, and the river Abrutsch in his front. Ziziano found means to turn him, presented himself in front on the other side of the river, and immediately sent him a summons. The Colonel surrendered together with his troops,

who were sent to Kiowie, and Ziziano returned to Grodno; from which place he sent a report of this event to Suworow.

The General had ordered Brigadier Iseïow to send forward some parties of Cossacs as soon as possible towards Warsaw. They went half way thither by single platoons, and one of these parties charged the advanced posts of a piquet of the enemy at Lukow, ten miles from Brzescia. The prisoners declared that the corps of Sirakowski and Knœschevitsch, to which they belonged, had departed three days before from Loschiz, and that they were encamped six miles from Warsaw. The Cossacs, animated by their success, were continually venturing to advance; and about an hundred of them attacked in the night a Polish Colonel, who was posted with an hundred fresh recruits in a castle at Selischze. This was the intrepid Colonel Wasurinski, who, although the peasants had apprised him of the approach of the Cossacs, would not desert his post. The Cossacs, finding the gates of the castle shut, raised them from the hinges with levers, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the court, where they fought above an hour, with sword and sabre. At length, the Poles being almost entirely defeated, the Colonel with a few of his men, who remained, took to flight, retreating through a postern gate, where he mounted his horse: but the Cossacs, according to the custom of that nation, surrounded the castle, and perceiving their intentions, began to pursue them. The Colonel was on a very swift horse, and it was with great difficulty he was overtaken. He would not, however, ask for quarter, and died, fighting bravely, under the pike of a Cossac. Not one of his little troop escaped.

In the neighbourhood of Selza the Cossacs took a courier, dispatched by Makranowski to Kasciuzko. The substance of the letter he carried was:—"That in conformity to the deliberations of Grodno, he had assembled all the detachments dispersed over Lithuania; that he had marched with them against Bielsk, fifteen miles from Grodno, on the road to Warsaw; and that he had posted a division, commanded by Wawroschewski, under the walls of Plerka, on the frontiers of Prussia. He added that some parties of Russians, which he imagined belonged to Derfelden's corps, had appeared within two miles of him. He concluded by asking Kosciuzko, as commander-in-chief, for orders relative to the final operations." This letter was dated the 18th of September, 1794.

At the time when this letter was on its way to Brzescia, Suworow received the report of General Derfelden, giving an account of his march from Slonim to Grodno, in conformity to his orders. On his arrival at Grodno, the vanguard of Valerian Zubow had taken a hundred new recruits prisoners. They had also found a few hundred measures of flour and biscuits which had been distributed to the troops, as also a number of uniforms. Derfelden added, that he was waiting for the arrival of Ziziano at Grodno, where he proposed to leave him, and to proceed with his corps to Bialacereu.

We left General Fersen under the walls of Korniza, from which place, communication not being secure, no news from him had yet arrived.

At length on the 28th of September, the Austrian General Harnoncourt informed Suworow, that Baron de Fersen had sent him word by an officer, that he had thrown a bridge across the Vistula on the 25th of that month. A few days after, a Polish officer was brought prisoner to Suworow, and gave him the agreeable news of the defeat of Kosciuzko at Matscheviz, eight miles from Warsaw, and twenty from Brzescia, with all the particulars.

The following are the details taken from the report of this memorable action, which had so great an influence on the fate of Poland.

Kosciuzko, as we have already said, had concerted with Makranowski to attack Suworow's corps before Brzescia at the same time in the front and in the rear. He was therefore in momentary expectation of the arrival of Makranowski at Bielsk, where he was to have a conference with him, relative to their final measures. He had chosen a position near Lukow that he might be at hand to march against Brzescia, and at the same time attack Baron de Fersen, in case he should be able to cross the Vistula. Poninski had informed him that the smaller division of the Russian corps intended to effect a passage at Kosniza, and the greater at Pulawa; and the next day he informed him that a part had already passed near Kosniza; and Kosciuzko, having no reason to believe that this was the whole body, marched without delay against the village of Okscha, which was about seven miles from the post he occupied. Besides of the 8,000 men of Sirakowski and Knöschewitsch, Kosciuzko had near 2,000 fresh recruits, which increased his corps to 10,000 men.

When he arrived at Okscha he discovered his mistake, and to remedy it, immediately sent orders to Poninski to join him with the utmost haste; for he perceived, he could not avoid coming to an engagement, as Poninski had suffered himself to be deceived.

In fact, Baron de Fersen, perceiving that the enemy had fallen into the snare, relative to the manœuvre of a battalion of horse chasseurs towards Pulawa, and had marched thither; immediately threw a bridge over the Vistula, at the very spot he had before occupied. He had already sent forward two battalions of chasseurs on rafts supported by six squadrons of horse chasseurs and six regiments of Cossacs, who swam over the river, to scour the opposite bank, and form a tête-de-pont: but he was three days effecting his passage, on account of the baggage and artillery. The success of this manœuvre corresponded with the wisdom of his arrangements.

His first step was to reconnoitre the country: and Kosciuzko, who had in the meanwhile arrived, and whose camp was at the distance of a mile, removed in the course of the day three miles further to Matsheviz, a very advantageous position, and where he intrenched himself.

Baron de Fersen having satisfied himself, that Poninski had not yet formed a junction with Kosciuzko, resolved to attack him the next day. He therefore dispatched General Denisow at dusk with four battalions, ten squadrons, and all the six regiments of Cossacs, together with eight pieces of cannon, by a by-road, half a mile long, through the woods and marshes, to attack the left flank of the enemy. Fersen himself began to march at midnight with the right wing divided into two columns, composed of fourteen battalions and thirty-three squadrons, together with thirty-six field pieces, under the command of Major-Generals Kruschow, Donnasow, Rackmanow, and of Brigadier Bagregon, and immediately proceeded to Matsheviz.

He arrived at day break in front of the enemy's lines; at the very moment when Denisow was beginning to engage, and immediately attacked the front of the lines with drums beating. His troops, animated, rather than fatigued, by a nocturnal march of great difficulty along marshy roads, by which the centre had been much incommoded, conducted themselves with their accustomed valour.

Kosciuzko, thus assailed and surrounded on all sides, defended himself with the greatest obstinacy till one o'clock, when no further hopes remained, and the fate of the battle was wholly decided. Six thousand Poles remained upon the field, and sixteen thousand men were made prisoners, among whom were Generals Sirakowski, Kosciuski, Knöschewitsch, and nearly two hundred superior and staff officers. All their artillery also fell into the hands of the Russians, and only fifteen hundred

Retd)

Retd)

men, who traversed the woods of Warsaw, escaped. The Russians lost eight hundred men, and had fifteen hundred wounded.

Kosciuzko, who commanded this body, and was also General in Chief of the Polish insurrection, had exposed his person during the whole of the action; but having at length made a desperate effort with the weak remains of his cavalry, he was obliged to save himself by flight. But although his horse was extremely swift, he was overtaken by Cornet Philipinko of the Charkow light horse, a subaltern officer, and a few Cossacs. He had already received two wounds of a sabre, one in his neck, and the other in his head, when a Cossac called out to him to ask for mercy; and being enraged at his not answering, wounded him in his back with his pike, which caused him to fall from his horse, in a state of insensibility; and as they did not know him, he would infallibly have been killed, had not the Cossac been restrained by one of his officers, who told him he was the Commander-in-Chief; upon which he was removed to a neighbouring convent. In his pocket they found a small loaded pistol, of which it was easy to guess the object; but being senseless, he was unable to use it. He was attended with great care, and sometime after removed, by Suworow's orders, to the house of General Romanzow, near Kiovie, he being the oldest commanding officer in the Russian army; and afterwards to Petersburg.

The capture of a leader of so much importance was not the least precious of the trophies of the victory of Matschevitz, as will appear from the impression his loss made on the Poles. But before we describe the particulars, it will be proper to give a short sketch of that General's life.

Kosciuzko was a gentleman of small fortune in the environs of Brzescia. His father left him a patrimony of only a few peasants, that is to say, but a small landed estate. He was educated at Warsaw in the Royal Academy of Cadets, and made a very rapid progress, especially in the art of engineering. After passing eight years at this school, he served in the army as an officer. He then went to America, where he obtained a commission under General Washington, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of light infantry. He continued in America till the end of the war, and distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery and talents.

When the new constitution of the 3d of May 1791 was published in Poland, he returned to his country. He successively visited Warsaw, Galicia, and other parts. And the Poles having resolved to oppose the Russian army that had penetrated into their country, he was appointed Major-General, and placed at the head of the advanced guard under the orders of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. He was present at the battles of Silenzi, Tjbenka, and Lublin, against the Russians, in all which he distinguished himself. Soon after these events, peace was restored. On the arrival of Cakowski, he was at Warsaw, from thence he went by Sandomir to the foot of the mountains to visit the Princess Czartoriuska, who assisted him with her purse. Here, applying to the circumstances of the times those principles of liberty which he had learned in America, he began seriously to employ his mind on the revolution, which he propagated by his correspondence, both in Poland and Lithuania; and the flame of insurrection, lighted up by his means, soon began to extend itself in every part of the kingdom.

In the spring, he went by Moldavia to Constantinople, where the ministry of the Porte received him with respect. His object, however, which was to produce a rupture between that Court and Russia, was suspected and frustrated by several foreign ministers residing there. Perceiving, therefore, that his project would prove abortive, he quitted Con-

stantinople and went to France, where he contemplated the storms of the revolution, during his residence at the capital, which he quitted on the approach of winter, to return to the Princess Czartorinska. From that time he began to take large strides towards producing a revolution, which broke out in March, at Cracow, under the direction of Madelinski; and in April, at Warsaw, under the conduct of Makranowski. Hence it was that the last city fell a victim to those calamities which are inseparable from violent popular commotions. Kosciusko, after having visited Cracow, to administer the oath of fidelity to the insurgents, came to Warsaw, where he played a conspicuous part; in which he evinced a degree of bravery and skill, that continued to the last. But even these great qualities, being employed in an unequal contest, hastened both his own ruin and that of his country.

Not only the troops were in great consternation, at the loss of their commander, but discouragement and affliction spread themselves throughout Warsaw, where the zealous partizans of the new constitution anticipated its approaching fall. The revolutionary committee, appointed, in his place, Major-General Wavroschewski, although Makranowski and others were his seniors in command; and this general was immediately sent for to Warsaw, where the oath having been administered to him in full council, he took possession of his new command. Wavroschewski had been a week before the walls of Bielsk, when he received the news of Kosciuszko's defeat. Derfelden was six miles from him, before Bialacereu. Makranowski, uneasy at being so near him, and fearing an attack on the side towards Brzescia, retreated to Warsaw.

Suworow no sooner heard the news of the victory of Matscheviz, than he took measures to form a junction with Derfelden and Fersen, and immediately sent them the necessary orders to that effect. Derfelden was to march from Bialacereu, and taking the road to Bielsk and Grodno on the Bug, ten miles from his former position, to engage the enemy, should he meet him; after which he was to pass that river, and to march to Prague (or Pragua) which is a suburb of Warsaw, where General Suworow would make a junction with him. On the other hand, Fersen had received orders to go to Pragua by Selkow, Parczow, and Minzki, where all the corps were to meet.

The escort under the command of Wladischin, which had brought the artillery and prisoners to Kiowie, was now returned, and Suworow assembled around him all the detachments employed in procuring provisions and forage. Thus this corps now amounted to near ten thousand men, from which however, must be deducted two thousand, who remained behind, at Brzescia, under Brigadier Dibow, to cover the baggage. He had therefore about seven thousand men under arms, with whom he set out towards Warsaw at dusk, on 7-16 October, 1794.

CHAP. XVIII.

GENERAL Derfelden, in conformity to the orders he had received, marched immediately from Bialacereu to Bielsk, and then to Bransk, from which place he sent a report, announcing that the enemy were retiring towards the frontiers of Russia, and that he was harrassing them in their retreat. A few days after, he wrote, that the vanguard commanded by Valerian Zubow had overtaken and defeated their rear guard, consisting of about five hundred men, who were almost all cut in pieces or taken prisoners.

In the meantime Suworow's corps had arrived at the small town of Janova, from which he sent about an hundred Cossacs, in two detach-

(retd)

(retd)

ments, to scour the country. At first he intended to have attacked Makranowski over against Bielsk, twenty miles from Janova; but having learned that he had left that place, he determined to cut off his road to Warsaw, by approaching nearer to him. He therefore advanced three miles farther towards Tolkow, where he was informed a body of the enemy were posted, amounting to some thousand men.

Some of the prisoners brought in by the Cossacs gave information, that Makranowski was already in the neighbourhood; that he would arrive the following night; and was to take the road to Warsaw. Orders were therefore immediately dispatched to Fersen to make an attack along with his corps before Stanislawow, because the enemy were not strong there, and Suworow proposed to wait the arrival of Makranowski at Wengrow. The event however did not turn out as was expected. The enemy did not appear, and Suworow impeded by a narrow sandy road, did not arrive till the 14th at Stanislawow, where Fersen had arrived the preceding evening, without having met the enemy in his road. Thus it was that the junction of the troops took place. That of Fersen consisted of above ten thousand men under arms, and the whole corps under the command of Suworow now amounted to seventeen thousand men.

The two thousand Poles, who occupied Stanislawow, had retired to Okonief, three miles from Warsaw. Fersen, who was to the left of Suworow's corps, was therefore ordered to attack them, and the General marched with the right wing within four miles of that place to Kobylka, where also was a party of Poles. As these troops were near Warsaw, whence they could easily draw succours, the General preferred acting with his own corps to sending a detachment. He also expected in the road to meet Makranowski, whose route from the Bug to Warsaw naturally lay by Kobylka. In order to divide his forces equally, he took fifteen hundred horse of Fersen's corps, namely ten squadrons of Smolenski dragoons and six squadrons of Charkow and Achirk light-horse. On the approach of night the two corps, thus divided, respectively began to march in the most perfect silence.

Suworow's corps halted half way to attack the enemy at day break. Brigadier Iseiw first advanced with eight hundred Cossacs, and was supported by ten squadrons of Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

These arrived in front of the enemy and formed. The latter were much more numerous than was expected, being ranged on two lines, with their infantry in the centre, the cavalry on both wings, and their front covered on either side by chasseurs concealed in the wood, together with some pieces of cannon. They were posted in a plain, which was a quarter of a mile across, surrounded with woods, and with several roads in their rear.

Notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, the Cossacs and chasseurs fell full gallop on the two wings. They were received with a heavy discharge of case-shot and musketry, and their flanks in particular were annoyed by some pieces of cannon, which were concealed in the woods. After an active resistance of half a quarter of an hour, the enemy's flanks were beat in; but the infantry, who were in the centre, were not broken, and retreated in perfect order, and the wings wheeled round and formed into close columns. The chasseurs, who were in ambuscade in the wood, then also retreated with their cannon; but most of them were cut to pieces by Brigadier Stahl, who commanded the Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

From the beginning of the engagement, Suworow, perceiving the enemy were superior in numbers, sent orders to the cavalry, who were filing off in his rear into the wood, to accelerate their march. Upon this, the regiments immediately advancing with the utmost eagerness, the whole

cavalry arrived at the very moment the first engagement had concluded, and attacked the enemy, who were retiring towards the woods in three columns. They defended themselves bravely, the greater part of them being cut to pieces. Only eight hundred were made prisoners out of this corps, which consisted of 5000 men; and as none escaped, its fate was unknown at Warsaw for some time.

They took all the artillery of the Poles, consisting of nine pieces of cannon, and a large revolutionary flag, being the only one they had with them. The loss of the Russians was very inconsiderable.

While they were approaching the enemy, and a little before the action commenced, they perceived a numerous train of Polish waggons, under a weak escort, and the General detached against them one hundred Cossacs, and two squadrons of carabineers to support them. But before these arrived, the Cossacs were masters of the convy; for the fifty men who were escorting it threw down their arms and surrendered. In the waggons they found bread, oats, and uniforms.

General Mayen, who commanded the corps which formed the first column of Makranowski's army, was lodged in a castle near a place where the troops were assembled: but he no sooner heard the report of cannon than he fled to Warsaw, and the twenty or thirty Cossacs sent after him were unable to come up with him.

The infantry had not been employed, because they could not come up in time, on account of the narrowness of the road, and of the marshy ground, which had been rendered more impassable by the cavalry.

The Cossacs, not contented with seeing the country scoured, dispatched some parties of them across the woods, as far as the intrenchments of Prague, two miles from Kobylka, where they threw every one into the greatest alarm; as it was apprehended the Russian troops were following them.

One of these parties of Cossacs reported, that a considerable body of Poles were under march. Upon this, Suworow immediately sent messengers to hasten the march of his infantry, which was in the rear. It was the corps of General Gorinski, consisting of seven thousand men, who belonged to Makranowski, and whose intention was to go to Kobylka, but as he heard the cannon echoing through the woods, he had no favourable idea of the event, and returned directly to Warsaw.

When this action, which had continued four hours, was terminated, all the troops assembled under Kobylka, where the camp was pitched. Fersen, who, with his corps, had marched against Okenief, did not find the enemy there. Having rested therefore a short time, he came in haste with a party of cavalry, to join General Potemkin, but when he arrived all was over. He afterwards joined General Suworow, and encamped on his left.

Derfelden arrived shortly after him, and encamped on his right. His corps consisted of eleven battalions, fourteen squadrons, and three regiments of Cossacs, amounting together to five thousand men, and was furnished with twenty-four field pieces. The whole army under Suworow now amounted to twenty-two thousand men.

The day after his arrival at Kobylka, he began his preparations for making a vigorous attack on Prague. In the meanwhile, Makranowski had arrived at Prague, before Warsaw. His corps, consisting of twenty thousand men, of whom five thousand were cavalry, and a few thousand scythe-men, together with forty-eight pieces of cannon, after having passed the Bug, had marched in three columns. The first and strongest, which he commanded in person, had passed the river near Suchozin,

Retd)

Retd)

under the fire of the Prussian batteries, without being detained upon their route: the second, under Gorzinski, had marched directly in the centre; and the third, under the command of Mayen, marching a mile to the left of the direct road, had been entirely defeated under Kobylka.

CHAP. XIX.

WHILE the Russian troops, encamped under the walls of Kobylka, were employed in making the principal preparations for the assault, General Suworow was meditating the plan of operations.

A Polish officer came to the camp. This was Major Muller, whom the revolutionary committee had sent, together with a physician, to take care of Kosciuzko. But this was refused, because that General was already at a great distance, and the roads not being safe, this request could not be granted without adding a considerable escort, which circumstances would not permit. It was also observed that the General was already under the care of a skilful man, and that he had all the assistance he could desire.

The officer, who was charged with this proposition was accompanied by a second physician, formerly a prisoner at Warsaw, who had been set at liberty, and who was sent to attend Count Valerian Zubow, having been previously attached to him. This generous offer was accepted with gratitude.

General Suworow received Major Muller with the greatest politeness. He kept him to dinner, and having formed a favourable opinion of him, or, perhaps, wishing coolly to overawe his enemy by the appearance of his troops, permitted him to see them at his ease in their camp, and ordered a subaltern officer to accompany him. Muller was not a little surprised at the prodigious activity of the Russians, and the immense preparations they had already made for the assault. At his return, Suworow told him he was concerned at seeing the Poles running into the jaws of destruction, by a resistance which was equally obstinate and fruitless, while it was in their power to preserve their liberty by accepting the amnesty; and if they persisted in defending themselves, they would all be put to the sword.

The Polish General in Chief, Zeionschik, who succeeded Makranowski, had given Muller, as he passed, a letter to Suworow, relative to the sending back Kosciuzko's effects. But his demand was made in so high and uncivil a manner, that the General thought proper to make him feel the impropriety of it by a vigorous answer in the following terms:

"The mad leaders of the revolt expect to bravado Russia by base atrocities. Zeionschik dreams that his new post excuses him from the rules of politeness. Count Suworow-Rymnikski returns him his Jacobin scribble. Here we want no equality or frenetic liberty. No trumpet will be received, unless it comes in the name of sincere repentance, and imploring oblivion for the past.

"C. S. R."

Major Muller returned the next day to Warsaw, and carried back this reply. But in lieu of keeping it to himself, Zeionschik read it to the revolutionary committee, where it made a lively impression, and where several members of this assembly perceived, in this rigorous answer, the fate that threatened their ephemeral power; a presentiment which was speedily realized.

All the necessary measures being taken, and the preparations completed, every thing was ready for the assault of Prague. According to the information the General had received, he knew pretty well the

strength of the garrison of that suburb, and of the intrenched camp which defended the entrance of it. These intrenchments were stronger than those of Warsaw, and sufficiently extensive to serve as a field of battle. The garrison consisted of thirty thousand men.

The army began to march, at five o'clock in the morning of the 22d October, from the camp of Kobylka, in three bodies, against Prague, two miles from the place from which they set out. The troops marched with drums beating and colours flying, they arrived at ten o'clock in the morning at the appointed posts, and ranged themselves round Prague beyond the reach of the cannon.

At their approach the enemy's advanced posts remained at their stations, but the Russians attacked them with the bayonet. This excited an alarm in the middle of their intrenchments, which was heard at a great distance.

The troops encamped, and the Generals, having made all the arrangements relative to the good order of the camp, mounted their horses in the afternoon to reconnoitre. General Suworow inspected the whole camp in the evening, and passed the night there.

Towards midnight batteries were speedily erected in front of the three corps. On these two thousand men were set to work, supported by six battalions, and by five in the morning the batteries were finished. There was one of twenty-two pieces of cannon on the right wing, one of sixteen in the centre, and one of forty-eight on the left wing.

At break of day the Russians began to use all their artillery, and were answered from the intrenchment, by a very brisk fire, which however annoyed them but little. The agitation of the enemy on seeing these batteries so speedily erected, and of which there was not the smallest appearance the preceding evening, was very great.

The generals, commanders of columns, and several other officers again mounted their horses to reconnoitre, and attentively examined the points where the columns were to assemble and attack. These various places were pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Iwaschow and Quarter-Master Gluckow of the engineers. The enemy exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent this operation, kept up a very brisk fire from their mortars, and sent out some riflemen, against whom were dispatched two battalions who repulsed them.

Suworow also went to reconnoitre with some persons of his suite, and made several additions to the plan of assault. Till the very moment when it was to begin, he passed the night at Belalenka, a small village about a musket-shot behind the camp.

General Suworow gave the word, and the musket, which was the signal of attack, was fired at five in the morning. Immediately they were all in motion, although it was then very dark. Suworow went in person and posted himself on a height, whence he might observe every thing that passed, about a verst from the outermost of the enemy's works.

The two first columns, as well as the bodies of reserve in the interval between them, were exposed during their approach to the cross fire of several batteries, namely, of that which they were attacking, of those of the small islands which were fortified on the Vistula, of those of Marimont and even of Warsaw, and, on their flanks, to a fire of case-shot and of musketry. But nothing could discourage them, and they rapidly leaped the ditch and the parapet, and fell upon the cavalry and infantry that were behind them. Brigadier Polewanow caused these two first columns to be supported by some squadrons of horse chasseurs, who leaped over the ditch, attacked the remainder of the enemy's cavalry, and defeated them with the bayonet. The infantry drove the enemy to the banks of the Vistula, penetrated into the suburb itself, pursued them from street

to street, as far as the bridge, cut off their retreat over it, killed two thousand men upon the spot, and made two thousand prisoners, among whom were several officers, and two Generals. About one thousand men, who attempted to save themselves by swimming, perished in the Vistula.

The third and fourth columns were obliged to ascend a small sandy hill, where they found great obstacles to be surmounted. Impatient to arrive, the greater part threw away their hurdles and fascines, in order to march faster over the sand, and only made use of their ladders, helping each other with their hands to pass the six lines of wells the enemy had dug.

The third column took possession of two strong detached bastions, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the interior of the works. They had particular reason to fear the efforts of the enemy's cavalry, who put themselves in motion to fall upon their flank; but General Islinief immediately ordered some battalions of grenadiers to form a line and attack them with the bayonet. This manœuvre obliged the enemy to take to flight.

The fourth column took a chevalier, and an advanced fort, surrounded with a stone-wall, and their batteries, which were palisadoed. These troops then immediately divided, and penetrated on both sides into the park. They leaped over the hedge and the parapet, carried five more batteries, and attacked the enemy in front, and on their flanks. Thus the enemy had two thousand men cut in pieces, and General Hoesler was taken prisoner, with twenty other officers.

There was also towards the park, a regiment of the line, composed entirely of Jews, to the number of five hundred, well armed and equipped, and on the same footing as the other Polish regiments, from whom they could not be distinguished. They made an obstinate defence, but were at length all destroyed to the very last man, except their Colonel Hirschko, who prudently remained at Warsaw.

The fifth column overcame every difficulty with prodigious rapidity, carried the batteries, and after having penetrated into the suburb, went directly by the great street, to the bridge, and assisted the infantry of the first column, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, over the bridge of Warsaw.

The seventh column met with many obstacles. They had been obliged to set forward on the march much sooner than the other columns, to file round a marsh. They passed through two villages, formed themselves into a column, arrived at the intrenchment raised between the pond and the small arm of the Vistula, carried the three batteries, and marched on. The enemy's cavalry which had endeavoured to stop their progress, were cut off by a part of this column, and the rest were destroyed by the bayonet, or thrown into the Vistula, where nearly a thousand men perished, and five hundred were taken prisoners.

As soon as the columns were in possession of the advanced posts, and had penetrated beyond them, the bodies of reserve advanced towards the points prescribed to them, and soon after the artillery performed the same manœuvre, supported by the cavalry of reserve, which took a number of prisoners among those who were flying.

Till this period, the columns had combated and repulsed the enemy in the great interval which separated the external intrenchments from the fortifications of the suburb, as in a field of battle. They now penetrated into the farthest of the fortifications of Prague itself, and began to make a dreadful carnage in the streets and public squares, which were deluged with blood. The most dreadful of these scenes was the massacre of some thousand men, arrested on their flight on the banks of the

Vistula. The Russians took three thousand four hundred prisoners, and the remainder were killed with the sword and bayonet, or drowned in the river before the eyes of the inhabitants of Warsaw, who, from the opposite bank, vainly stretched forth their hands to assist them.

Of the Poles, thirteen thousand men lay upon the field of battle, one third of whom were the flower of the youth of Warsaw; above two thousand were drowned in the Vistula, and the number of prisoners was little inferior to that of the killed; for it amounted to fourteen thousand, six hundred, and eighty. Of these, eight thousand were immediately set at liberty, and the others enjoyed the same favour the next day.

Among the prisoners were Generals Mayen, Hesler, and Krupinski, five colonels, twenty-five staff-officers, and four hundred and thirteen superior officers. Generals Jasinski, Korseck, Kwaschnefski, and Grabowski, were killed. Only eight hundred men saved themselves by flying over the bridge to Warsaw.

The Russians lost five hundred and eighty men, eight of whom were superior and staff-officers; and they had nine hundred wounded, twenty-three of whom were superior and staff-officers. They had under arms, at this assault, twenty-two thousand men, viz. fifteen thousand infantry and artillery, four thousand horse, and about three thousand Cossacs.

The Poles, who had been deceived by the batteries erected by the Russians, were persuaded they would undertake a regular siege. This error consoled and encouraged them the more, as the approach of winter would probably suspend the siege, and leave them in repose till the next year. The night before the assault, they had removed thirty-six pieces of cannon from Warsaw to Prague, and had only kept thirty guns on the other bank of the Vistula. This fire did the Russians more mischief than that of the intrenchments.

The artillery taken from the enemy consisted of one hundred and four pieces of cannon and mortars, chiefly of large calibre.

As soon as all was over, General Suworow gave the command of Prague to General Burhaden, who occupied it with six battalions, ten squadrons, two regiments of Cossacs, and all the field artillery, most part of which were pointed against the bridge, and the rest towards the river. A strong guard was set, and pickets stationed in the suburb and out of it, and the rest of the troops encamped round Prague, and in the intrenchments, forming a semi-circle, of which each extremity terminated at the river.

Suworow took up his station under the chevalier, without the intrenchment, near the park.

After a repast, he took a few hours' rest, on some straw, in one of the soldier's tents, and a Kalmuk tent, called Kibika, was prepared for him to pass the night.

The night was no less tranquil than the morning had been tumultuous. Only a few guns were fired from Warsaw at day-break, but the Russian artillery did not deign to answer their fire.

CHAP. XX.

THE day after the taking of Prague, some members of the Magistracy arrived there at day break with a letter from the King, and a note from the Council of Warsaw, to treat relative to a capitulation, to which Suworow returned an answer by General Islinief.

During the interval of the answer arriving from Warsaw, the day was employed in clearing the streets and squares of Prague, and in interring the dead. In the evening Suworow retired to his quarters at Belalinka, where he passed the night.

The next day at ten in the morning the same deputies returned from Warsaw to the head quarters with an answer to the propositions, which appeared some-what suspicious, and seemed as if their object was to gain time. Hence Suworow required the deputies to return immediately to Warsaw, to obtain a more precise determination. He also delivered them some additional articles.

General Fersen was ordered to cause the division of Major-General Denisow to pass the river at the little town of Korezew, four miles from Prague, and to go thither himself with the rest of his corps.

The object of this order was to attack the troops who should fly from Warsaw with their arms, and at the same time, in case of any treachery or insurrection in that capital, to fly thither immediately, and to attack it on the other side towards the country.

Barons d'Asch and de Buhler, who were members of the corps diplomatic, and prisoners at Warsaw, together with many others, were set at liberty on their parole, and came the same day to Suworow's camp, to offer him their warmest acknowledgements, both for themselves, and in the name of the prisoners. They returned after dinner, where their presence had a good effect, and contributed much to inspire the inhabitants with confidence.

In the night between the 26th and 27th of October, there was a great tumult at Warsaw. The troops under the orders of Wavroschewski attempted to carry away the King, and all the Russian prisoners. The ill-disposed among the inhabitants joined the military, and, spreading through various parts of the city, committed many excesses and robberies. To prevent the execution of this plot, of which they foresaw the consequences, the Magistracy ordered the people to oppose it, and to repel force by force. In consequence of this, several thousand of the inhabitants, who were obedient to the Magistracy, went to the castle and neighbouring streets, to obstruct the passage, and unanimously declared to the insurgents, that they would not suffer the King to be carried off, as his presence was decisive to the fate of the city; and that they would rather sacrifice their lives, than permit an act of violence, so fatal to the public good.

In the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hofman came to the General's quarters with some verbal commissions, and a letter from the King, requesting Suworow to postpone his entry into Warsaw for a week, that delay being absolutely necessary for the evacuation of the place.

Hofman was sent back to the King, accompanied by Major Hossen, to communicate to His Majesty, the decision of General Suworow, who, in lieu of consenting to the delay demanded, begged the King to consider the tumult that had taken place the preceding night, and of which he was informed, as an additional motive to accelerate his entry into the city as much as possible; and declared that it should take place in two days, as well to guard the personal safety of the King, as to restore the public tranquillity.

The King of Poland listened with great attention to the report of these two officers, and acknowledged the justice of General Suworow's observations. In the meanwhile, Wavroschewski, being traversed in the execution of his designs by the resistance of the people, in concert with the supreme council, placed the authority into the hands of the King, declaring he no longer saw any means of providing for the safety of the republic. The first use the Monarch made of his power, was to leave to Suworow the choice of the day when he would make his entry into the city, promising to cause the bridge to be re-established as speedily as possible. Hofman carried this answer to the camp at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the meanwhile, Ignatius Potocki came to the camp before dinner, to renew the King's request, still to postpone the entry a week. He dismounted at Lieutenant-General Potemkin's, together with whom he was invited to dine with General Suworow.

While they were at table, Mastowski also came from Warsaw. When he was announced, the General arose to go and meet him in the anti-chamber, taking with him, Potocki, and the General, *pro tempore*, Islinief, and shewed them into his study. Mastowski delivered to Potocki a letter, under seal, from the King, the contents of which were communicated to Suworow: namely, an unlimited power to treat on the conditions of peace.

The General was much concerned to observe so many delays and contradictions, and answered, in few words, "We are not at war with Poland. Her Imperial Majesty did not send me hither as a minister, but as General in Chief, to annihilate the army of the insurgents. I shall not enter into explanations on any subject foreign to my duty."

Mastowski immediately returned to Warsaw; but Potocki came back to table, and set off after dinner. Suworow had been advised to keep Count Potocki, who was one of the principal leaders of the revolution, as an hostage for the Russian prisoners; but he rejected the idea, saying, "why should we detain an hostage? All the prisoners will be set at liberty without it: besides it would be a crime to betray the confidence of an enemy, who is come to negotiate on the faith of an armistice."

When the suburb of Prague was quite cleared, Suworow removed his head-quarters thither from Belalinka, that he might be nearer to the Vistula, and the centre of his operations. The detachment, commanded by Denisow, had already passed the river; the cavalry swimming, and the infantry one half on the horses' croups, and the other in the boats which also carried over the artillery. The insurgents who were on the opposite banks, endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, but were repulsed, and nothing stopped the progress of the Russians.

The next morning, at day break (28 October), the same deputies returned from Warsaw with two letters, one from the King, and one from the Magistracy, requesting that the Russians would make their entry as soon as possible. They declared that their presence was indispensably necessary, on account of the intestine troubles, and the danger that threatened the person of the King; that the insurgents had gone out of the city, under arms, and had stopped in the neighbourhood, where they excited great uneasiness.

Suworow demanded of the deputies if the Russian prisoners were restored to liberty, conformable to the articles. They answered, that every disposition for that purpose was taken; and requested the General to appoint a person to receive them. Prince Labanow Rastowski was sent to Warsaw with that commission, and the prisoners were restored to him on his arrival. He at the same time informed the King that the Russians would enter on the following morning.

CHAP. XXI.

THE conferences being terminated, in conformity to the capitulation, Count Suworow made his entry into the capital, attended by his generals and the brave troops whom he had so often led to glory. It bore the appearance of a triumph. He was received on the other side of the bridge, by the magistrates of the city. The president presented to him, on a velvet cushion, the keys of the city, and delivered a brief harangue.

The General took the keys, pressed them to his lips, and then, holding them up towards heaven, he said; "Almighty God, I render thee

thanks, that I have not been compelled to purchase the keys of this place as dear as...." turning his face towards Prague, his voice failed him, and his cheeks were instantly bathed in tears.—He then cordially embraced the magistrates, and was received by the people with acclamations and every testimonial of exultation. At the extremity of the city he alighted at a public hotel, where he dined. He afterwards took a house in that part of the town which was nearest to the camp, where he fixed his head-quarters. He had also ordered Lieutenant-General Potemkin, on his entrance into the city, to go and pay his respects to the King, at the castle, and to attend to the safety of his person.

Major-General Burhawden was appointed Governor of Warsaw.

A new and very affecting trial was now made of Suworow's sensibility, when the magistrates presented to him the Russian prisoners, to the number of thirteen hundred and seventy-six, whom he had restored to liberty, and whose lives he had preserved: for it had actually been proposed in the revolutionary committee, prior to the taking of Prague, by a wretch named Kolontay, the Robespierre of Poland, to massacre all the prisoners, and even the Poles who were suspected of being attached to the court of Russia. The arrival of the Russians, however, prevented this horrible design; though the infernal projector contrived to escape, with an hundred and fifty thousand ducats which he stole from the mint and public treasury.

When Lieutenant-General Potemkin paid his visit to the King, he was commissioned to demand an audience for Count Suworow, which was appointed on the following day. Accordingly, at ten o'clock in the morning, he set out with great ceremony, and accompanied by his guard, to go to the castle. On his arrival he was received with great ceremony; the King embraced him, and conducted him to his cabinet, where they remained together upwards of an hour. This conference, however, produced an arrangement that the written negotiation had not settled. It was agreed on the representations of General Suworow, that the Polish troops, whom he always mentioned under the denomination of revolters, should lay down their arms without exception, and deliver up their artillery to the Russians.

In the course of this visit, the King requested Suworow to restore an officer to liberty, who had been his page, when the General replied, that he might command the liberty of five hundred, if it was his majesty's pleasure. The King, accordingly, dispatched his Adjutant-General Gordon, with Suworow's order for the restitution of the prisoners; and, as they were not particularly named, he took all the superior officers, to the number of three hundred and seventeen; and among them General Mayen, who has been mentioned in a former page. Gordon, however, to complete his number, brought along with him several inferior officers and soldiers. The General returned in the same manner to his hotel.

Lieutenant-General Potemkin was charged with the commission of bearing to the Empress, at Petersburg, the official relation of these important transactions.

CHAP. XXII.

WARSAW was at length in a state of submission and tranquillity, and entirely in the power of the conqueror.

Besides the troops which had been left at Prague; the corps of Lieutenant-General Potemkin occupied the interior of Warsaw, and extended as far as Willanow; that of General Derfelden repaired to Mari-mont. That of General Fersen was proceeding to complete the operations, and had set out to overtake the Polish troops which had retired from Warsaw, to compel them to surrender their arms.

They were supposed to amount to thirty thousand men, with a very formidable artillery, and were commanded by General Wavroschewski, the intimate friend of Kosciuzko. His intention was to penetrate with this corps into Galicia.

The first division commanded by Hedroitsch, which quitted Warsaw prior to the arrival of the Russians before Prague, consisted of two thousand infantry, four thousand men armed with pikes, and fifteen hundred horse. They had with them twenty-five pieces of cannon.

The corps of Dombrowski and of Madalinski, the same which had excited the troubles in Southern Prussia, amounted to eighteen thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery.

A party commanded by Prince Joseph Poniatowski, was posted at Sachorzyn, to the number of two thousand five hundred, with seventeen cannon; and a detachment commanded by Oscharowski was composed of fifteen hundred men, with ten cannon.

On the 30th of October, Prince Joseph Poniatowski sent an officer to the King, to inform him that the troops were desirous of surrendering their arms to General Suworow, and that they implored his clemency. The General accordingly ordered his former declaration to be repeated, that he should grant protection and security to all who should submit. He also promised that the commander, officers, and nobles, should have permission to retain their arms.

The King returned this answer to his nephew; but before he could receive it, he had been attacked by the Prussian forces, which were encamped near him, who had dispersed his troops, and taken some hundred prisoners, with all his artillery.

The detachment of Oscharowski, without waiting for any answer, or promise of pardon, laid down their arms and dispersed. The Cossacs brought their artillery to Warsaw.

On the following day, Major-General Horschowski was dispatched to Warsaw by General Hedroitsch, with a dispatch addressed to the King, containing propositions similar to those of Prince Joseph; this officer returned immediately with the same answer, but before his arrival, Hedroitsch had formed a junction with the corps of Madalinski at Dombrowski, which had been already joined by the Commander in Chief Waroschewski. But as the Russian troops had effectually prevented them from fulfilling their first project of retreating into Galicia; they suddenly changed their plan, and turned towards Novemiasto, on the road to Cracow, with the design of invading the district lately conquered by the King of Prussia. But the Russian troops pursued them with that vigour and rapidity, that, at length, after various attempts and exertions to escape the enemy, a considerable part of the Polish army surrendered, and the rest, with all their arms, horses and artillery, followed their example.

Thus the Polish army, being dispersed, disarmed, or reduced to submission, there only remained the royal guard, and three hundred soldiers for the service of the police. The artillery and stores were sent to Kiowie, and the Russian troops entered into winter quarters.

CHAP. XXIII.

SUCH was the close of this glorious campaign: the career of General Suworow, the wisdom of his measures, the distribution of his forces, the undaunted character of his operations, and the progressive continuance of his successes, are dazzling proofs of the superiority of his talents. But though it may be said, with truth, that these great qualities

were manifested in all his enterprises, in this last campaign he seems to have surpassed himself. In a short time after, the fate of Poland was decided by the late partition of a kingdom, whose name is no longer found among the nations of Europe; and which, in a former age dictated laws to Russia.

The unexampled promptitude of this expedition was appreciated, as it deserved, at Petersburg. The Empress herself wrote to Suworow, to announce to him his well-earned advancement to the rank of Field-Marshal. But he, ever faithful to his religious principles, did not receive his new dignity, till he had demanded the benediction of the church.

On the eve of this ceremony, an extraordinary messenger arrived from Berlin, who brought him, as a testimony of the particular esteem of his Prussian Majesty, the Order of the Red and Black Eagle.

In a short time after, the Emperor sent him his portrait enriched with diamonds, which were estimated at fifty thousand crowns; and the jewels that adorned his Batoon of Field-Marshal, were considered as of equal value. The Empress also presented him with an estate of seven thousand peasants of both sexes, in the district of Kobrin, the scene of the first battle he gained in this campaign.

The Field-Marshal passed a year at Warsaw. The King had left it at the beginning of the year to reside at Grodno. But the departure of the court was succeeded by a great concourse of officers of rank and foreigners of distinction, who came to visit the illustrious warrior.

In the beginning of autumn, the Field-Marshal reviewed the whole army under his command, which consisted of forty-eight battalions, a hundred and twelve squadrons, and fourteen regiments of Cossacs.

Towards the end of the year, he returned to Petersburg, in consequence of orders he had received from thence. Her Imperial Majesty received him with the most distinguishing marks of regard, and ordered him to take up his residence in the palace of Taurida, where he was served by the officers of the court. During the three months of his residence at Petersburg, the Empress appeared to have no greater pleasure than in manifesting her high esteem for him; and the whole Court followed the example of their Imperial Mistress.

He was now appointed to the command of the army, which consisted of eighty thousand men, in the governments of Brazlow, Wosnenski, Charkow, and Catharinaslaw, and he accordingly repaired to fulfil the important duties of it. He fixed his head-quarters at Tulezin, in the castle of Potoka, on the banks of the Niester. In the autumn he made a tour of general inspection of the whole army; and on his return, gave orders for its entering into winter-quarters.

After having run with a gigantic stride this vast career of glory, thick sown indeed with obstructions, but producing a continual harvest of laurels, from the frozen banks of the Vistula to the burning sands of the Black Sea, this illustrious warrior was called to the command of the Austro-Russian armies in Italy.

FINIS.

THE
CAMPAIGN
OF
GENERAL MOREAU,
IN GERMANY,
IN 1796;
WITH
HIS MEMORABLE RETREAT
THROUGH
THE BLACK FOREST.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Green & T. Chaplin, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,
FOR J. DAVIS, MILITARY CHRONICLE OFFICE, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND;
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.

1813.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. RELATIVE situation of the imperial and republican armies before the opening of the campaign.—Estimate of their respective force.—Interest of the French to carry on an offensive war.—Interest of the imperialists to adopt a defensive one.—Rupture of the armistice.—Movements of the French on both banks of the Lower Rhine.—Battles of Uckerath and of Altenkirchen.—Evacuation of the Hunsrück by the Archduke Charles.—March of that prince to the Lahn.—Battles of Westlaer.—Second battle of Uckerath.—Retreat of the French beyond the Rhine and the Sieg.

CHAP. II. Opening of the campaign on the Upper Rhine.—Evacuation of the Palatinate by Marshal Wurmser.—Departure of that General with 30,000 men to Italy.—Passage of the Rhine and capture of Fort Kehl by the French.—Their progress in the country of Baden.—Battle of Renchen.—Battle of Rastadt.—Passage of the Sieg and the Rhine by Generals Kleber and Jourdan.—Battle of Montabauer.—Battle of Friedberg.—Capture of the Fort of Königstein by the French.—Their entrance into Frankfurt.—Battle of Etlingem, and retreat of the imperialists.

CHAP. III. Battles of Canstatt and Eslingen.—Contributions imposed by the French.—Armistice concluded by them with the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Margrave of Baden and the circle of Suabia.—Second battle of Eslingen.—Continuation of the retreat of the imperial army.—Battle of Mettingen.—Retreat of General Wartensleben to Amberg, and of the Archduke to Donawert.—Projects of that prince.

CHAP. IV. March of the Archduke.—Retreat of General Wartensleben behind the Naab.—Battles of Teining and Neumarkt.—Retreat of General Jourdan.—Battle of Amberg.—Defeat of General Jourdan at Wurzburg.—Surrender of the citadel.—Jourdan's retreat to the Lahn.—Battle of Ashaffembourg.—Königstein retaken by the imperialists.—Bad condition and losses of the army of Jourdan.—That General repasses the Lahn.—Death of the republican General Marceau.—The French retire beyond the Rhine and the Sieg.—Prince Charles marches towards the Upper Rhine.

CHAP. V. Position of the armies of Generals Latour and Moreau, on the 15th of August.—Battle of Ober Kamlach.—Passage of the Danube and Lech, by the French.—Defeat of Mr. De Latour at Friedberg.—Battles of St. Gast, Ingolstadt, and Munich.—Armistice concluded between the French republic and the Elector Palatine.—Moreau quits his position on the Iser.—His rear-guard and that of General Desaix are routed.—Moreau determines to retreat.

CHAP. VI. Moreau repasses the Lech.—Battle of Isny.—The Fort of Kehl is taken by the Austrians and retaken by the French.—Moreau continues to retreat.—Mr. De Nauendorf prevents his entrance into the Duchy of Wurtemberg.—The peasants of Suabia arm against the French.—Affair of advanced guards at Schussenried.—Moreau sends a part of his baggage and troops through Switzerland.—Defeat of the Austrians at Biberach.—The French force the pass of the valley of Hell and arrive at Freybourg.

CHAP. VII. Moreau endeavours to maintain himself in Brisgau.—March of the Archduke against Fribourg.—Position of the opposed armies.—Battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October.—Moreau retreats and takes the formidable position of Schliengen.—He is forced to abandon it, and to repass the Rhine at Huningen.

CHAP. VIII. Disposition of the armies of the Archduke and Moreau, after the latter had re-entered France.—Operations of General Werneck on the lower Rhine.—Beurnonville succeeds Jourdan in the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—Condition of that army.—Operations of Generals Hotze and Neu on the left bank of the Rhine.—Passage of that river by the Austrians on the 21st.—Affair on the Sieg the same day.—Battle of Kreutznach.—General Hotze retires into the intrenched camp before Mannheim.—He is attacked in it without success.—Neutrality of Neuwied agreed upon.—Armistice concluded on the Lower Rhine.

CHAP. IX. Description of the fort and intrenched camp at Kehl.—Siege of that place.—Its surrender by capitulation.—Siege of the head of the bridge at Huningen.—Reduction of that place and end of the campaign.

CHAP. X. The Conclusion.

CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL MOREAU,

IN GERMANY, IN 1796.

CHAP. I. *Relative situation of the Imperial and Republican Armies—before the opening of the Campaign.—Estimate of their respective force.—Interest of the French to carry on an offensive war.—Interest of the Imperialists to adopt a defensive one.—Rupture of the Armistice.—Movements of the French on both banks of the Lower Rhine.—Battle of Uckerath and of Altenkirchen.—Evacuation of the Hundsruck, by the Archduke Charles.—March of that Prince to the Lahn.—Battles of Westlaer.—Second battle of Uckerath.—Retreat of the French beyond the Rhine and the Sieg.*

IT is necessary, before we enter on a narrative of the events of this campaign, to explain the strength and position of the adverse armies, at the moment of its commencement, and to introduce some details on the interests of the belligerent powers, on the objects to which their views were apparently directed, and on the means which they respectively possessed to attain them.

At the period of opening the campaign, the Imperial and French Armies were situated in the following manner:—The Rhine separated them from the frontiers of Switzerland to the environs of the town of Spire, where it ceased to be their common barrier. Beyond that city, the cantonments which they respectively occupied at the distance of some leagues from each other, extended across the upper Palatinate, the Duchy of Deux Ponts, and the Hundsruck. The line occupied by the Imperial Army passed through the towns of Spire, Neustadt, Kayserlautern, Kussell; and from thence, crossing the Nahe, terminated at the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Baccharach. At this point, that river again became the common separation of both armies, and continued so to beyond the Cologne, between the river Sieg, and the town of Dusseldorf. The Austrians and French divided between them the space between the river and the last mentioned fortress, before which the army of the latter had an intrenched camp. The Imperialists possessed on the Rhine the strong fortresses of Philipsbourg, Mannheim, Mayence, and Ehrenbreitstein. The French on their part possessed on the upper Rhine, those of Alsace, and on the lower Rhine, that of Dusseldorf.

With respect to the strength of the opposed armies, it is obvious, that in order to be enabled to appreciate them with absolute precision and certainty, it would be necessary that the author should have been commander-in-chief, or at least an officer of the staff of both armies. His enquiries however on this point, have been numerous and extensive, and he has addressed himself for the purpose to those persons, whom their local position, and their military situation equally placed within

reach of very good information on the subject. The communication which he has received from them, enables him to form a near estimate of the numbers of the French and Imperial Armies, at the opening of this campaign. He thinks himself authorised to state, that at this time, the two French armies, commanded by Generals Jourdan and Moreau, amounted to more than 160,000 men; and that the Imperial forces, commanded by his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, including the Saxons and other contingents of the empire, were nearly 150,000 men.

Every motive which determined the French Government to continue the war, made it likewise their interest, or rather imposed upon them the necessity to carry it beyond the Rhine, and into the heart of Germany. They had at their command a great number of soldiers, but were in want of money to pay them, of cloaths to cover them, and means to subsist them. The Netherlands, Holland, and the countries situated between the Meuse and the Rhine, had borne, during two years, the whole burden of maintaining the French armies. These countries, but a short time before so rich and so abundant, were exhausted; their whole specie was absorbed by contributions, their manufactures were suspended, and their produce consumed. An immense quantity of paper money without any real value, had operated to paralyze their commerce and their industry. The productions and commodities of the country were scarcely equal to the consumption of the armies and of the inhabitants. Two years had been sufficient to place the countries conquered by France on a level with herself, and to reduce them to one common equality of dearth and misery. It was become therefore absolutely necessary, at whatsoever price it was to be accomplished, that the French should march forward into other countries, in search of subsistence, of horses, of cloaths, and above all, of money. These views were most unequivocally expressed by the directory in the order given to their Generals, that *they should maintain their troops by victory.*

To this urgent call of necessity were added some motives of ambition, and reasonings of political interest. The directory flattered itself, that by an invasion of Germany, it would accomplish the disunion of the Germanic body; that the inferior Princes, struck with terror, would hasten by turns, to purchase a separate peace; that the Emperor, reduced to his own forces, stripped of one part of his dominions, and fearing to lose what remained, would in the end subscribe to such conditions of peace as it should please his conquerors to impose; that at the conclusion of the war, its final result would place all the countries on their side the Rhine in the possession of the French, and the fate of Germany in their disposal; and would leave them enriched with its spoils, and dictating laws to Europe. Such was the brilliant perspective which presented itself to the chiefs of the French Republic, and at once directed their views, and animated their expectations.

If from what has been here suggested, it should appear that their plan would of course be offensive, every thing on the other hand seemed

to prescribe to the Court of Vienna, a line of conduct almost entirely the reverse. A concurrence of military and political considerations ought to have engaged it to persist in the defensive system, which it had adopted and pursued with advantage the preceding year. The situation of the French and Imperial armies offered to the latter but few means to ensure, and but little reason to expect success in an offensive war. Several campaigns (amongst others those of 1674 and 1793) had sufficiently shewn them how extremely difficult it was to penetrate into Alsace, and above all to maintain themselves there. France was scarcely more vulnerable by the route of the Sarre and the Moselle, which were defended by a great number of strong places. They could still less think of retaking the Netherlands, and of advancing between the Moselle and the Meuse, the French being masters of Dusseldorf, of all the fortified towns of the Meuse, and of those of Holland. At any rate, the Imperial army being of inferior force, would have been unable to penetrate to the frontiers of France, or even to the Meuse, without fighting many battles. The advantages of the French, both in number and position, would have necessarily occasioned the loss of much time and many men; and could it even have been supposed that the Austrians would have been always victorious, the most successful campaign could at best have probably ended only in putting them in possession of one or two strong places, and in effecting their arrival on the banks of the Meuse.

The strength and situation of the Republican armies did not however permit the Court of Vienna to hope for these successes. It was evident that whether in Alsace, or on the Sarre, the Moselle, or the Meuse, all the chances, and all the advantages were on the side of the French. The Austrians, therefore ought to have adopted a plan for the campaign, of which the basis should have been essentially defensive, but the operations of which might be partially offensive, according to circumstances, and the nature of the countries.

If in a military point of view, the interest of the Emperor prescribed to him a defensive war, it was still better adapted to his circumstances in a political aspect. The loss of the Netherlands and Holland, and the defection of Prussia and Spain, deprived the rest of the coalition of every possibility of making conquests upon France. Under the necessity of continuing the war, the combined plan of England and of Austria, was less directed against the armies of the Republic, than against her finances and military resources. To follow up this system with advantage, it became the object of the campaign to observe, to exhaust, and to gain time, rather than to win battles. The great point was, to reduce the French to their own resources alone for the payment and maintenance of their numerous armies, to confine them on their frontiers and on those of the conquered countries; in a word, to hinder them from penetrating into, and spreading in Germany.

The most natural and most easy method to accomplish this object was, without doubt, to take the course of the Rhine as the line of de-

fence, and to give to the different corps of the imperial army, the same disposition which Marshal Clairfait had established in 1795, a disposition of which that General's success had proved the advantage. It appeared advisable after his example to abandon to the French, the Hundsruok, and the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, countries, already exhausted by the war, and which belong always of course (except in the case of a great superiority of force), to the possessor of Landau, Bitche, Sarrelouis, Treves, Traerbach, and Coblenz. By abandoning these countries, and carrying the greater part of their forces to the right bank of the Rhine, the Austrians would have been in a situation to strengthen it with a sufficient number of men to defend the passage of that River from Basle to Mannheim, and to place between the latter fortress, and that of Mayence a large body of troops, which could readily advance to the succour of either of those places, and support their Garrisons. By adopting this disposition, the Imperialists would have been enabled to place on the Lahn and the Sieg, more than a third of their army; to reinforce their right wing, the point where they were weakest and most menaced; to oppose a powerful resistance to any enterprise of the French on the Lower Rhine; to confine them in their camp before Dusseldorf, and even to profit of any favourable opportunity to attack them there with advantage.

The dispositions and first movements of the Austrian Generals seemed to indicate the adoption of a different plan. The army of the Upper Rhine, under the command of Marshal Wurmser was strongly reinforced, which gave reason to suppose that it was intended he should cross the Rhine to penetrate into upper Alsace. At the same time the greater part of the army of the lower Rhine under the immediate orders of the Archduke Charles took post in the Hundsruok, and the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, and seemed to menace at once lower Alsace, and the fortresses on the Sarre and the Moselle. The misfortunes which rapidly followed these indications soon obliged the Austrians to renounce their first dispositions, and to adopt in part those which have been already mentioned. The armistice agreed upon at the end of the year 1795 between the French and Austrian Generals was put an end to by the latter on the 21st of May. One of the conditions of this suspension of arms being, that there should be an interval of ten days between its rupture and the renewal of hostilities, the respective armies became at liberty to recommence them on the 31st of May. On that very day the French army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by General Jourdan, made a movement forwards on the two banks of the lower Rhine. On the same and the following day, some trifling affairs of advanced posts took place in the Hundsruok. It was on the right bank of the Rhine that the French employed the greater part of their force, and it was precisely there that the Imperialists had the least to oppose to them. There were not more than 20000 men to defend the Sieg, to cover the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and to line the right bank of the Rhine, between

the Sieg and the Lahn. This corps was commanded by the Prince of Würtemberg, who had taken a position in front of the Sieg. He was attacked there on the 1st of June by the greater part of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the order of General Kleber. After an engagement of several hours, the Austrians being forced at all points abandoned the Sieg, and retiring behind that river, took the strong position of Uckerath. They lost in this engagement 2400 men, of whom, if we are to give credit to the reports of General Kleber, 1000 were made prisoners.

That General did not allow the Prince of Würtemberg time to establish himself in his post, and to receive reinforcements. The French being unable, without a great sacrifice of men, to attack the formidable position of Uckerath in front availed themselves the next morning of the superiority of their number to outflank and turn it. The Prince of Würtemberg seeing himself on the point of being surrounded, quitted the position of Uckerath, and fell back on that of Altenkirchen, which was equally advantageous. He was attacked there the 4th of June in the morning. After a pretty vigorous resistance, the superiority of numbers again carried the point, and the Austrians were completely routed. They lost, according to the French accounts, 12 pieces of cannon, part of their baggage, and 3,000 men made prisoners. The fruit of this victory to the French was the capture of some magazines, without which they would have been unable to subsist in a country exhausted by the consumption of the armies. It forced the Austrians to retire behind the Lahn, leaving uncovered by that means the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which the French invested. The success of the French on the Lower Rhine, and the apprehensions that after forcing the passage of the Lahn, they would direct their march towards the Mein, and entirely turn his right, warned the Archduke of the pressing necessity which there was to reinforce the Prince of Würtemberg, and to check the progress of the army opposed to him. Renouncing therefore his diversion in the Palatinate, and the Hunsrück, he began on the 6th of June to retire from those two countries, and directed his march rapidly towards Mayence with the greater part of his army. He there passed the Rhine on the 9th, and proceeded by forced marches to encounter the French, who occupied the Lahn to the number of 50,000 men.

The Archduke not doubting that General Jourdan would hasten to pass the Rhine likewise with his division of the army to join General Kleber, felt how important it was to get the start of him, and to engage the French before their junction. Having secured the defence of the lower Lahn by three corps placed at Limbourg, Weilbourg, and Nassau, he marched in person towards the upper Lahn against the left wing of the French army commanded by General Lefebvre.

On the 15th, the Archduke made the right wing of his army pass the Lahn, and the Dille, at Westlaer. General Werneck, who commanded it, attacked the French, but was repulsed, and could not

succeeded in dislodging them from the advantageous position which they occupied. A brisk cannonade continued on both sides for the rest of the day: but towards seven o'clock in the evening a reinforcement of Saxon cavalry being arrived, the Archduke immediately attacked the enemy. The Austrian Cuirassiers of Karakzay and Nassau, in spite of the obstacles arising from the nature of the ground, and a tremendous fire of grape shot, made their way up the heights which were defended by the French infantry, charged them several times with the greatest intrepidity, and at length entirely broke them, and took from them several pieces of cannon. At the same moment a body of Austrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's centre, and dislodged them from the woods which they occupied.

The French driven from their position took up another in their retreat equally good with the former. They were very soon attacked again. Four squadrons of Austrians and Saxons gained the steep heights, on which some battalions of the enemy were posted, charged them with impetuosity, forced them, and completed the victory. It cost the Imperialists about 500 men; the loss of the French was more considerable. Four of their battalions were cut to pieces by the Saxon and Austrian cavalry, which took also 12 pieces of cannon, and made a great many prisoners.

The French corps which defended the lower Lahn, not having met with better success, were obliged to quit the banks of that river to fall back on the Sieg. The Archduke pursued them without allowing them any respite, took some more prisoners, and got possession of a large quantity of provisions, of cannon, of artillery waggons, and baggage, which the difficulty of the country, the animosity of its inhabitants against the French, and the disorder of their retreat, made it impossible for them to save.

His Royal Highness did not give them time to recover or to collect together again. He manœuvred in such a manner, as to oblige General Jourdan, who had passed the Rhine at Neuwied on the 12th of June, to repass it on the 18th with the right wing of the French army. At the same time, he sent forward his advanced guard, about 11 000 men strong, under the orders of General Kray, in pursuit of General Kleber, who was retiring towards the Sieg with 25,000 men.

On the 20th of June, General Kray came up with Kleber, who finding himself superior in numbers, attacked the Austrians with all his forces, and carried almost every point of their position. This first success promised the French a complete victory; but they were deprived of it by the bravery of three Austrian battalions, who unshaken by the numerous artillery of the French, suffered nine battalions to advance to within a hundred yards, and charging them with fixed bayonets, put them completely to the rout. This advantage gave time to the Saxon and Austrian cavalry to rally, to return victoriously to the charge, and finally to stop the progress of the enemy. The Imperialists lost in this

affair, 5 or 600 men; they killed and wounded of the enemy 1,500, and took 700 prisoners. In this action the Austrians performed prodigies of valour; the event was the more honourable for them, as the French more than doubled them in number.

General Kleber defeated in this very position, which 18 days before he had taken from the Austrians, was obliged to continue his retreat precipitately quite to the lines of Dusseldorf.

Thus in fifteen days the Archduke marched from the banks of the upper Nahe to those of the upper Lahn, gained two battles, and drove the French from the walls of Westlaer to those of Dusseldorf. One cannot sufficiently admire the bravery of this young Prince, the rapidity of his movements, and the ability of his manœuvres. In this short space of time, he gave sufficient proofs of what his army and Germany might expect from him.

CHAP. II. *Opening of the Campaign on the upper Rhine—Evacuation of the Palatinate by Marshal Wurmser—Departure of that General with 30,000 men to Italy—Passage of the Rhine and capture of Fort Kehl by the French—Their progress in the country of Baden—Battle of Renchen—Battle of Rastadt—Passage of the Sieg and the Rhine by Generals Kleber and Jourdan—Battle of Montabauer—Battle of Friedberg—Capture of the Fort of Kœnigstein by the French—Their entrance into Frankfort—Battle of Etlingem, and retreat of the Imperialists.*

WHILST these events took place on the lower Rhine, the Imperial army commanded by Field Marshal Wurmser, and the French, under the orders of General Moreau, had also opened the campaign on the upper Rhine. When the Archduke quitted the Hundsruock to march to the right bank of the Rhine, Marshal Wurmser at the same time withdrew his troops from the lines of Spirebach, and made them take an excellent position before the fort of the Rhine, opposite to Manheim. His right extended to the town of Frankenthal, and was covered, as well as his front, by inundation and canals, that joined to the little river of Rhebach, which bounded and defended his left.

General Moreau made two attacks on this position on the 14th and 20th of June, which produced no effect but the loss of some hundreds of men on both sides, and to confine the Imperialists within their entrenched camp before the Fort of the Rhine. Moreau made these two feints merely to fix the attention of Mr. De Wurmser to this point, and to deceive him with respect to his real designs. After leaving a small corps before the Austrian camp to observe it, he turned suddenly back on the 21st, and marched rapidly with the greatest part of his army towards Strasburgh, where preparations were making for a more important enterprize.

Retd)

Retd)

The loss of the Milanese, and the desire of reconquering it, having determined the Court of Vienna to send Marshal Wurmser into Italy with 30,000 men of the army which he commanded in Germany, these troops began their march early in June. Their departure diminished the Imperial army on the upper Rhine, nearly one half, and of course increased proportionally the superiority of the French, and may in fact be said to have opened to them the gates of Germany. They were informed of this movement in good time, indeed before it had actually taken place: and determined to take advantage of the opening, which the departure of so large a force left in the line of defence on the Upper Rhine, an opening which Prince Charles's expedition on the Lower Rhine, would not admit of his filling up for a considerable time. The French could not have chosen a more favourable moment to attempt the passage of the Rhine, and to invade Suabia, of which they had already formed the project. They hastened to carry it into execution; made their preparations with no less promptitude than secrecy; and disguised them under the pretext and appearance of some other expedition.

On the 24th of June, before the break of day, General Moreau embarked in boats 3000 men, who landed on several small islands that lie between Strasburg and the fort of Kehl. They easily drove from thence the Imperial Piquets, who in their retreat, either had not time or address to break down the bridges which communicate with the right bank of the Rhine. The French therefore were enabled to pass over them, and suddenly attacked the redoubts of the Fort of Kehl, which were occupied by some troops of the circle of Suabia. These troops, surprized, and besides as ill-disciplined, as they were badly commanded, although attacked only by infantry without any cannon, either would not or did not know how to make use of the means of defence, with which this important post furnished them. They suffered it to be taken by the French, who found in it 500 men, and 15 pieces of cannon, and who when they had become masters of it, lost no time in putting themselves in condition to keep it. They immediately re-inforced it with a considerable number of men; and worked hard in the course of the day to establish a bridge of boats between Kehl and Strasburg.

The Imperial army on the upper Rhine having been considerably weakened by detaching 30,000 men from it to Italy, and Mr. De la Tour, who commanded in the room of Marshal Wurmser, not having at all suspected that the French would attempt the passage of the river opposite to Kehl, the Austrians had but a small number of light troops near that place. The nearest corps to it was that composed of some thousands of Suabians, who were encamped at Marle and Wildstedt, about two or three leagues from Kehl. If these troops had been more vigilant, or better commanded, and had on the first discharge of cannon marched instantly towards the Fort, they certainly might have prevented the French from getting possession of it, or even have re-taken it before the latter could have been enabled to transport cannon and cavalry over the river.

These troops however of the Empire made no movement whatever, but suffered the French to establish themselves firmly on the right bank of the Rhine. The inexcusable inaction, and unmilitary behaviour of the Suabian corps during the remainder of the campaign, exposed their Generals to the suspicion of holding correspondence with the enemy.

The French took advantage of this remissness and alarm of the Imperial troops, to complete their bridge of boats, and to pass over with their cavalry and artillery. They spread themselves over the plain, to prevent the approach of any force that might be sent against them, either from Offenburg, or from Rastadt. On the 26th they attacked the camp at Wildstedt, and easily drove the Suabian troops from thence. The only resistance they experienced was from the Austrian regiment of Anspach Cuirassiers, who arriving at that instant, furiously charged a corps of French infantry, broke through them, and cut to pieces a considerable number.

As soon as Mr. De la Tour was informed of the French having passed the Rhine, and of their having invaded the territory of Baden, he gave instant orders to the regiments which were nearest, to march, and put himself in motion with the greatest part of his forces to meet the enemy, and to endeavour to stop his progress. The Prince of Condé was amongst the first to set out with the corps which he commanded, and moved rapidly towards Offenburg, hoping to arrive there before the Republicans had made themselves masters of it. He accomplished this object and joined on the 27th at Biehl, before Offenburg, some Austrian detachments, as well as troops of the circles, which had been driven from the camp at Wildstedt. On the 28th however, this corps of Imperialists was obliged to abandon its position, as well as the town of Offenburg, the French having brought against them several strong columns. The latter made this movement to prevent the junction of the Prince of Condé with several small Austrian corps, which were marching to his assistance, and thus to divide the Imperial army of the upper Rhine. This last object was of the utmost importance to them, and on its accomplishment, the success of the invasion in a great measure depended. General Moreau was perfectly aware of this, and towards this point directed all his movements and employed all his means. He divided his army, 80,000 men strong, into three columns: that on the right, under the orders of General Ferino, was directed to drive back into the Brisgaw the corps of the Prince of Condé, and of General Frölich. It met with some success against them, and got possession of the town of Bibrach, in the valley of Kintzig.

The centre, commanded by General St. Cyr, forced the passes which lead along the vallies of Renchen and Kintzig, to the mountains of Suabia. Continuing to advance he made himself master (on the 4th of July) of the mountain of Kniebis, and of the town of Freydenstadt, posts of the utmost importance, which the Suabians defended most shamefully, or rather, which they delivered up to the French.

The left column, which was the strongest of the three, was under the orders of General Desaix. It was opposed to General La Tour: and was intended to act against the Austrian force, which was marching in great haste from the lower Rhine. General Desaix pressed forward to attack Mr. De la Tour before its arrival. On the 29th of June, he gained a pretty considerable advantage over him at Renchen, where the Austrians lost 500 men and 10 pieces of cannon. He gained ground again on the following days; and on the 4th of July, pushed forward to the river Murg, and the city of Rastadt.

General La Tour, who had taken a very good position in front of this river, was attacked on the 5th along his whole line, by General Moreau, who had just arrived with a reinforcement to General Desaix. The action lasted the whole day, and was very bloody on both sides. It terminated to the disadvantage of the Imperialists, who were under the necessity of retreating the next day to Etlingen.

The Archduke Charles having succeeded in driving the army of the Sambre and Meuse across the Rhine and the Sieg, immediately returned, suspecting the project of the French on the upper Rhine, and sensible how much its defence was weakened by the large reinforcements that had been sent into Italy. He was then informed of the passage of the Rhine, and the capture of the Fort of Kehl. Leaving 30,000 men under the orders of Lieut. General Wartensleben to cover the lower Rhine, and having re-inforced the Garrisons of Ehrebreitstein and Mayence, he set out with the rest of the army, and directed his course towards the upper Rhine by forced marches. He arrived on the banks of the Murg, at the moment when General La Tour was giving way to the efforts and the numbers of the French. His Royal Highness then took the command of that army, which formed a junction with his own at Etlingen.

The possession of the pass and town of Freydenstadt by the enemy, opened to them an entrance into the Duchy of Würtemberg, cut off the communication between the armies of the Prince of Condé and General Frölich, and that of the Archduke, and at the same time threatened the left of his Royal Highness's position. This latter circumstance obliged him to send a considerable corps into the mountains, to secure his left flank, and to endeavour to re-establish his communication with the corps above-mentioned. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of his position in general, and the inferiority of his forces, His Royal Highness determined to risque a battle. It afforded him the only chance by which he could hope to drive the French out of Suabia, and to maintain himself on the banks of the Rhine. It became the more necessary to lose no time in hazarding this last resource, as the new advances which the French had made on the lower Rhine increased the Archduke's embarrassments, and made his situation every day more and more critical.

As soon as the French Generals, who commanded the different corps

of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, were informed of the passage of the Rhine, and the departure of the Archduke, they instantly resumed offensive operations; and on the 28th and 29th of June they marched from Dusseldorf and Cologne towards the river Sieg, from whence they easily drove the few light troops, which defended it. On the 2d of July, the commander in chief General Jourdan also passed the Rhine, opposite to Neuwied, where the Austrian General Fünck suffered himself to be surprized, and did nothing to oppose the passing of the French. The divisions of the Generals, Jourdan, Grenier, Kleber, and Lefebvre, then effected a junction, and advanced with more than 65,000 men against Mr. De Wartensleben, who had scarcely 30,000 to oppose to them. This great inferiority made it impossible for the latter to face the French in all points. He gained however an advantage over them on the 3d of July, near Montabauer, where General Werneck took several hundred men, and some pieces of cannon. But having received a check the day following on his right, and finding that he was in danger of being surrounded by different corps of the enemy, M. De Wartensleben retired behind the Lahn, which the whole French army passed on the 9th of July, in three columns.

The advanced guard of the left column was attacked on the same day by the Austrians, who routed it; but the main body coming to its support, a warm action ensued, the success of which was various, but in which the Austrians had finally the advantage. On the 10th the latter were attacked on all the points which they occupied between the Mein and the Lahn; and after an obstinate engagement which they maintained near Friedberg, in which they suffered some loss, General Wartensleben was again obliged to retreat in order to secure the position of Bergen before Frankfort. On the 11th, the French invested the Fort of Koenigstein, which capitulated a few days afterwards from the want of water; the garrison were made prisoners of war. On the 12th they arrived before the city of Frankfort, to which the Austrians had retired. The day following they summoned the Magistrates of this Imperial city to open its gates; but the Austrians, who were still in possession of it, would not permit them, and even shewed a disposition to defend the city, the fortifications of which will not admit of its making a long resistance. That which the Austrians maintained had no other object but to gain time to remove their provisions and their magazines, of which Frankfort was the depôt. On the night of the 13th the French erected a battery of mortars, and bombarded the town, which they set fire to. The magistrates and inhabitants then renewed their entreaties to Mr. De Wartensleben to evacuate the city, to which he assented, having accomplished his end; and on the 14th he agreed on the terms of capitulation with General Jourdan, who in consequence entered Frankfort the day following.

After the evacuation of this city, the necessity of General Wartensleben's giving way to the prodigious superiority of numbers daily

increased. He continued his retreat up the river Mein, directing his course towards Aschaffenburg and Würzburg, in order that he might approach the Archduke's army, and establish some communication with it.

Whilst General Wartensleben experienced this ill success on the lower Rhine, His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had not been more fortunate on the upper. After the retreat to Etlingen on the 6th of July before-mentioned, the Prince received the intelligence that General Jourdan had again crossed the Rhine, and forced Mr. De Wartensleben to renounce every attempt to defend the approaches to the Lahn. It was easy for him then to foresee, that the latter, with so very inferior a force, would even be obliged to abandon Frankfort; and that he should find himself between the victorious armies of Jourdan and Moreau. Placed in a situation so critical, the Prince saw that he could not escape from the dangers which threatened him, but by a decisive victory; and that he had no other means of preventing the invasion of the greater part of Germany. Resolved to try the chance of a battle, and circumstances not admitting of delay, he nevertheless found himself under the necessity of deferring it till the 10th, all the troops which he expected from the lower Rhine not being yet arrived. He employed the 7th and 8th in making the necessary preparations, and in fortifying his position.

His right extended to the Rhine, near to the village of Durmersheim. His centre was in front of Etlingen; and his left rested against the town and mountain of Frauenalb.

The French were posted in front of and along the river Murg: their left at Rastadt; and their right in front of Guertsbach.

General Moreau, being informed that the Archduke had not received all the re-inforcements which he expected, and not doubting but that an attack would be made upon him in the moment they arrived, resolved to prevent it. He reinforced himself on the 8th with almost the whole of the centre column commanded by General St. Cyr. In the morning of the 9th, whilst the Archduke was completing his dispositions, and placing the different corps which were to be engaged the following day, he found himself attacked in every point of his position, by the whole French army. They directed their principal efforts against the left of the Imperialists, and endeavoured to turn it by getting round the mountains. Though all the troops which were to form the left of the Austrian line were not yet arrived, General Keim, who was at the head of it, made a very firm resistance. He repulsed four successive attacks; but the French having made a fifth with fresh troops, and the Saxons who were ordered to support General Keim not being yet come up, he was obliged to abandon his position, which the French had outflanked, and to fall back to Pfortsheim, where he was joined by the Saxons.

The Archduke had been more fortunate on his right and in front, where he had completely repulsed all the attacks of the French. But the retrograde movement of General Keim having entirely uncovered the left of the army, and enabled the enemy to take possession of the mountains which commanded it, the Prince found himself under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and of retreating towards Pfortzheim, where he arrived on the following day.

The Imperialists lost in this action 2,000 men, of whom 1,000 were made prisoners. It cost the French full as dear, but the event of it gave them the important advantage of detaching the Austrians entirely from the banks of the Rhine, and from the fortified towns of Philipsburg and Mannheim. The Archduke had had the precaution to throw into both sufficient garrisons, as Mr. De Wartensleben had done into Ehrebreitstein and Mayence, before they were invested by the French.

By leaving near 25,000 men in these four fortified places, Prince Charles judged that the enemy would also be obliged to leave behind a part of their army to blockade them; and that the garrisons of Philipsbourg and Mannheim might a good deal interrupt the communication between the armies of Moreau and Jourdan, by threatening and harassing their rear, and by falling suddenly on their convoys and small detachments. This judicious disposition produced the full effect which the Archduke expected from it. The garrisons of Mannheim and Philipsbourg made many useful excursions; disturbed the formation of the enemy's magazines; pushed their parties as far as Heilbron; and even fell in with and took some French couriers and detachments, in the very heart of Franconia.

CHAP. III. *Battles of Canstadt and Eslingen—Contributions imposed by the French—Armistice concluded by them, with the Duke of Würtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and the circle of Suabia—Second battle of Eslingen—Continuation of the retreat of the Imperial Army—Battle of Mettingen—Retreat of General Wartensleben to Amberg, and of the Archduke to Donawert—Projects of that Prince.*

AFTER the battle of Ettlingen, the Archduke, as has been before observed, retreated to Pfortzheim, where he remained the 11th, 12th, and 13th. On the 14th he learnt that the centre of the enemy's army, meeting with little opposition from the troops of the Duke of Würtemberg, and those of the circle of Suabia, had penetrated farther, and were directing their march towards the town of Stutgard. That he might not lose the communication with the Prince of Condé, the Archduke broke up his camp at Pfortzheim on the 14th, and encamped again near Vaihingen, on the river Entz, where he passed the 15th and 16th. The enemy continuing to advance into the Duchy of Würtemberg, the Archduke marched again on the 17th; arrived on the 18th at Ludwisburg

(a country house of the Duke of Würtemberg, near the Neker) and sent two small corps the very same day, to post themselves at Canstadt and Eslingen. It was of consequence to the Archduke to make himself master of these places, on account of the situation on the Neker, and of the magazines which they contained. The French having entered Stuttgart in the course of the same day, and knowing the importance of the post of Canstadt, wished to dislodge the small body of Austrians which defended it, under the command of General Baillet, (brother to General Latour,) attacking at the same time the corps at Eslingen, which was under the orders of Prince John of Lichtenstein. These two Generals defended themselves with great bravery. Notwithstanding three successive attacks, the French were unable to dislodge General Baillet from Canstadt. They were however, rather more successful against the Prince of Lichtenstein, and found means after repeated efforts, to make themselves masters of the heights which commanded his flank and rear. In this emergency the Prince hearing that a body of troops was ordered to his assistance, resolved to stand at his post, and continue the combat. He was already on the point of being surrounded, when General de Vay at last made his appearance with the expected succours. The French now found themselves attacked in their turn, both in flank and rear, and at the same instant the Prince of Lichtenstein pressing hard upon their front, they were put to the rout, with the loss of about 1,500 men. This advantage cost the Austrians 900 men.

On the 19th, the Archduke, after having passed with his army over the Neker, pitched his camp at Feldbach, that he might cover the communication with the town of Ulm, and save the principal magazines on the upper Danube. Whilst the French were thus forcing the Archduke to retire from the Rhine to the Neker, they likewise after several slight engagements, compelled the Prince of Condé, and General Frölich, to yield up the Brisgau, as well as the country of the Black Forest. These two commanders effected a juncture at Villigen; but being opposed to very superior numbers, they found it necessary to fall back to Sigmaringen on the Danube. In the mean time General Wartensleben continuing to give way before the numerous army of Jourdan, was retiring across Franconia; and found himself when arrived at Würzburg, on a line with the front of the Archduke; and from this time, (July 20th) the march of the respective armies became more regular and better combined.

From this period also the Imperial army commenced a methodical retreat, and a war of manœuvres. It was divided into three principal corps, amounting to nearly 80,000 men, having been reduced to that number by detaching 30,000 men to Italy, by leaving 25,000 to garrison the different Fortresses, and by the losses sustained in the different actions.

The first of these three corps, about 25,000 strong, occupied both banks of the river Mein, under General Wartensleben, and was opposed to the army of Jourdan, which amounted to about 55,000 men. The Archduke, with 40,000 men, was posted upon the Neker, which he defended against General Moreau, who commanded more than 50,000.

The third body, consisting of about 15,000 men, was divided between the Prince of Condé and General Frölich, and defended the upper Danube against General Ferino, who having been reinforced by General Laborde, was at the head of 20,000 men.

The losses sustained in different engagements, and the necessity of leaving bodies of troops to blockade the fortified places, had weakened the armies of Jourdan and Moreau; the superiority however of their numbers over the Imperialists, was still greater than at the opening of the campaign.

From the middle of the month of July, the French began to reap in part those advantages which they expected from the invasion of Germany. They found the country which they occupied, abundant in resources of every kind; and they imposed on the inhabitants heavy contributions. The weight of them was chiefly felt by the people of the Brisgau, who had taken up arms against the Republicans. The town of Frankfort was compelled, for the second time since the commencement of the war, to share its riches with the French, being taxed by General Jourdan, to the amount of six millions of French livres in specie, and two millions in provisions. The Margrave of Baden, the Duke of Würtemberg, the circle of Suabia, and all the petty Princes whose estates are comprehended in it, seeing themselves on the point of becoming a prey to the French, who already occupied their territory, solicited a suspension of arms, which they obtained separately, but for which they paid dearly. Their joint contributions amounted to twenty-five millions of French livres, 12,000 horses, an equal number of oxen, 500,000 quintals of wheat, rye, and oats; 200,000 pair of shoes, with an immense quantity of other necessities. We have seen above, that the Archduke Charles had arrived on the 19th of July on the banks of the Necker, whilst at the same time the corps of Condé, and of Frölich, were on the Danube, and that of Mr. De Wartensleben was posted upon the Mein. The extreme inferiority of his force preventing the Prince from acting offensively, his sole object was to protract his defence, and to retire as slowly as possible, in order to give the Court of Vienna time to send him those reinforcements which it was then collecting.

The Archduke having received information that the enemy meant to attack the important post of Eslingen, which commands the high road from Stutgard to Ulm, sent reinforcements thither on the 20th. The next day it was attacked by a numerous body of troops, as had been expected. General Hotze, and the forces under his command, defended the position with equal success and bravery. The French were constantly repulsed, and lost about 2,000 men. It did not cost the Austrians more than half that number. They owed this success entirely to the obstinacy with which they fought. The most striking proofs of it were given by one battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny, which defended its post during the whole day, without being either relieved or reinforced, and maintained its ground until night, though they had lost in the course of the engagement 3 or 400 men.

Retd)

Retd)

On the 22d, the enemy having made a movement, which indicated an intention to turn the right wing of the Archduke, by posting themselves on the road from Stutgard to Donawert, he abandoned Eslingen and the banks of the Neker, on the night of the 22d, turned to the right to frustrate the intention of the French, and fixed his head quarters at Gemund. From thence, he marched on the 26th, still continuing to give ground. The progress made by the enemy on the Mein and Danube, again obliged the Prince to retreat. He moved on the first of August to Heydenheim, on the 2d to Nerersheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen. Several skirmishes took place during that interval, in which the Imperialists, although retreating, frequently had the advantage.

The Archduke was obliged to yield so much ground, on account of the advances made on his right and left by the enemy in the latter days of July. Jourdan's army had entered Würzburg on the 26th, and General Wartensleben had been compelled to fall back towards Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Anspach. The three corps of the Prince of Condé, Generals Frölich and Wolf, had been forced to retire on the right bank of the Danube, thus abandoning upper Suabia to the French.

The conquest of Suabia and Franconia, spread great alarm throughout Germany. The French were on the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria, and their great superiority of numbers, excluded every hope of being able to put a stop to their progress. But neither the misfortunes which he had just experienced, nor those he had to apprehend, were capable of discouraging the Archduke. He opposed the unshaken constancy of his soldiers to the number of their enemies. He compensated by his ability for the deficiency of his means; and did every thing which could be expected from the most consummate General. Thinking it unnecessary to cover Bohemia, where numerous obstacles opposed themselves to an invading enemy, the Prince wisely took the resolution of drawing towards himself the greater part of Wartensleben's army. By these means, he had it in his power to meet with a greater mass of force either of the French armies which might chuse to attack him; and by keeping along the Danube, he reserved to himself the power of moving with ease to either side of that river, according to the positions and motions of the enemy. This plan, as well executed as it was conceived, concentrated his defence, gave him the means of prolonging it, and more effectually protected the hereditary dominions.

On the 3d and 5th of August, the French attacked the advanced posts of the Archduke. On the first of these days, they were victorious; but on the other, were defeated.

Several engagements at the same time also took place between the armies of Wartensleben, and of Jourdan. One corps of the latter was repulsed with loss on the 4th of August, by General Kray. They were again engaged on the 6th and 8th, on both which days the Austrian cavalry much distinguished itself. The French General Doré was killed, and General Richepanse wounded.

In spite of their bravery and partial success, the Austrians could not prevent the French from gaining ground every day. The forces of General Wartensleben were not sufficiently numerous to oppose the different columns of Jourdan's army, which incessantly harassed their flanks, and threatened entirely to cut off their communication with the Archduke. The necessity there was for keeping up this communication, and the order which this commander had received to draw nearer to the Prince, determined him to leave Bamberg and the Mein, on the 7th, and to march first to Forchheim, on the Rednitz, and then to Lauf, on the Pegnitz.

On the 8th, the French attacked and dislodged one of the advanced corps of the Archduke, taking 2 or 300 prisoners. This advantage, and above all, the retreat of Mr. De Wartensleben, induced Prince Charles to abandon his position at Nordingen, to take another between that town and Donawert, which he wished to cover. He established his head quarters at Mettingen, upon the little river Egar, his left extending towards Hohenalheim, and his right towards Allersheim. The Prince of Condé had retreated to Mindelheim, and General Wolf had retired into the defiles near the town of Bregents, of which the French took possession.

On the 10th, at night the Republicans attacked the body of Austrians under the command of General Hotze with great impetuosity, and forced a part of his position, taking 300 prisoners. This slight check was no obstacle to the project which the Archduke had resolved to carry into execution that very day. Being well-informed of the situation of General Moreau, he had judged that he might attack him with advantage, and had determined to do so on the night of the 10th. The Prince made his preparations for a general action, which was to take place in several columns. His principal object was, to turn the right of Moreau, and to fall suddenly on his rear, whilst the whole length of his front should be attacked at the same time. As the French were very much superior in number, the sole hope of success which the Archduke could possibly indulge, was rested in the goodness of his dispositions, and the effect of a surprize. He concerted his movements in such a manner, that before break of day five of his principal columns might engage the enemy. A violent storm which came on in the night and lasted several hours, damaged the roads to such a degree, that the different corps could not reach the places of their destination so soon as was expected. This delay enabled the enemy to discover the measures taken against them, and gave them time to prepare their defence. The battle began about seven o'clock in the morning, and continued the whole day with various success. The three columns which formed the centre of the Austrian army, and were commanded by the Prince of Furstemberg, and the Generals Hotze and Latour, succeeded in dislodging a part of the enemy's centre. The column on the right, under the orders of the Prince of Lichtenstein was not so fortunate; General

Retd)

Retd)

Moreau having marched all his corps de Reserve to the left in the very beginning of the action, was enabled to repulse the Prince of Lich-tenstein, and obliged him to yield a good deal of ground. This move-ment having laid open the right and centre of the Imperialists, the French attacked them with advantage, and succeeded in driving them back also. The Archduke was occupied in reinforcing his right, for the purpose of recovering the ground it had lost, when he received a report from General Wartensleben, intimating that he had been com-pelled to abandon his post on the Pegnitz, and to retire to Amberg; that the right of Jourdan's army was arrived at Nuremberg on the 9th, and was approaching nearer to the army of Moreau. As this last move-ment put the right of the Archduke, which the French were endeavour-ing to turn and separate from Mr. De Wartensleben, into imminent danger, that Prince judged that whether he were conqueror or conquered, he should be obliged in either case to fall back to the banks of the Danube and the town of Donawert. He determined therefore to put an end to a battle which now became useless. It was however with regret that the Prince formed this resolution, having just learned that his left wing conducted by General Riese, had turned the right of the enemy, had advanced four leagues upon their rear, and made a great number of prisoners. The Archduke had sufficient command over himself to make a sacrifice of this brilliant success, of which the con-sequences might have been of the utmost importance, and to encamp with his whole army, on the very spot he had occupied before the action. This engagement cost the Austrians 1,500 men, and the French 3,000, of whom 1,200 were taken prisoners; the latter likewise lost several provision waggons, and several pieces of cannon.

The Prince having rested his army on the 12th, retired on the 13th to Donawert, where he established his head-quarters. The battle of the 11th disconcerted the projects of Moreau for some time. His re-serve of artillery and military stores, on the point of falling into the hands of General Riese, had been obliged to fly a considerable way to effect their escape. This circumstance as Moreau himself expressed in a letter to the directory, prevented him from attacking the Archduke during his march. The Prince profitting by this on the same day (the 13th) crossed the Danube by the bridge of Donawert, with the greatest part of his forces. He however left two bodies of troops on the left side of that river which occupied the roads from Nordlingen and Hœchstet to Donawert. It was at this period that Prince Charles conceived the bold project, which was afterwards productive of such brilliant success. Till that time nothing had been able to check the victorious march of the French. They were masters of Suabia and Franconia. General Jourdan was directing his march towards the Danube, and threatened at the same time Bohemia, and upper Austria. The army of Moreau was on the frontiers of Bavaria; his right wing had seized the important posts of Bregents, and was advancing into the Tyrol. The victories

of Buonaparte in Italy, gave that General hopes that he likewise should be able to penetrate into the Tyrol, and to form a junction with General Moreau. The French believed themselves on the point of realising the vast plan which they had framed; a plan, the object of which was to unite three large and victorious armies in the heart of Germany, and to pour their combined force against the hereditary states of the House of Austria.

Any other General but the Archduke, and any other army but his, might have been alarmed at such a situation of affairs. But this young Prince, intrusted with the defence of his brother's dominions, and the safety of Germany, wished to prove himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and to shew that he was capable of sustaining so great a load of responsibility. He saw that some daring and sudden enterprise, was the only possible method of extricating himself from the surrounding dangers. Assured of the attachment of his Generals, and of the constancy of his troops, and conscious of the example which he should himself set them, he expected every thing from their courage, and something from fortune. The forces and military means of the Prince increased daily the nearer he approached to his brother's dominions. Considerable re-inforcements had been sent him, which in some degree lessened the great disparity of numbers between him and the French, who were besides much weakened by the different engagements, and by the detachments they were under the necessity of leaving in their rear.

The Archduke, however, finding himself too weak to attack both the French armies at a time, resolved to unite almost his whole force against one of them, and to risk every thing to defeat and disperse it. As the army of Jourdan more immediately threatened the States of the Emperor, and was in all respects much less advantageously posted than that of Moreau, the Prince resolved to direct his operations against the former. He judged, that by leaving a part of his forces to keep General Moreau in check, he might gain some marches over him, and fall unexpectedly with the rest of his army on General Jourdan. The Archduke was perfectly aware of the great dangers to which this plan exposed him. He saw plainly that he left Moreau with little opposition or impediment; but he flattered himself that this General would hear of his march too late to be able to afford the least assistance to his colleague, and that even when he heard of it, and discovered the weakness of the corps opposed to him, he would be tempted to attack it, that he might make himself master of Munich, and create a diversion in favour of Jourdan. The event shewed the justness of the Archduke's conjectures, and fully answered his expectations.

*Retd)**Retd)*

CHAP. IV. *March of the Archduke—Retreat of General Wartensleben behind the Naab—Battles of Teining and Neumarkt—Retreat of General Jourdan—Battle of Amberg—Defeat of General Jourdan at Würtsbourg—Surrender of the Citadel—Jourdan's retreat to the Lahn—Battle of Aschaffembourg—Königstein re-taken by the Imperialists—Bad condition and losses of the army of Jourdan—That General repasses the Lahn—Death of the Republican General Marceau—The French retire beyond the Rhine and the Sieg—Prince Charles marches towards the upper Rhine.*

ON the 14th of August, Prince Charles made at Donawert every preparation necessary for the execution of the plan which he had formed. He left about half of his army with General Latour, with orders to defend Bavaria, and the river Lech. On the 15th, after having recalled all the corps from the other side of the Danube, he ordered the bridge of Donawert to be burnt, and left that town with 20,000 of his best troops. The next day he continued to march rapidly along the right bank of the Danube, and crossed that river on the 17th, at Neuburg and Ingolstadt, leaving a garrison in the latter place, which was capable of defence. He halted on the 17th and 18th before those two towns. His resolution had been to attack on the 19th that column of Jourdan's army, which had taken possession of Nuremberg, and threatened Ratisbon; but he was informed on the night of the 18th, that General Wartensleben had been driven from the town of Amberg, and had retreated to Schwartzfeld, behind the river Naab.

In consequence of this change in the position of the armies of Jourdan, and Wartensleben, the intended motion of the Archduke became extremely dangerous, as it would have rendered his communication with Mr. De Wartensleben very precarious, and thrown considerable difficulties in his way, in case he had been obliged to retire.

The Prince, on this account, altered the direction of his march, advanced more to the right, and arrived on the 20th at Hemmau. His van guard, led by Major General Nauendorf, proceeded the same day to take possession of the heights of Taswang; whilst a column under the orders of Lieutenant General Hotze, marched towards Bellugriess, to secure at the same time the left of the Archduke, and the road from Ratisbon to Nuremberg. The necessity of knowing precisely the situation of Mr. De Wartensleben, retarded, for one or two days, the Archduke's operations.

On the 22d, General Nauendorf attacked that column of the French which had advanced from Nuremberg and Neumarkt as far as the village of Teining, within a few miles of Ratisbon. This body of the enemy, commanded by General Bernadotte, was dislodged, and driven back to Neumarkt. It was again attacked at that place the day after, by the united columns of the Archduke and General Hotze, was driven from it, and pursued as far as the neighbourhood of Altdorf, to which

place it retired. Several squadrons of Austrian cavalry, and some light infantry, were sent by the Archduke, at the same time, to occupy the high road to Nuremberg.

These preparatory successes, having placed that Prince on the right flank, and even in the rear of General Jourdan's army, who was still upon the Naab, he hastened to profit of his advantageous situation, and to accomplish his designs. He had concerted with Mr. De Warten-
slében the plan of a general attack, for the execution of which the whole army set forward, on the 24th, divided into seven different columns. Of these, three marched against the front of the French army, whilst the others were to turn to it upon the right and left.

As soon as Jourdan heard of Bernadotte's defeat, and of the movements which were making against himself, he abandoned with precipitation all the posts which he occupied, and retired to Amberg in the night of the 23d, not daring to risk a battle, which from the situation of the Archduke, and the difficulties of the country through which he would have been obliged to retreat, might in case of a defeat, have ended in the total destruction of his army. The Austrians, without giving him time for recollection, attacked and defeated him at Amberg, on the 24th. He was compelled to fall back to Sultzbach, leaving 900 men in the hands of the Austrians, who cut in pieces two battalions of his rear guard. Jourdan continued to retreat on the next and following days by forced marches, passing successively through Velden, Betzenstein, Forchheim, Ebermanstadt, and Bamberg, where he arrived on the 29th. His army crossed the Mein at Eltman and Hallstadt on the 30th, and halted at length near Lauringen and Schweinfurt. During these eight days of continued retreat, Jourdan was pursued and incessantly harrassed by the Imperial light troops, who frequently intercepted his couriers, and got possession of a part of his baggage. The celerity of his retreat prevented the Archduke from coming up with the main body of his army, and forcing him to engage. That Prince, however, directed the march of the different columns with so much ability, that one of them reached Nuremberg before the French, and prevented them from passing through that town, and along the great road of Franconia. This skilful manœuvre obliged the right wing of Jourdan's army to retire by a worse and a longer rout, compelled that General to repass the Mein with his whole army, and deprived him of every hope of being able to join Moreau, or of receiving any assistance from him.

To prevent the latter General from profiting too much by the weakness of Mr. La Tour's corps, and from causing any powerful diversion in favour of Jourdan, the Archduke had sent back General Nauendorf on the 25th of August, with 10,000 men to support him. The Prince having thus freed his mind from all anxiety about what might happen in Bavaria, thought only of taking advantage of his late successes over Jourdan, and forcing him to a complete retreat, either by a victory, or by the effect of his manœuvres. His Royal Highness having arrived

on the 31st at Bamberg, and having informed himself of the posts which the enemy occupied, was confirmed in his hopes of being able to drive him entirely out of Franconia, by compelling him to retire to the upper Lahn, across the country of Fulde. To attain this end, it was necessary to make himself master of the town of Würzburg; and that Prince neglected nothing which could give him speedy possession of it. The van guard of one of his columns, commanded by General Hotze, arrived before that town on the 1st of September, and forced its way into it in spite of the resistance of the French garrison, which was driven out, and obliged to retire into the Citadel.

This van-guard was followed by the whole of the Austrian army, divided into three different corps; that on the right commanded by the Archduke in person, that in the centre by General Kray, and that on left by General Staray.

Jourdan, conscious that the preservation of Würzburg was of the utmost consequence, had made every exertion to arrive there before the Austrians. This, however, he found himself unable to effect, and did not appear before that town until several hours after it had been in the hands of his enemies. He then resolved to dislodge them, by attacking the corps which occupied the place before it could be supported by the rest of the Imperial army.

On the 2d he fell with great impetuosity upon General Staray who had joined his van-guard under General Hotze, and succeeded in forcing a part of his position. But finding every effort to dislodge him from the principal points fruitless, he retired at night to Kornach, nearly three leagues distant from Würzburg. Well aware that the Archduke would soon attack him if he remained in that position, he resolved to make a stand, thinking it both his duty and his interest, before he abandoned the countries he had conquered, to risk a battle, which if he was successful, might restore to him Würzburg and Franconia.

He waited for the Archduke in a very advantageous position; his right wing being placed on a height, at the foot of which ran the Mein and another small river with very steep banks; his centre was also posted upon a chain of hills, the slope of which was bordered with wood, above which they placed a great number of cannon. These eminences were terminated by a plain, on which Jourdan drew out his left wing composed almost entirely of cavalry. It was disposed so as to protect the infantry which occupied the heights, and to be capable itself of receiving support from the fire of the artillery and musquetry. Jourdan had besides left General Lefebvre with one division of his army to cover the road from Schweinfurt to Fulde; and communicated with that General through the means of a small intermediate corps.

The Archduke was no less desirous to engage, knowing that the solidity of his successes depended upon the celerity with which they were obtained; and that it was necessary to hasten the complete defeat of

Jourdan, that he might have time and means to drive Moreau out of Germany.

On the 2d His Royal Highness caused two bridges to be thrown across the Mein at Detelbach and Geroltshoffen, with the intention of attacking the French the next day. He had for this purpose divided his army into three columns, that on the left being commanded by General Staray, that in the centre by General Wartensleben, and that on the right by General Kray.

General Staray was the first who was engaged, and met with some success in the beginning of the action; but the passage of the Mein having retarded the march of the other two columns, he very soon had to support alone the weight of the whole French army. He not only lost the ground which he had gained, but even saw his own position in danger of being forced.

At this critical moment which might have ended in the loss of the battle, the Archduke sent orders to General Wartensleben to ford the Mein immediately with all his cavalry, and to charge the left wing of the enemy without delay.

This manœuvre which was well executed, had the desired effect. Jourdan was forced by it to march back his troops to the left, and Mr. De Staray was in consequence relieved. The Austrian cavalry then charged that of the French in the plain, and compelled it to give way and seek for shelter under the fire of the infantry and artillery which were posted on the heights and in the woods which bordered them. The Imperial horse was so much annoyed by the fire from the batteries, that they were obliged to fall back, after having charged twice successively.

As the French could not be driven from their position without the assistance of infantry, the Archduke was under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the column under the orders of General Kray, and of the remaining part of that commanded by Mr. De Wartensleben. As soon as they appeared, the Prince ordered a general attack to be made on the whole of the enemy's line. Eight battalions of grenadiers penetrated the wood in spite of the heavy fire kept up from the batteries, and the swarm of *Tirailleurs* who were posted in it. They advanced with fixed bayonets to the top of the hills which the French infantry occupied, and dislodged them from thence in a few minutes.

From that instant Jourdan gave up all thoughts of defending his ground, and began to retire. His retreat was conducted for some time with order, under the brave and steady protection of his cavalry and flying artillery; but the former being attacked by the Austrian horse was put to the rout, and the retreat was from that time conducted with the greatest confusion.

Night, and the excessive fatigue of the Imperialists, saved the French army from total destruction. It lost on that day 2,000 men killed and wounded, more than 3,000 taken prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, and a vast number of baggage and provision waggons. This victory cost the

Retd)

Retd)

Austrians no more than 800 men. They were indebted for it to the example set them by the Archduke, to his coolness, his quickness of perception, and to the ability of his manœuvres.

The defeat of Jourdan drew after it the surrender of the Citadel of Würzburg, the garrison of which consisting of 700 men with their commander General Belmont, chief of the French artillery, were made prisoners of war. The Austrians found 150 pieces of cannon, with a large quantity of ammunition and provisions in this place and in Schweinfurt, which was evacuated by General Lefebvre. These stores were the produce of the contributions levied by the French in the surrounding country. The raising of these contributions, joined to the vexations and outrages exercised upon them by the Republicans, had irritated the inhabitants of Franconia to such a degree, that they armed on all sides during the retreat of the French, stopped several of their convoys, plundered their military chests, and either massacred or took prisoners all the stragglers.

Jourdan, after his defeat at Würzburg, retired to Hamelbourg, and continued his retreat towards the upper Lahn, across the country of Fulda and Weteravia. He was closely pursued by the Archduke, who in order to compel him to abandon the banks of the Mein entirely, detached General Meerfeld on the 5th with ten squadrons of light cavalry, destined to form a junction with the garrisons of Mannheim and Mayence, and by these means to bring 15,000 men upon the rear of the enemy. The Prince in the mean time sent a strong van guard, under the orders of General Kray, to take possession of all the avenues of the forest of Spessart. That General finding them occupied by a body of 2,000 French attacked them vigorously, and drove them, after a brisk cannonade, from their advantageous position, killed 400 men, and took 600 prisoners. The rest were pursued by the Austrian cavalry as far as the Town of Aschaffembourg, and dispersed on the other side of the Mein. The town of Aschaffembourg, which General Kray took possession of, was of importance to the Austrians, its bridge over the Mein, being the only one between Frankfort and Würzburg.

The Archduke deserves the highest praise for the ability he displayed in getting the start of Jourdan, so as to arrive before him at Nurembourg, Würzburg, and Aschaffembourg. This able manœuvre completely separated Jourdan from Moreau, detached him by force from the Mein, and put it out of his power to maintain his ground between that river and the Lahn.

The Archduke arrived on the 7th and passed the 8th at Aschaffembourg. Having learned that the French had evacuated Frankfort the preceding night in consequence of the movement which has been just mentioned, he pushed forward his van guard to the Nidda. On the 9th he marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken, his advanced guard occupying the important post of Friedberg. He was joined here by 10,000 men of the garrison of Mayence, who had taken

possession of the Fort of Kœnigstein, which had on the 8th been abandoned by the French.

General Jourdan, it has been already observed, had retired through Fulda, directing his march towards the Hessian town of Hanau. His design was to take possession of the strong post of Bergen, where he flattered himself he might be able to make a stand against the Austrians when joined by the troops, which had been blocking up Manheim and Mayence. With this intention he marched to Aschaffembourg, but finding that place already in the hands of the Austrians, he was obliged to change the direction of his march. He then turned to the right and advanced to the upper Lahn and Westlaer, where he arrived on the 9th, and employed himself in re-assembling the broken remains of his army. Ever since his defeat at Würtzburg, it had been in the most undisciplined and completely disorganized state. His retreat had been made with a confusion and disorder not to be described. The different corps of the French army having no regular supply of provisions, nor any settled points of retreat, had no longer waited for the orders of their Generals. They had fled in different parties, plundering and laying waste the countries through which they passed. A great part of the infantry had thrown away their arms and were without shoes. Constantly harrassed by the Austrians and the Peasants who had risen upon them, Jourdan's army was struck with terror and despondency; it presented less the appearance of a retreat than of a tumultuous flight. The want of subsistence, excessive fatigue and desertion, diminished it as much as the sword of the enemy, and the loss which it experienced in its retreat from the Naab to the Lhan, was generally estimated at upwards of 20,000 men.

The Archduke went and encamped at Friedberg on the 12th, having left a large body of reserve at Windecken. The same day he sent his right wing under General Kray against Westlaer, which the French abandoned at his approach, and took a position on the heights, which commanded that town.

In the mean time the left wing of the Prince's army advanced under the orders of Genesal Hotze towards Weilburgh, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from thence. On the 14th His Royal Highness began his march, and prepared to attack the centre of the French, at Limbourg and Dietz; whilst General Kray came upon the rear of their left through Westlaer, and Major General Mylius kept in check their right wing which extended to Nassau.

Prince Charles having been reinforced by the corps of reserve left at Windecken, on the 16th attacked the front of the enemy, which a part of the garrison of Mayence, under the order of General Neu, succeeded in turning near Kirchberg. The French, threatened at all points, did not attempt to defend them, and retired behind the Lahn, abandoning the towns of Dietz and Limburg to the Imperialists. Their

*Retd)**Retd)*

chasseurs however maintained their ground in the suburbs of the latter place; and night coming on prevented their being driven from them.

The Archduke assembled his whole army on the 17th, between Limburg and Dietz, intending to make a vigorous and general attack. But General Jourdan, although reinforced by a part of the army of the North, and by the division of General Marceau which had blocked up Mayence, did not dare to hazard a battle; the great disorder and depression which still reigned in his army leaving him but little hope of success. Giving up all idea of defending his position on the Lahn, notwithstanding its advantages, he profited by a thick fog which lasted the whole morning, to conceal his retreat from the Austrians, and to steal a few hours march upon them.

All the different corps of his army left the banks of the Lahn on the same day. The left and centre directing their march towards the Sieg, whilst the right joined the division which was then blocking up Ehrenbreitstein, and together with that threw itself into the works which the French had thrown up before the bridge of Boats at Neuwied.

This last body was pursued by General Neu, who arrived near Neuwied on the 19th, whilst the French corps, which retired towards the Sieg, were harrassed by the Archduke, who directed his march towards Altenkirchen; and by General Kray, who proceeded to Dillembourg and Siegen.

The vanguard of the Archduke, conducted by General Hotze, came up on the 20th, near Hochsteinbach, with the rear guard of the French, commanded by Marceau General of a division; defeated it, and took a great number of prisoners: amongst them was General Marceau himself, who being mortally wounded by a carabine shot, died the next day at Altenkirchen. This General, scarcely twenty-seven years of age, was one of the most enterprising and skilful of the republican Officers. His death was much regretted by the whole French army. His adjutant General was killed in the same action, and two of his aid-de-camp's were taken prisoners.

It might have been expected that the French, who had now drawn nearer to Dusseldorf and Cologne, and were certain of an easy retreat, would have endeavoured to defend the famous post of Uckerath, so often taken and re-taken, during this campaign. But the same reasons which had deterred them from attempting to maintain the still better position on the Lahn, banished all thoughts of making a stand in that of Uckerath: they did not even remain there one single day. Two divisions of their army passed the Rhine at Cologne; and the main body sought for safety in the intrenched camp before Dusseldorf, leaving only a few light troops on the banks of the Sieg.

Thus ended the retreat of General Jourdan, a retreat of more than one hundred leagues, in which he lost near one half of his army, and was driven in twenty five days, from the frontiers of Bohemia, to the walls of Dusseldorf.

This retreat formed a strong contrast with that of General Wartenleben, who disputed every foot of ground, with scarcely 25,000, against 50,000 men, who never suffered any considerable part of his army, to be either cut off or endangered and ; who employed near two months in retiring from the Sieg to the Naab.

A comparison drawn between these two retreats, seems to confirm the opinion, that if the French are endowed with the qualities which lead to victory, they are not, in the same degree, possessed of those which are requisite to support a defeat; and that the latter qualifications are eminently possessed by the Austrians. This campaign of Jourdan's proved, that if the valour of the soldiers, and the boldness of their Generals, are sufficient to render an army victorious, the only hope of safety, in case of a defeat, must be placed in the passive obedience of the troops, in the regular subordination of the officers, in the ability of the Generals, and in the solid organization of all its Parts. It was to the want of all these circumstances that Jourdan owed the rapid abandonment of his conquests, and the destruction of his army. Two great defeats would not have occasioned a loss equal to that which he sustained by the want of discipline among his soldiers, by the spirit of independence among his Generals, and of disobedience among his subaltern officers. The great irregularity in the distribution of provisions, and the extreme disorder which reigned in the interior government of his army, were more fatal to him than the sword of the Austrians. They produced disobedience and discouragement among the soldiery, caused a considerable desertion, and obliged the different corps to follow their own discretion, in directing their retreat to whatever places could provide them the subsistence which they were then so much in want of. A total disunion in the motions and positions of the whole army was the consequence, which rendered it impossible to oppose a victorious, active, and well regulated force. The excessive contributions, extortions, and outrages exercised upon the inhabitants of the conquered countries, excited in them the most violent animosity, which shewed itself evidently, from the very beginning of the French disasters. The disorder of their retreat, the plunder and violence by which it was marked, gave the Franconian Peasants, at the same time, new causes of resentment, and a favourable opportunity of revenging themselves. The bad military and political conduct of the French, occasioned the loss, not only of their conquests, but likewise of the Partizans they had in Germany. When conquerors they were detested; when conquered, they were despised.

His Royal Highness judging that Beurnonville, who had just succeeded Jourdan in the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, could not recommence offensive measures for a long time, with an army totally disorganized, and which, if it may be so expressed, had lost all its powers of action; thought he had done nothing, as long as there remained any thing to be done. He had delivered the north of Germany

*Rettd)**Rettd)*

from its enemies, but the south was still in their hands; and the Prince determined not to lose a moment in wresting it from them. He left 40,000 men for the defence of the lower Rhine, under the orders of Lieutenant General Werneck, who pushed forward his advanced posts on the Sieg, and fixed his head quarters at Uckerath.

His Royal Highness again began his march towards the Mein, the 22d of September, passed that river on the 25th, and having made all the arrangements necessary for the safety of Ebrebreitstein and Mayence, he bent his course towards the upper Rhine, with about 15,000 men, to second the operations of Mr. de Latour, and to oblige Moreau likewise to repass the Rhine.

CHAP. V. Position of the armies of Generals Latour and Moreau, on the 15th of August—Battle of Ober Kamlach—Passage of the Danube and Lech, by the French.—Defeat of Mr. De Latour at Friedberg—Battles of St. Gast, Ingolstadt, and Munich—Armistice concluded between the French Republic and the Elector Palatine—Moreau quits his position on the Iser.—His rear guard and that of General Desaix are routed—Moreau determines to retreat.

WE left General Moreau's army on the confines of Suabia and Bavaria. I have not yet given an account of the events which took place in these two countries since the 15th of August, when the Archduke separated himself from Mr. De Latour at Donawert. As the Prince and that General ceased from that time to have any immediate connection with one another, I thought that an uninterrupted relation of the operations of the Archduke, would be more distinct as well as more interesting. I shall now recal the attention of my readers to Suabia and Bavaria, and give an account of events not less important, and in the final result no less fortunate than those which I have just been describing.

It may be remembered, that before he left Donawert, Prince Charles had ordered the bridge of that town over the Danube to be burnt down, after having passed with all his troops to the right bank of the river. The Archduke having set out from Donawert on the 15th to commence his operations against Jourdan, had, as is above-mentioned, left the command of the Austrian troops which remained in Bavaria to General Latour. In order to prevent the French from penetrating into it, Mr. Latour had taken a defensive situation behind the river Lech. His army occupied three principal points, Rain, Friedberg and Landsberg. His advanced posts were beyond the Lech, covering the town of Augsburg. Two other small detached corps, under the orders of Generals Frölich and Wolf, were at Wangen and Kempten, protecting the left of the army of Latour, and keeping up his communication with the Tyrol.

The French army was at the same period partly on the left, and partly on the right bank of the Danube, between the rivers Iller and Lech. Such was the position of the armies of Latour and Moreau on the 15th of August. No action of any importance had taken place between the two armies since the affair of the 11th, except that of the 14th at Ober Kamlach. The army of the Prince of Condé had particularly distinguished itself on that occasion, 2,200 of the *Infanterie Noble* having attacked and driven from their position 5,000 Republicans. This success had been purchased with the loss of 500 gentlemen.

General Moreau learning that Prince Charles had concentrated his forces at Donawert, resolved to march likewise with the rest of his army along the right bank of the Danube. It passed that river on the 17th at Dettingen, Hœchstet, and Lauingen. By this movement Moreau realized the plan which had been formed by the Archduke to drive him with his whole force to the right bank of the Rhine. Although he had left a small corps at Donawert to keep up his correspondence with Jourdan, Moreau was so ill informed of the motions of the Archduke, that on the 21st of August, (six days after the departure of the latter) he believed him still at Rain, as appeared by his letter to the Directory.

When he at last was informed of the Archduke's movement, he determined, as that Prince had expected, to take advantage of the weakness of Mr. La Tour, persuaded that he could pursue no plan so likely to disengage his colleague, as to enter Bavaria, and to make himself master of Munich. He lost no time in carrying this diversion into effect, flattering himself that it would oblige the Archduke to renounce his projects against General Jourdan, and to return immediately.

On the 22d Moreau pushed forwards his advanced posts as far as the Lech and drove those of the enemy to the right bank of the river. He reconnoitred the different fords on the 23d, and repaired the bridges which the Austrians had destroyed in their retreat. These preparatory dispositions being made, he undertook the passage of the Lech on the 24th at three different places. The right wing crossed it the first, under the orders of General Ferino, opposite to Haustetten, at a ford which the Austrians had neglected to guard. The French of course found there no resistance. The only obstacle they had to surmount was the rapidity of the current, by which their first platoons that threw themselves into the river were carried away. A great many men were drowned, amongst whom was the Adjutant General Houel. This column having nevertheless succeeded in effecting the passage of the river out of sight of the enemy, advanced against Kussing and the heights of Othmaringen, from whence it threatened the left wing of the Austrians, and by this feint favoured the passage of the centre column.

This last, commanded by General St. Cyr, forded the Lech on the right and left of Lechhausen, under the protection of artillery and musquetry. It forced this village, and as soon as the cannon where

brought over the river, it attacked in front the position of Friedberg, whilst General Ferino took it in flank and got possession behind it, of the great road to Munich. The Imperial corps which defended Friedberg, being attacked on many points at the same time was not able to defend them; it was soon obliged to retreat, leaving in the hands of the French (according to General Moreau's report) 1,500 men, and 16 pieces of cannon.

The left wing of the French was also successful in forcing the passage of the river opposite to Langenwied, and the Austrians entirely driven from their position, took up another between the Lech and the Iser. This expedition could not fail to have cost the French a considerable number of men either killed or drowned.

The passage of the Lech opened to the Republicans, the entrance into Bavaria. They found themselves in an abundant country; and got possession of considerable magazines, which the Austrians had not time to save. They flattered themselves that this success would determine the Archduke to desist from his enterprise against Jourdan. Moreau had no doubt of this, and indeed expressed these expectations to the Executive Directory, by a letter on the 25th. In this however he was mistaken. As it has been before observed, the Archduke contented himself with sending on the 25th to Mr. de Nauendorf, with 10,000 men, to cover Ratisbon, and to support Mr. de la Tour. This reinforcement put the latter General in condition to prevent the enemy from penetrating beyond the Iser; and thus rendered of no effect the diversion which Moreau endeavoured to make in favour of General Jourdan.

After the passage of the Lech, the French gained ground for four days successively on the Austrians, who took a fresh position between the Iser and the Amper. General Latour posted himself behind the first of these rivers, opposite to Munich, which the advanced guard of the French entered on the 30th of August. He stationed another corps at Freysingen; whilst General Mercantin went to occupy Landshut, where he communicated with some light troops which covered Ratisbon. The approach to this city was besides defended by the troops which the Archduke had left at Ingolstadt, a fortified town, where there is a bridge over the Danube.

Whilst Mr. de la Tour took this position, before which Moreau found the termination of his progress, the latter posted his right at Dachau, his centre at Paffenhoffen, and his left at Bombach. This position was no less singular than dangerous; his left was liable to be attacked with advantage by the Austrian corps, which was in possession of Ingolstadt; and his centre could not advance against Ratisbon, without being exposed to be taken in flank, by the corps which was at Landshut. To improve his situation, by securing his left, Moreau resolved to dislodge the Austrians from the *Tête de Pont* at Ingoldstadt.

But whilst he was endeavouring to quit the dangerous situation in which he had placed himself, the Generals Nauendorf and Mercantin determined to take advantage of it. On the 1st of September, at break of day, one part of the left wing of the French having advanced against Ingoldstadt, the other part of it was attacked with great vigour by the Austrians, was entirely routed, and pursued by them as far as Lagenbrücke, and the Chapel of St. Gast. This attack forced the French to renounce that which they meditated against Ingoldstadt, and to return to make head against General Nauendorf. He had completely defeated the corps which had been opposed to him, and had advanced several leagues; but the main body and corps de Reserve of the French coming up, stopped the progress of the Austrians, whose cavalry being entangled in a morass suffered considerably. After some fruitless attempts to dislodge the enemy from their principal position, the Austrians returned to that which they held before the action. During this engagement the French had made an unsuccessful attack on General Latour, opposite to Munich. These affairs cost both sides some hundred men; both claimed the advantage, which was in fact nearly balanced. It belonged however rather to the Imperialists, since they disconcerted the plans of the enemy against the *Tête de Pont* of Ingolstadt, the garrison of which defeated the small French corps that was left before it. In Moreau's report to the directory of the transactions of this day, he again observes, *that the army of the Sambre and the Meuse would soon resume offensive operations.*

Moreau having failed in his project against Ingolstadt, determined to dislodge the Austrians from Freysingen, and to drive them on that point beyond the Iser. In this attempt he was more fortunate. General St. Cyr, on the 3d got possession of Freysingen, as well as of the bridge of that city.

From this day to the 10th the armies of Moreau and La Tour preserved nearly the same position. Between these two periods there were several affairs of advanced posts, some of which were pretty warm, and in one of which the Republican General Lambert was killed. I abstain from giving a detailed account of those actions, as they produced no material alteration in the situation of the armies.

I must not observe the same silence respecting a transaction which took place in the interval. The Elector Palatine had quitted Munich a few days before the French got possession of that city. That Prince had, before his departure, appointed a commission authorized to treat with the conquerors, and to negotiate with them a suspension of arms. As soon as Moreau entered Bavaria, these commissioners sent deputies to prevail on him not to treat their country as that of an enemy, offering to provide by contributions whatever might be necessary for the maintenance of the French army.

After many days of negotiation they obtained from General Moreau, and from Haussman, the commissioner of the Republic, a suspension

(Retd)

(Retd)

of arms, of which the principal conditions were: that the Elector Palatine should withdraw all the troops which he had with the imperial army into Bavaria; that he should give the French Republic ten millions of French livres, payable at different periods, of which the most distant should be four months from that time; that he should deliver to the French 3,300 saddle and draft horses; 200,000 quintals of grain; 100,000 sacks of oats; 200,000 quintals of hay; 100,000 pair of shoes; 10,000 pair of boots; 30,000 ells of cloth; and 20 pictures, which the French should be at liberty to select from the galleries of Dusseldorf and Munich. Haussman and Moreau took every possible security for the payment of these demands in every event, and it was at this price that they *condescended* to grant the Elector Palatine a neutrality for all his dominions in Bavaria, Franconia, and Westphalia. They exacted from that Prince besides, that he should immediately send to Paris deputies charged to conclude a separate peace with the Republic. These were the advantages which she reaped from the invasion of Bavaria. It detached from the Germanic confederacy one of its most powerful members, and took away some thousands of men from the Emperor's army, whilst to that of the Republic it produced money, subsistence, and a very considerable addition of military stores and resources. These advantages were no doubt great, but the acquisition of them cost the French dear; it brought along with it the disasters which they experienced during the remainder of the campaign; and the loss of all their conquests in Germany was the sequel and effect of the momentary subjugation of Bavaria. By advancing into that country, Moreau separated, and as it were, insulated himself from Jourdan, lost the means of acting in concert with him, as likewise the possibility of affording him any ready assistance. By transporting all his force to the right bank of the Danube, Moreau enabled the Archduke to conceal his movements from him, and gave that Prince time to come up with Jourdan, and to drive him beyond the Mein.

As soon as he was apprized of the measures taken by the Archduke, yielding to the temptation of an easy conquest, he too readily persuaded himself that the invasion of Bavaria, would recal to it the 20,000 men who had advanced against Jourdan. Being during the space of fifteen days as ill informed of the Austrian movements, as of the situation of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, Moreau never knew with certainty the number of men that Prince Charles had taken with him, nor of those which he had sent back. He continued nevertheless to advance in Bavaria, still confident that it was the only means by which he could save his colleague. Hence it resulted that the Archduke was enabled to push General Jourdan to the utmost, and to drive him beyond the Rhine; and that Moreau finding himself soon reduced to his own force alone, had no part left but that of a retreat, which was become perilous in proportion as it had been delayed.

The light troops dispatched by the Archduke, after the battle of Würzburg, on the left flank and rear of Moreau's army, were so vigilant and so well distributed, that they cut off that General from all communication with Jourdan. Several couriers sent both by these Generals and by the directory were intercepted, and Moreau was during three weeks very imperfectly informed of the state of affairs in Franconia. Whether that General, as he wrote to the directory, wished to have some account of the Archduke, or whether he was at last sensible of the necessity of advancing against that Prince, in order to succour Jourdan effectually, on the 10th of September he made a large corps of cavalry, drawn from his left wing cross the Danube. Moreau, willing to put himself in a situation to support or follow this column, quitted on the 11th his position on the Iser, but whilst executing this manœuvre, he was attacked near Munich, by the Prince of Furstenberg and General Frölich, who defeated his rear guard, of which they killed or took prisoners more than 2,000 men.

The division which had passed the Danube, under the orders of General Desaix, pushed forwards to the town of Aichstedt, on which it levied a contribution of 300,000 florins (£30,000 sterling.) The march of this column again threw Franconia into alarms, from which she was but just recovering. It was supposed that Moreau's whole army was going to pass the Danube; that this General intended to occupy the road from Ratisbon to Frankfort, and that after having got possession of Nuremburg and Würzburg, he would march with all his forces against the Archduke's rear, to seize his magazines, his convoys, and his posts of communication; and that that Prince would soon find himself enclosed between the armies of Jourdan and Moreau.

To put himself in condition to prevent these designs, or to render them abortive, Mr. La Tour began instantly to pursue Moreau, who directed his course towards Neuburg. At the same instant General Nauendorf passed the Danube below that town, in order to meet the French corps which had crossed that river at Douawert. The march of Mr. de Nauendorf, together with the accounts that were received from France and from General Jourdan, determined Moreau immediately to recal General Desaix to the right bank of the Danube; but before the latter could execute the order, he was overtaken on the 14th by General Nauendorf, who completely defeated his rear-guard, killed a great many of his men, and took 1,000 prisoners.

From this moment Moreau thought of nothing but retreating towards the Rhine, through Suabia. Whether from an ignorance of the state of affairs in Franconia, whether pursuant to his first plan, or in consequence of orders from the directory, he had continued for a fortnight in the same position. By remaining so long in Bavaria, where he had kept in check a part of the Austrian forces, he had hoped to give Jourdan time to rally his army, and flattered himself that his colleague when he had received reinforcements, might be able to stop the Archduke, and resume the of-

(Retd)

(Retd)

fensive. The contrary however had happened. The successive defeats of Jourdan, and the dispersion of his army, no longer allowed Moreau to expect any great efforts from that quarter. The army of La Tour was besides in this interval a good deal augmented. It had received all the reinforcements that had been sent from Bohemia and Austria. The extraordinary levies which had been made in these two countries, and the military enthusiasm which had been displayed at Vienna as well as in all the hereditary dominions, might in a very short time double the Austrian force in Bavaria.

Moreau was likewise aware that detachments from the Archduke's army were then marching to Suabia, and might get possession of the passes, by which he communicated with that country and with France. Under those circumstances he perceived, that without exposing his army to inevitable destruction, he could no longer defer his retreat, which already presented many dangers and difficulties. He therefore determined on it, and had then no other object, but to effect it with as much steadiness and method, as there had been disorder and precipitation in that of Jourdan.

CHAP. VI. *Moreau repasses the Lech—Battle of Isny—The Fort of Kehl is taken by the Austrians, and retaken by the French—Moreau continues to retreat—Mr. De Nauendorf prevents his entrance into the Dutchy of Würtemberg—The Peasants of Suabia arm against the French—Affair of advanced guards at Schussenried—Moreau sends a part of his baggage and troops through Switzerland—Defeat of the Austrians at Biberach—The French force the pass of the valley of Hell and arrive at Freybourg.*

AFTER the affair of the 14th, Moreau drew together the different corps of his army, contracted his line, and retired behind the river Lech; but finding himself too much pressed by Generals La Tour and Nauendorf, who followed him very close, on the 17th he made a movement forward, repulsed the advanced posts of the Austrians, and again extended his line to Landsberg, Friedberg, and Rain.

On the same day General Frölich made himself master of Immenstadt and Kempten. On the 19th he dislodged the Republicans from Isny, after an engagement in which they were defeated with the loss of 500 men. By the capture of this last place, Mr. de Frölich outflanked the right wing of Moreau, whose left was at the same time turned by General Nauendorf, who had advanced in force to Nordlingen. The latter, on the 20th, obtained possession of Donawert, and likewise of the position of Shellenberg. From thence he pushed on parties towards Ulm, Dillingen, and Gemund, which formed a junction at Canstadt on the Neker, with some detachments of a corps commanded by Major General Petrarch.

This corps had been formed by part of the garrisons of Philipsbourg and Mannheim, and by the ten squadrons of light cavalry, which the Archduke had detached under General Meerfeld after the battle of Würzburg. Soon after this junction, General Petrarch had marched into the Margraviate of Baden, had successively beaten and driven from Bruchsal, Durlach, Callsruhe, and Rastadt, several small bodies of the enemy, who occupied the valley of the Rhine. These detachments after their defeat having thrown themselves into the Fort of Kehl, Mr. de Petrarch was ordered to follow them, and to attempt a *Coup de Main* on that important post, the capture of which would have cut off Moreau's principal communication with France, and have multiplied the difficulties of his retreat. The French had covered that fort by considerable intrenchments, but which were at that time neither in a finished state, nor sufficiently provided with artillery.

Mr. de Petrarch, on the 17th of September, caused an attack to be made on the fort of Kehl by two battalions, who carried it by storm, killed 1200 men, took 800 prisoners, and forced the remainder to retreat beyond the Rhine. But one of the two staff officers who conducted the attack having been killed in the action, and the other taken prisoner, the inferior officers, deprived of their leaders, supplied their place with but little intelligence and activity. With a degree of negligence scarcely credible, they omitted the obvious precaution of immediately breaking down the bridge of Kehl; and suffered the soldiers to ramble in disorder about the town and fort. Meanwhile a reinforcement of 3,000 men, who at the beginning of the action had marched from Strasburgh, passed over the bridge, attacked and easily routed the Austrians, who supposing the engagement at an end, were entirely off their guard. They were, in a very short time, driven from the fort of Kehl, and from all the intrenchments, with the loss of 400 men. Thus did a few moments of improvidence and disorder rob them of the whole fruit of their victory, and deprive them of an invaluable post, which afterwards cost so much blood and expence. Few examples can be produced, which have more strikingly proved the absolute necessity of unremitting attention and vigilance in war, or more clearly shewn the fatal consequences which may result from one moment of mistake, or of forgetfulness. The fault committed at Kehl by the officer on whom the command devolved by the loss of his superiors, cost the Emperor in the sequel many thousands of his best soldiers, and occasioned the expence of many millions.

Mr. de Petrarch having rallied the two defeated battalions, and supported them by some fresh troops, made a new but unsuccessful attempt on the fort of Kehl. Leaving then some troops to blockade it, he retired to Bichoffsheim, a small town about fifteen miles distant from it. From thence he sent a detachment to take possession of the valley of Kintzig, as well as of the defile of Kniebis; and marched with the remainder of his troops towards Stutgard and Canstadt, where his advanced guard arrived on the 24th. By this disposition, and by these movements,

(Reid)

(Reid)

Mr. de Petrarch made himself master of one of the five principal passes of Suabia, placed himself in the rear of Moreau, deprived him of all direct communication with Strasburgh, carried off the magazines formed by the French in the Dutchy of Würtemberg, and intercepted their convoys and their couriers. Having opened an immediate communication with Mr. de Nauendorf, he straitened the front of Moreau's retreat, and obliged him to make it through the southern part of Suabia.

Pressed on his rear by Mr. de Petrarch, and turned on both flanks by Generals Nauendorf and Frölich, Moreau was obliged to re-commence his retreat. On the 20th he repassed the Lech at Augsbourg and Rain, marched up the Danube in close columns, and arrived on the 22d at Weissenhausen. His plan was to retire across the dutchy of Würtemberg, and the country of Baden, through Ulm, Stutgard, Canstadt and Kehl. To this end he had sent forward the Commissaries of provisions, the army bakers, and a part of the baggage. The whole of this was fallen in with, and captured on the 22d on the road from Ulm to Stutgard, by an Austrian detachment from the latter town.

The march of the commissaries department towards Stutgard, and its orders to have in readiness in that town, as well as at Canstadt, bread and provisions necessary for four divisions of Moreau's army, proving beyond a doubt that General's intention to pass the Danube at Ulm, with a view to retire through the dutchy of Würtemberg, General Nauendorf left Nordlingen in haste, to endeavour to be at Ulm before the French, and arrived in the neighbourhood of that town on the 23d in the morning. Some hours afterwards, a strong column of the French army came out of Ulm, but found the Austrians posted on the heights, which command the road from that town to Stutgard. They did not attempt to force the passage, and the day passed without any engagement taking place. The next day General Nauendorf attacked the French, and drove them back to the gates of the town. Seeing themselves thus prevented, and not doubting that the Austrians occupied in force all the passes of the dutchy of Würtemberg, the French gave up their intention of taking that route. On the 26th they left Ulm, leaving there a part of their pontoons, and considerable magazines. They continued to ascend the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where they passed that river on the same day, the 26th, and from thence directed their march towards Biberach and Schussenried. With a view to anticipate or stop them on the new route which they were going to take, General Petrarch marched from Orb to Villingen, leaving a small corps under Colonel d'Aspre, to occupy the mountain of Kniebis, as well as the valleys of the two rivers of the Renchen and the Murg, between which that mountain is situated.

In the mean time a column sent by Moreau to re-open the communication with Kehl, through the valley of Kintzig, was repulsed and forced to fall back on Fribourg.

This General having, as has been just mentioned, passed the Danube on the 26th, and marched towards Biberach, and Schussenried, was followed by Mr. de la Tour, who advanced on the 27th to the Iller, and on the 28th to the Rottam. On the 29th his advanced guard drove the French from Biberach, and pursued them as far as Groth, from which it was unable to dislodge them. The army of Mr. de la Tour was at that time divided into four corps: that at the right, under the immediate orders of the General in person occupied Biberach; the second commanded by General Mercantin, was behind Schussenried. General Klinglin (who before the revolution had been a General in the French service) was with the third corps at Wolsech. The fourth was with General Frölich in the neighbourhood of Wangen. At the same time the two corps of Nauendorf and Petrarch, which were both out of the line, moved, the first to Hechingen, and the second towards Rothewil and Villingen. The object of these movements was to bring these two corps nearer each other, and to make them co-operate with more concert and effect. M. de Meerfeld commanded the advanced guard of Mr. de Petrarch's corps.

It is obvious from this view of the position of the different corps of the Austrian army, that the principal passes of Suabia were shut against Moreau, and that the only ones remaining open to him were those of the principality of Furstenberg, and of the forest towns. He might not be free from uneasiness even with respect to the latter opening, in consequence of General Frölich's march towards the Lake of Constance.

To all these difficulties which opposed Moreau's retreat, were added other embarrassments equally pressing. The excessive contributions raised by the French, and the depredations and outrages committed by them on the inhabitants of Suabia, had irritated the latter to the highest degree. They supported with impatience the presence and the yoke of these greedy and tyrannical conquerors. They had scarcely experienced some reverses and began their retreat, when the hatred in which they were held broke out openly. The Peasants every where armed themselves, massacred or took prisoners the smaller detachments of the French, stopped their sick and wounded, pillaged their magazines, and retook a part of those spoils of which they had themselves been plundered. The Austrian Generals taking advantage of the disposition of the natives, pointed out to them the most eligible places for assembling, put at their head officers of experience, and posted their new auxiliaries on the mountains, in the woods, and in the defiles, through which the enemy were obliged to pass.

Menaced in every point at the same time by the Imperialists and the armed Peasants, and having in addition to surmount those obstacles which arose from the nature of the country, Moreau found himself in the most critical situation. To escape from Suabia, called for more courage, and for greater efforts than had been required to enable him to penetrate into it. It was incumbent on him to fight in order to retire; his safety could result only from a victory.

Surrounded by a multitude of small corps scattered over a great number of points, he was sensible that instead of facing them all at once, his situation demanded the adoption of a contrary disposition, and that he ought to march in a mass and in very close order. He judged rightly that by concentrating his army, he would be enabled to attack with superior force, and to break through some point or other of the circle which was forming round him.

It not being possible for him, without greater danger, to retire in the face of the principal corps under the orders of Mr. de la Tour, which pressed very closely upon him, Moreau was under the necessity of removing that hostile corps to a greater distance, in order to gain somewhat more space and greater facility of moving.

In the morning of the 30th, whilst the van-guards of Generals La Tour and Mercantin were marching towards Schussenried they were vigorously attacked by three divisions of the French army. These van-guards fell back on the main body which followed them, and which stopped the progress of the Republicans. They were repulsed with loss, and the Imperialists kept their position. This affair cost the latter 600 men, of whom a great number belonged to the Prince of Condé's army. His troops formed the van-guard of General Mercantin, and had to sustain the whole shock of the Republicans. They exhibited proofs of the greatest bravery, and the young Duke d'Enghien, who commanded them, shewed himself by his capacity and courage, the worthy descendant of the great Condé.

Moreau, having succeeded but imperfectly in his plans against Mr. de la Tour, hastened to take advantage of the only route which remained entirely in his power. In order to get rid of his sick, his wounded, and of all that train of equipage so embarrassing to a retreating army, and by the Romans so properly called *impedimenta*, he sent into Switzerland, by the way of Schaffhausen, a great part of his heavy baggage, accompanied by a considerable number of soldiers. On their entrance into the territory of Switzerland, they were disarmed by the troops, which the cantons had assembled on their frontiers, and sent into France across the cantons of Zurich and Soleure. Moreau by this means disengaged himself from whatsoever could most incommode and incumber his retreat; and kept with him only those troops, which were the best calculated for action. After the engagement of the 30th, Mr. de la Tour advanced as far as Groth, and Steinhausen; presenting his front to Moreau, who was posted between Schussenried, and a small lake called the Feder See. The situation of the latter General grew every day worse, and his retreat became more and more difficult. The corps of Mr. de Petrarch posted between the sources of the Neker and the Danube, incessantly harrassed his rear. He had no longer any direct communication with France, and could entertain no hopes of receiving from thence any succour. Reduced to his own forces, he could only look for safety to the courage of his troops, to some successful manœuvre, or to the fault of his enemies.

The corps of Mr. de la Tour being the most numerous, the nearest, and consequently the most to be feared, Moreau resolved to make a new effort against it. He judged, that Mr. de Nauendorf having separated himself from Mr. de la Tour, the right of the latter would be unprotected, and might be attacked with advantage. He made his dispositions in consequence with great ability; and they were executed with secrecy, promptitude, and success.

In the night of the first of October, he made the left wing of his army cross the Danube, at Riedlingen. It recrossed that river at Munderkingen, and at day-break fell upon the right of the Austrian army, which was posted between the Danube and the Feder See. Major-Gen. Kospoth, who commanded this right wing, not having been properly vigilant on that point, was surprised and completely beaten. Nearly two battalions were cut off; and the rest sought for safety in flight. As soon as Moreau was informed of the success of his left wing, he attacked the whole front of Mr. de la Tour's line, but more feebly on the left, than at the other points.

That army was then divided into five principal corps, commanded by Generals Kospoth and de la Tour, the Princes of Furstenberg and Condé, and by General Mercantin, who was on the left of the whole. Mr. de Kospoth being routed, retired through Biberach. The corps of Mr. de la Tour being vigorously attacked by the French, and finding itself uncovered by the movement of Mr. de Kospoth, imitated it, falling back from the right, and retiring towards Ochsenhausen. The Prince of Furstenberg likewise changed his front in the same manner; so that these three corps, as well as the reserve artillery and the baggage, formed in close order behind the small army of the Prince of Condé. The latter, far from imitating the example of Generals Kospoth, la Tour, and Furstenberg, remained firm in his position. He found himself alone opposed to the French, whose whole efforts there became directed against him.

In this situation, at once honourable and dangerous, the Prince of Condé displayed the talents of a most able General, and his army the most determined intrepidity. It shewed no hesitation in devoting itself for the glory of its commander, and the safety of the Imperial army. The Prince took a position before Schweinhausen, so judiciously chosen and which was so valiantly defended by his troops, that he kept in check the Republican army, engaged it even with advantage, and gave time to the other Austrian columns to save their baggage and their cannon, and to take a position behind the Rothambach. Mr. de Mercantin, who commanded the left, having then retired to Mulhausen, the situation of the Prince of Condé's corps became still more dangerous.

The Prince, pressed hard by the Republicans, charged them three times with his cavalry, led by the Duke d'Enghien, who took from them one piece of cannon; and who again distinguished himself as well by his valour, as by the adroitness of his manœuvres. After an action

(Retd)

(Retd)

which lasted many hours, the Imperial army having taken a secure position, the Prince of Condé also ordered a retreat. The loss of the Austrians on this day, was about 4,000 men and 12 pieces of cannon; that of the Republicans was considerably less. General La Tour spoke in the highest terms of the Prince of Condé and of his troops, to which he confessed he owed the safety of his army. The official accounts published at Vienna and at London, made a no less favourable report of the Prince of Condé's conduct.

On the 3d, Mr. La Tour took a position at Monschroden, Erlenhausen, and Laupheim. The victory which Moreau had gained at Biberach having given him more liberty in his motions, he took advantage of it on the 5th to re-commence his retreat, and to make sure of the means by which it might be successfully effected. Mr. La Tour being weakened by his defeat, and disabled for some days from an active pursuit of Moreau, the latter left only the centre of his army before that of Mr. La Tour. He ordered one division to open the entrance into the forest towns; and on the 6th passed the Danube with the rest of his army, between Sigmaringen and Riedlingen. The intent of the last movement was to cover the main body from Generals Nauendorf and Petrarch, and also to force the passage of the black Forest.

By these dispositions, the centre of the French army, to which the artillery and all the baggage were entrusted, was covered on its right by the corps which was marching toward the forest towns; and on its left, by the two divisions which had passed the Danube. Thus did the French army retreat in three parts, in parallel lines, the right and left opening the march and protecting that of the centre, which on its side kept in check General La Tour, and prevented him from reinforcing the Generals Nauendorf and Petrarch. It was in this regular and well arranged order of retreat that Moreau directed his course towards the mountains of Suabia, and prepared to force their defiles.

On the 7th he marched towards Stockach, where he arrived on the 8th. He had the night before ordered General Desaix to take possession of Engen, who on the next day attacked the advanced guard of General Petrarch, and dislodged it from Duttlingen. On the 1st General Desaix having formed a junction with the two divisions which had passed the Danube, made a fresh attack on General Petrarch, defeated him, and drove him from Schweiningen, as well as from the towns of Rothweil and Villingen, two very important posts, without the possession of which the French could not possibly penetrate the defiles of the black Forest.

General la Tour, after some days of inaction, occasioned by his defeat at Biberach, now resumed the pursuit of the enemy. He marched on the 7th, to Buchau, on the 8th, to Ostrach, and on the 9th, to Möskirchen, whilst General Moreau established his head quarters at Engen. On the 10th, Mr. de Nauendorf made an attempt to recover

Rothweil. In the beginning of the action he had the advantage; but it terminated in favour of the French, who vigorously repulsed him.

Whatever advantage the latter derived from possessing the post of Rothweil, it by no means decided the success of their retreat; and they had as yet only surmounted a part of the difficulties which attended it. The greatest impediments to it still remained. It was absolutely necessary that the French should force their way, either through the valley of Kintzig, to get to Kehl, or through the valley of Hell, to make good their retreat to Fribourg. Moreau had not a moment to lose to succeed in one or other of these attempts. The entrance into these vallies was guarded by Austrian corps, and by armed peasants, whose number increased daily: there was every reason to apprehend that he would not succeed in forcing his way, if the Archduke Charles, who was rapidly advancing, and was already at Offenburg, should have time to join the troops which occupied the defiles that we are now speaking of.

The centre of the French army, which its two wings had hitherto preceded, and which had marched in a parallel line behind them, in its turn advanced to force the passage of the valley of Hell. Having formed a close column, it attacked on the 10th Colonel d'Appe, who defended the entrance of the valley. The inferiority of his forces did not admit of his maintaining himself. He was driven from post to post, and wounded in one of the actions that took place. The French at length succeeded in passing this terrible defile. They arrived on the 13th at Fribourg, from whence they drove the Austrians; and advanced beyond this city, the possession of which secured and completed their retreat.

Whilst the centre of the republican army was advancing to overpower by its mass the small corps which defended the valley of Hell, the two wings had formed a junction, that they might be in condition to check the Generals Nauendorf and Petrarch. They passed in their turn the valley of Hell, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th; whilst the equipage and ammunition waggons, which Moreau had with him, defiled by the forest towns under the protection of the right wing.

Mr. de la Tour had followed the enemy on the 10th to Engen and Stockach, flattering himself that he should be enabled to cut a part of them off, whilst they were endeavouring to force the entrance into the black forest; an attempt which it was supposed it would be extremely difficult to execute. But these narrow passes too feebly guarded, having been penetrated and traversed by the French, with little loss and great expedition: Mr. de la Tour gave up a pursuit from that time useless, which had now taken him up a month, and which had been conducted either in so unfortunate or so unskilful a manner. He marched to the right towards the valley of Kintzig, to form a junction with the Archduke Charles, a junction, which became necessary from the union of the whole French army, near Fribourg. The Generals

(Retd)

A (Retd)

Nauendorf and Petrarch had also marched, on the 14th, in order to join the Prince, the one to Eltzach, the other to Kintzig. On the 15th, the corps of the Prince of Condé, and General Frölich, were the only ones which continued the pursuit of the enemy into the defiles of the black Forest.

The day after his arrival at Fribourg, Moreau caused Valdkirch to be occupied, and placed his advanced posts on the heights, which bound the right bank of the little river Eltz. A detachment of his army drove the light troops of the Archduke from old Brisach, and threw a bridge of boats over the Rhine, between that town and new Brisach.

CHAP. VII. *Moreau endeavours to maintain himself in Brisgau—March of the Archduke against Fribourg—Position of the opposed armies—Battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October—Moreau retreats and takes the formidable position of Schliengen—He is forced to abandon it, and to repass the Rhine at Huningen.*

MOREAU having luckily escaped all the dangers which attended his retreat, having without any considerable loss conducted his whole army over the mountains of Suabia, having by the possession of the whole valley of the Rhine, as well as of the two bridges of Huningen and Brisach, a safe and perfect communication with France, might have thought (as it should seem) that he had done enough in saving his army, and have been inclined to retire with it beyond the Rhine. But whether this General had received contrary orders from the directory, or that he was elated by his successful retreat, instead of retiring into Alsace, he proposed to maintain himself in Brisgau, and to attack his enemy instead of giving way to them. Accustomed from the beginning of the campaign to successes which he had no right to expect, and which he owed very often to the errors of the Generals who were opposed to him, he trusted that fortune would continue faithful to him, and hoped to crown his retreat with a victory. He wished to defeat the Archduke, and to relieve the fort of Kehl from its blockade. With this intention he ventured on the 18th into the valley of Kintzig, and marched to meet Prince Charles.

The latter had advanced from the upper Rhine in hopes, (if possible) of getting possession of Kehl, before Moreau had forced his way through Suabia. He had detached General Hotze into Alsace, merely to engage the attention of the troops which the French had in that province, and to prevent their sending any considerable force to succour Kehl. This diversion did not meet with the desired success. In vain did General Hotze overrun the Palatinate and Alsace, and levy contributions even at the gates of Strasbourg. The French shut up in their strong places, and knowing that that General could undertake nothing against them, took care not to weaken Kehl, to enable themselves to oppose this momentary invasion.

The good state of defence in which this fort then was, as well as Moreau's successful retreat and subsequent movements, obliged the Archduke to renounce for the present his intended attack upon it, which he contented himself with blockading with a small corps. He marched towards Fribourg, and arrived on the 16th at Molberg, where he took the command of Mr. de la Tour's army, which had been joined by the corps of Nauendorf and Petrarch.

Before the reader is presented with the detail of the battles which took place between the 17th and the 27th of October, and which decided the issue of this campaign, it is material that he should be made acquainted with the positions respectively occupied by the two armies at the first of those periods. They had at that time ceased to be divided into several corps, at a distance from and independent of one another. On both sides they occupied a line, almost all the points of which were connected with each other, and thus enabled to receive mutual support.

The line formed by the Austrian army had its right against the Rhine; extended itself along the front of the river Eltz; crossed the mountains of Simonswald, and terminated on the left at the entrance of the vallies of St. Peter and St. Meger's, where the Prince of Condé and General Frölich were posted. These two corps had not an immediate communication with the rest of the army.

The right of the French occupied the mouth of the vallies just mentioned. From thence their line passed by Simonswald, Valdkirch, Emendingen, in front of the Eltz, and of Kintzingen, near the Rhine, to which their left extended.

It was in this position that the Imperial and Republican armies disputed the possession of the Brigaw. On the 17th and particularly on the 18th, there were very smart actions between the advanced guards, which were favourable to the Austrians. On the latter day, the Duke of Enghien, who commanded the Prince of Condé's advanced guard, defeated the right of the French, from whom he took the formidable posts of Hohlgraben, St. Meger's and St. Peter. On the same day General Frölich also made himself master of some important points in the valley of Hell.

These actions were only the preludes to a general engagement, for which the Archduke had made the following dispositions. The right of his army, commanded by Mr. de la Tour, was to attack the small town of Kintzingen: General Wartensleben, with the centre, was ordered to carry the heights behind the village of Malmertingen: General Petrarch, at the head of the left wing, was directed to advance on the road from Keimbach to Emendingen: whilst General Meerfeld, with one brigade, was to penetrate the woods which were on the left, and Prince Frederic of Orange was to endeavour, with another brigade, to gain the commanding parts of the mountains, in order to turn the right of the French. These last were to be attacked at the same time at Waldkirch, by

(Retd)

1 (Retd)

General Nauendorf; and in the vallies of St. Peter's and of Hell, by General Frölich and the Prince of Condé.

On the 19th, in the morning, all these columns put themselves in motion towards the points of their destination : but the badness of the roads, as well as other difficulties occasioned by the nature of the ground, very much retarded their march. They could not commence the attack till mid-day. General La Tour experienced the greatest resistance in that on Kintzingen. He was even several times repulsed with loss : but Prince Charles having put himself at the head of the grenadiers, they attacked the French with an irresistible fury, and drove them from the village. The left and centre having also met with great opposition, it was not without considerable difficulty that General Meerfeld made himself master of the woods above Keimbach. The enemy profiting from the advantage of their position, defended themselves step by step, and were not driven from it, till the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march through a country that seemed impenetrable appeared on their right. This manœuvre quickly followed by a vigorous attack, decided the victory. The French abandoned Emendingen, and crossed the Eltz at Deningen, where they destroyed the bridge.

General Nauendorf was not less successful. At the moment that he put himself in march he was briskly attacked by a considerable corps of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in person. Mr. de Nauendorf not only rendered fruitless all his efforts, but vigorously repulsed him, drove him from Valdkirch, and made himself master of the bridge at this town over the Eltz. By a ready and able manœuvre, this General turned three of the enemy's battalions, one of which laid down their arms, and the other two were broken and dispersed in the woods.

The Prince of Condé also and General Frölich gained ground on the corps which were opposed to them in the vallies of Hell and of St. Peter.

It appeared from the account that Moreau sent of this action, in which he suffered a considerable loss, that he had wished to avoid an engagement in the position he then occupied. He had sent orders to the advanced guards of his centre and his left to fall back behind the Eltz, in case they were attacked ; but General Beaupuy who had been charged to see this order executed, having been killed in the beginning of the action, the French waited for the enemy before the Eltz, and engaged in a position which was very unfavourable to them.

General Moreau took a new one behind the Eltz, in the night of the 19th. His right rested against the mountains, and his left on some morasses behind the village of Versletten. This last disposition had for its object, to guard the mouth of the defile of Theningen.

In the morning of the 20th, the Archduke pushed his advanced guard across the Eltz, opposite to Emendingen, and gave orders to General La Tour to pass this river at Deningen, whilst General Nauendorf should advance in the plain towards Fribourg. Mr. de la Tour having been

under the necessity of repairing the bridge at Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, lost many men and a good deal of time. It was already night before he was in condition to pass the river. This delay prevented the Archduke from making a general attack on the enemy, as he had intended. The Prince of Furstenberg however dislodged them in the course of the day from the village of Rûgel, the possession of which opened to the Austrians the road to Old Brisach.

The advanced guards of each army passed the night of the 20th within half cannon-shot of each other. The Archduke prepared to execute at break of day, the attack which he had been prevented from making the day before. But Moreau did not think proper to wait for it, and retreated during the night, after having sent a considerable detachment across the Rhine at New Brisach, and destroyed the bridge there.

Such was the result of Moreau's efforts to maintain himself in the Brisgau. All he gained by them was a delay of six days, during which he lost 2,000 men taken prisoners, and a like number killed and wounded. The loss of the Austrians was not the fourth of it. To the great regret of the whole army General Wartensleben had his arm broke on the 19th by a grape-shot.

The Archduke entered Fribourg on the 21st, where he was joined by the corps of the Prince of Condé, and of General Frölich, which assisted him in driving the rear-guard of the enemy out of that town. The Austrians followed the French whom they supposed to be in full retreat towards Upper Alsace; but whether Moreau wished to gain time that he might prevent the Imperialists from attempting any other enterprise before the end of the campaign, or whether he wished still to endeavour to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, he halted at Schliengen (twelve miles from Huningen) in a very strong position.

His right wing was placed on the neighbouring heights of the villages of Kandern and Sutzenkirchen. Beginning at these two points his line extended along that chain of hills which terminates the valley of the Rhine, fifteen miles from Basle, and passed by Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schliengen, and Steinstadt. His left was posted above the latter villages, beneath which ran the Rhine. The centre occupied the high grounds of the villages of Liel and Schliengen. The whole front of the line was protected by a small river which takes its course in the mountains near Kandern, and runs by Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schliengen to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. The French had besides posted a large body of infantry in front of their centre on a very lofty point between the villages of Schliengen and Feldberg. I should add to this detail of the position taken by Moreau, that the high grounds on the left bank of this river, completely commanded those of the right bank. This circumstance gave the French a great advantage in defending the approach of their line. It was in this formidable position that Moreau hoped once more to check the Austrians, and in which the latter did not hesitate to attack him.

The enterprise was opposed by so many almost insurmountable obstacles, that it required the talents of the Archduke, and the enthusiasm with which his valour had inspired the troops, to be able to overcome them. The Prince did not think fit to endeavour to turn round the heights occupied by the right wing of the French. The season and the bad condition of the roads rendered this measure tedious, and doubtful in its event. An attack by open force, in spite of its dangers, was more suitable to circumstances, and above all, to the enterprising character of the Archduke. He resolved whatever it might cost, to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Kandern, Fuerbach, Sutzenkirchen, Ober and Nieder Eckenheim. The attack was disposed in the following manner:—The army was divided into four principal columns. That on the right was formed by the corps of the Prince of Condé, its van guard being under the orders of the Duke d'Enghien. The second commanded by the Prince of Furstenberg, consisted of nine battalions and twenty-six squadrons; the third, of eleven battalions and two regiments of cavalry, was conducted by General Latour; and the fourth column, composed of the whole van guard of the army, was headed by General Nauendorf.

The two first columns were ordered not to attempt a serious attack, the ground being too much against them, but merely to keep in check the left wing of the enemy, so as to prevent them from sending reinforcements to their right. The real attack was to be made by the two columns on the left, which were to advance against the right of the enemy, and endeavour to turn it.

The corps of the Prince of Condé having been drawn together at Neuburg, pushed forward to Steinstadt, and although it had received no orders to drive the French from that village, the troops were so animated with a desire of signalizing themselves, that they made an attack with fixed bayonets, took possession of the place, and maintained themselves in it the whole day, though constantly under the fire of the enemy.

The Prince of Furstenberg formed his column at Mulheim, and posted himself on the heights opposite Schliengen, which he defended with success.

The corps of General Latour was divided into two columns. That on the right attacked the French in the vineyards which they occupied between Feldberg and Schliengen, whilst the left dislodged them from Eckenheim and pushed forward the attack to the mountains beyond the hollow way. The enemy defended themselves with great obstinacy, but were driven at length from the vineyards, and from a part of the woods which lie between Nieder Eckenheim, and Fuerbach.

General Nauendorf left the environs of Feldberg, and reached the points he was to force, after a long and difficult march. He divided his corps into several small columns, which made separate attacks on the villages of Sutzenkirchen, Fuerbach, and Kandern. After a severe conflict the French yielded in all these points, and Mr. de Nauendorf

found the communication opened between himself and Mr. de la Tour, through the means of an intermediate corps commanded by General Meerfeld. A violent storm, and afterwards night coming on put an end to the action, and to the efforts of the Austrians.

As the posts which they had taken possession of commanded the flanks of those still occupied by the French, the Archduke prepared to attack them the day after, on the heights of Tannenkirchen, where the right wing of the enemy had retired and had taken a position *en potence*, no less formidable than that from which they had just been driven.

General Moreau foreseeing that if he was compelled to abandon this last post, the Austrians might place themselves between him and the bridge of Huningen, or drive him back upon the Rhine, determined to re-commence his retreat, and to continue it till he reached the other bank of the river. He began his march during the night, and encamped on the 25th at Attingen. The day after, his army passed the Rhine at Huningen, almost in the presence of the Austrians, who did not endeavour to disturb these last moments of its retreat. The French Army was protected by a strong rear guard under the orders of Generals Abbattuci and la Boissiere.

It was thus that General Moreau, after having remained four months in Germany, after having conquered Suabia and Bavaria, and threatened Austria, was obliged to pass the Rhine in order to protect the frontiers of France. No one can deny that he made a most able retreat. His successes from the 24th of June (the period at which he passed the Rhine at Kehl) till his entrance into Bavaria, resulting almost necessarily from the great superiority of his forces, were not decisive of his military talents. But his retreat has left no room to doubt of his abilities, and ranks him amongst distinguished Generals. Indeed every one must acknowledge that he conducted his army with infinite skill in the midst of the Austrian corps which surrounded him, and that he chose well his opportunities to attack and defeat them one after another. The movement which he made against Mr. de la Tour was well combined, and it was to the complete success of this manœuvre that he owed that of his retreat, which was judicious and methodical. He saved his sick, his wounded, his artillery and his baggage.

However able the conduct of General Moreau may have been, professionally speaking, it presents however many errors, which have been partly pointed out in the course of this work. Even his retreat is not altogether free from blame. By remaining stationary during eight days in a bad position, full of defiles occupied by the enemy, he ran the risk of being either completely routed, or finding himself in want of military stores. If it did not so turn out, Moreau had no merit in it: it must be attributed to the faults committed by the Austrian Generals, and particularly by Mr. de la Tour. The French army owed its safety to the two following causes.

1 (Retd)

4 (Retd)

First. To the great distance there was between the corps of Frölich, Condé, Latour, Nauendorf, and Petrarch, which prevented them from having a quick and easy communication, and deprived the different Generals of the power of combining their motions or attacks with precision and security. By forming an immense circle round Moreau, they enabled him to bear with his whole force against any point of the circumference, which he found it necessary to break through : which that General did not fail to do, as often as circumstances required it.

Secondly. To the diversion made by General Hotze in Alsace, which proved of the utmost utility to Moreau. This incursion had two objects : first to induce the French to draw off a part of the troops stationed in Strasbourg and Kehl ; and secondly to hinder them from making any attempt on the lower Rhine, by compelling them to detach a part of the army of the Sambre and Meuse for the protection of Alsace, and the Dutchy of Deux Ponts. The first of these two objects was not attained, and the second was but imperfectly executed. If instead of sending General Hotze with 9,000 men into Alsace, he had been ordered to join Mr. de Petrarch without delay, it would have enabled that General to act more effectually against the French, instead of being obliged to confine himself to slight attacks, on account of the small number of his troops. Having every advantage which the nature of the country could afford, and being moreover seconded by the inhabitants, Mr. de Petrarch might have checked Moreau in the defiles of Suabia, or even have prevented him from penetrating into that province. These 9,000 men, posted in the valley of Hell, would have rendered it inattackable. What would have become of Moreau, had he not been able to force this passage, and arrive at Fribourg ? All entrance into Switzerland was shut against him. Had he attempted to violate the neutrality of its territory, 25,000 men assembled by the different cantons in that of Schaffausen might have opposed his entrance into their country, and have placed him between themselves and the Austrians. In this case, his only resource would have been to pass through the forest towns ; defiling through which, an army impeded by equipage, stores, and artillery, might have been destroyed, or at least have lost its rear guard. The end of this campaign might have been very different.

After Moreau's return into Alsace, the respective armies were again separated by the Rhine almost the whole length of its course, from Basle to Cologne. Henceforward this campaign, which ought seemingly to have been put an end to by the season, no longer excited that lively degree of interest, which two numerous armies, opposed to each other in a vast and open country, naturally inspire. Great battles, and those decisive movements, which produce the acquisition, or the loss of a great tract of country, were no longer to be expected. Military curiosity had no other object, than the sieges carried on against the heads of the bridges at Kehl and Huningen, as well as some unimportant events which took place on the lower Rhine, and which I am about to relate.

CHAP. VIII. *Disposition of the armies of the Archduke and Moreau, after the latter had re-entered France—Operations of General Werneck on the lower Rhine—Beurnonville succeeds Jourdan in the command of his army of the Sambre and Meuse—Condition of that army—Operations of Generals Hotze and Neu, on the left bank of the Rhine—Passage of that river by the Austrians on the 21st—Affair on the Sieg the same day—Battle of Kreutznach—General Hotze retires into the intrenched camp before Mannheim—He is attacked in it without success—Neutrality of Newwied agreed upon—Armistice concluded on the lower Rhine.*

PRINCE Charles, after having driven the army of the Rhine and Moselle into Alsace, thought of nothing but to wrest from them the two places still in the hands of the French on the right bank of the Rhine, viz. the heads of the bridges of Kehl and Huningen. He ordered them to be invested at the end of October, and made every necessary preparation for these enterprizes. He entrusted the direction of the attack to be made on the head of the bridge of Huningen, as well as the command of the left wing of his army to the Prince of Wurtemberg, and marched himself with the rest of his forces to Offembourg. He fixed his head quarters in this town that he might personally be able to direct the operations of the siege of Kehl. The Prince ordered the right wing of his army under General Staray towards Rastadt and Mannheim, in order to unite it to the troops which occupied the latter place, and to secure a powerful support to its intrenched camp in case of an attack.

On the other side, General Moreau disposed his army nearly in a manner similar. He left his right wing under the orders of General Ferino, in the environs of Huningen, to defend the head of the bridge, marched the centre of his army towards Strasbourg, and established his head quarters near that town, in the village of Illkirch. He gave the command of his left to General Desaix, who marched towards Landau, in order to oppose General Hotze, and compel him to retire into the fort of the Rhine, before the Town of Mannheim.

Having now informed the reader of the positions taken by the armies of Prince Charles and General Moreau for the remainder of the campaign, as well as for their winter quarters, I shall recal his attention for the last time to the lower Rhine.

It may be remembered that the Archduke having forced Jourdan's army to cross the Rhine and the Sieg, left General Werneck on the 22d of September with about 40,000 men, to keep the French in check on the lower Rhine. This General, well worthy by his military talents of the confidence reposed in him by the Archduke, placed his advanced posts on the Sieg, and his head quarters at Uckerath. His operations could only be defensive, and his sole aim was to prevent the French from taking the field again. To attain this he had two objects to fulfil, first

(Retd)

(Retd)

to confine the enemy between Dusseldorf and the Sieg, and secondly to block up the head of the bridge at Neuwied as closely as possible.

The campaigns of 1795 and 1796 having furnished many examples of the facility with which an army superior in number could force the passage of the Sieg and the Lahn, General Werneck endeavoured to find in the nature of the country, and the works of art, the means of obviating the defects of several points of his position. In order to improve and concentrate the defence of the Lahn, he contrived to unite by combined intrenchments the towns of Montebauer and Limbourg to the fortress of Ehrebreitstein. Foreseeing besides a possibility that the enemy might force these intrenchments and the passage of the Lahn, Mr. de Werneck caused the Town of Friedberg to be fortified, that he might add a second line of defence to that of Frankfort.

The reader may remember, that at the end of his retreat Jourdan was deprived of the command of the army, the remains of which he was bringing back. The complaints made by this General against the plan of the campaign which he had been obliged to follow, against the want of means in which he had been left, and against the bad conduct of the civil commissaries attached to his army; all these, but still more, the misfortunes which he had experienced, dissatisfied the directory, of whom Jourdan had been till then the favourite. Instead of an increase of authority which he demanded as necessary to restore order to his army, he was stripped of his command, which was bestowed on General Beurnonville, already known by his campaign of Treves in 1792, and by his imprisonment in Moravia. Scarcely had the latter returned into France, than he was sent, in compensation for his long captivity, to take the command of the army of the North in Holland. He brought a part of it to the assistance of Jourdan in the end of September, and succeeded a few days after to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

This change of commanders did not accelerate the restoration of good order throughout the army. On the contrary it appeared that Jourdan in spite of his misfortunes still retained many partisans in it in all its different classes. Several Generals and Subaltern officers wished to share his disgrace, and desertion which was already very considerable became more prevalent than before. These circumstances did not second the wishes of the directory, and the efforts of Beurnonville, to restore to the army that consistence which it had lost. The business indeed was less to reform than to new model it altogether. The elements of it were either dissolved or relaxed; it no longer retained either union or spirit. The Generals were discontented, the Officers disheartened, and the soldiers were without confidence and subordination. This army was in want of horses, artillery, clothes, arms, and provisions. It was deficient in those various military means, without which, an army, whatever be the number of its soldiers, cannot undertake an active war, without experiencing embarrassments. This how-

ever was what the French Government expected from it, wishing the army to recommence offensive operations as soon as possible, that whilst there was yet time, a powerful diversion might be made in favour of Moreau. Notwithstanding the orders of the Directory, and his own exertions, General Beurnonville could not put the army of the Sambre and Meuse in a condition to act effectually. In vain did he cashier officers, break commissaries, dismiss contractors, and shoot some soldiers; his army was not rendered by this more fit to be employed, and these internal arrangements consumed the time, during which it was still possible to undertake some enterprize.

To the above-mentioned causes, which prevented Beurnonville from recommencing offensive operations, was added the necessity of defending his own position. General Hotze, as I have before related, passed the Rhine at Mannheim, on the 2d of October, with about 9,000 men, and sent a part of his forces into Alsace, to attract the attention of the enemy, to destroy their lines, and to levy contributions. Another division of the same corps marched to the right, and pushed parties into the Palatinate, and the Nahegau, as far as Kaiserslautern and Baumholder.

This unexpected irruption alarmed the French corps which were in front of the Nahe, and in Hundsruok; and they marched towards the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, to protect it from the incursions of the enemy. General Neu, governor of Mayence, taking advantage of the weakness of the French corps which blocked up that place, drove it back, after several brisk engagements, behind the Nahe; and took possession of the town of Bingen, as well as of some important points on that river.

As the motions of General Neu, combined with those of General Hotze, rendered it possible for them to attempt something more important; Beurnonville hastened to march a large part of his army towards the Hundsruok. He thus weakened himself greatly on the right bank of the Rhine, deprived himself of the power of undertaking any thing in that quarter, and gave General Werneck an opportunity of making some attempt.

This General wishing to profit by the removal of a part of Beurnonville's army, as well as to favour by a diversion the operations of Generals Hotze and Neu, assembled some boats, and caused several small detachments to cross the Rhine on the 21st of October, both above and below Coblenz. His aim was to spread alarm along the left bank of the Rhine, by making debarkations on several points, and more especially to break the bridge of boats at Neuwied, in order to cut off the troops which defended the head of that bridge. General Kray, to whom this expedition was entrusted, succeeded in the latter object, and effected the destruction of the bridge, which was already much damaged by the swell of the Rhine, and by trees and all sorts of lumber brought down with it. These different detachments had several smart actions, but as their numbers were too small to enable them to make any advance into

M (Retd)

M (Retd)

the country, they repassed the Rhine with the loss of about 300 men, after having been on the point of getting possession of the town of Coblenz.

Beurnonville, anxious to signalize himself by the news of some brilliant exploit, sent an account of this affair, full of bombast and falsehood. After having exalted the talents of his Generals, and especially his own, he described the tremendous attack made by the Austrians; *the irresistible courage of his soldiers both on land and on the water; the inconceivable fire kept up by his artillery;* and concluded by stating, that *all the Austrians had been killed, drowned or taken prisoners.* The number of the latter amounting by his account to 1,000.

On the same day, the 21st, a very severe engagement took place on the Sieg between the advanced guards opposite to each other, in which the French were worsted, and suffered much.

The two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse sent into the Hunsrück and upon the Nahe, restored superiority to the French in that part of the seat of war. On the 26th, they attacked the Austrians posted on the right bank of the Nahe, with their right at Bingen, and their left near Kreutznach. Notwithstanding the inequality of strength, the Imperialists defended themselves with success, and stood their ground. The French renewed the attack on the 27th, and the resistance made by the Austrians was no less vigorous than that of the preceding day; but their left, over which the enemy had the advantage of ground, having been turned, they were compelled to retire upon the Selz, after having lost about 800 men. The loss of the Republicans was not inferior. They left besides, 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians.

The Executive Directory construed this advantage into a great victory, in order to compensate for the news of Moreau's defeat, and of his retreat beyond the Rhine, which happened at the same period. This success was however of very little importance, either with respect to the issue of the battle, or to the extent of country which it put the French in possession of. The situation of the Hunsrück, and of that part of the Palatinate, which lies between the Moselle and the Rhine is such as to make it difficult to defend it against a superior force. These two countries belong almost necessarily to the most numerous; and especially, as I have before observed, to the possessors of the places on the Sarre and Moselle, and in Alsace. Of this the present war had added its testimony to that of all the preceding ones.

These countries, as well as the Duchy of Deux Ponts, are indebted to their situation, for the misfortune of having been occupied and laid waste, one after the other, by the contending armies. They have experienced more cruelly than any other country the dreadful scourge of war. They are ruined for a great number of years.

Three days after the advantage gained by the French, in the neighbourhood of Kreutznach, they retired again upon the Nahe; their aim

in dislodging the Austrians from the banks of that river, having been merely to cover the march of a division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which was directing itself towards Kaiserslautern, in order to drive from thence the light troops of General Hotze. After his retreat across the Rhine, Moreau likewise ordered a division to march towards Landau and the Palatinate. At the approach of these two divisions, General Hotze, too weak to oppose them, and having besides no great interest in doing so, retired into the intrenched camp before Mannheim. The French followed and attacked him without success, on the 7th of November. In spite of all their exertions, he remained master of the post he had taken possession of, the right of which was covered by Frankenthal, and the left by a little river called the Rhebach. I have given, in the beginning of this work, a description of this intrenched camp, known by the name of the Fort of the Rhine. After this action, the position of the Austrian and French armies from Mannheim to Dusseldorf, presenting nothing to either, which was at once necessary and easy to acquire, both sides remained in a state of inaction, which the rigour of the season and want of repose almost forced upon them. Although General Beurnonville had drawn together, in the first days of November, two large bodies of troops near Andernach and Cologne, and had made apparently great preparations for an impending attack, yet he contented himself with mere appearances. General Werneck, on his side, was just as inactive, and made no serious attempt upon the head of the bridge at Neuwied. Nothing happened but a few skirmishes and cannonades, which had no other effect but to cost the lives of some men on both sides.

This reciprocal inaction, it was believed, was occasioned, or at least would soon be followed, by a suspension of hostilities upon the lower Rhine. This belief was confirmed by the Austrian and French Generals having at Neuwied several conferences; the first effect of which was an agreement that neither party should occupy that place, and that it should be considered as neutral. These conferences being renewed in the months of November and December, terminated in a more important agreement. The Austrian General Kray, and the Republican General Kleber, concluded, on the 6th of December, a suspension of hostilities between the two armies on the Lower Rhine. The conditions were, that the Austrians should retire behind the Sieg, and the French behind the Wupper; that the latter should evacuate the head of the bridge at Neuwied, carrying their cannon, and leave only a piquet guard of 25 men; that the Austrians were to have a similar guard in the town, and that no post should be occupied by a greater number of men; that upon the left bank of the Rhine, the river Nahe should be the line of separation between the two armies; that upon giving ten days previous warning, they should mutually be at liberty to recommence hostilities, and to reoccupy the posts which they had held before the suspension.

On the 10th, the French withdrew their troops and their artillery from the head of the bridge at Neuwied, and on both sides the armies went into winter-quarters. It therefore occasioned much surprise, when a proclamation of the Austrian commander at Frankfort declared that he was ordered to contradict the report of a suspension of hostilities on the lower Rhine; that, such a measure was directly contrary to the Emperor's sentiments and intentions; and that the latter movements of the troops on the lower Rhine had been owing to nothing but the nature of the war in that country at that season of the year. It was difficult to reconcile this disavowal of the armistice with its real execution. The contradiction can only be explained by supposing that the Generals Kray and Kleber had tacitly concluded a convention subject to the condition of its being ratified at Vienna and at Paris: and that it was to be carried into effect provisionally. This supposition becomes the most probable from the circumstances, that this suspension was not officially published by the two Generals who concluded it. By some it was supposed that it had displeased the Archduke, but it is not to be believed that General Kray would have ventured upon such a measure, without being previously authorised to it by that Prince. Others imagined, and with more appearance of reason, that the Archduke caused the report of a suspension of arms to be denied, and prevented its being officially published, in order that his troops, which at that time were besieging Kehl with no less constancy than hardship, might not envy the repose enjoyed by the army on the lower Rhine.

General Beurnonville who was sent back to the army of the north about the end of December, it was said, at that time was deprived of the command of the army of Sambre and Meuse, as a punishment for having allowed it to remain in a state of repose, and for having consented to the suspension of arms. It was very singular to see this suspension disavowed by the higher powers on both sides, and yet carried strictly into execution. The fact is, that it resulted less from the wish of the parties than from the rigour of the season, and the nature of the country which the respective armies occupied. All the country upon the right bank of the Rhine from Mayence to Dusseldorf is exceedingly mountainous, much covered with forests, and intersected by a great number of little rivers, or rather torrents which overflow the vallies during winter. There are very few roads, and those are almost unpassable during the bad season. When it arrives, an army has hardly the possibility of acting in such a country, and therefore it was very natural for the Generals on both sides to wish to save their soldiers from unnecessary fatigues, and to agree upon a state of inaction, to which they were in truth compelled by irresistible circumstances.

Whether the suspension was really agreed to or not, its conditions were nevertheless exactly observed. They gave equally repose to both parties, but were more advantageous to the French, since they secured to them the preservation of the head of the bridge at Neuwied, in the possession

of which they were to be re-established on the recommencement of hostilities. Thus ended the campaign upon the lower Rhine. I now proceed to give an account of the sieges of Kehl and of the head of the bridge at Huningen.

CHAP. IX. *Description of the fort and intrenched camp of Kehl—Siege of that place—Its surrender by capitulation—Siege of the head of the bridge at Huningen—Reduction of that place, and end of the campaign.*

AS the siege of Kehl attracted the attention of Europe for above two months, and was remarkable for its length, and for the expence of blood and treasure on both sides, before I give a detail of its progress, I shall say a few words on its local and military situation.

This celebrated fort, so often taken and retaken in the different wars between France and the Empire or the House of Austria, is situated upon the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to the town or rather to the Citadel of Strasbourg. Before the war, it communicated with it by a bridge built upon piles, and divided into two parts by an island. This bridge formed the principal communication between France and Germany; it was broken down on both sides at the commencement of the war.

At this period the fortifications of Kehl, once the bulwark of Germany, were almost entirely destroyed. Some time afterwards, in order to prevent the Imperialists from re-instating the works, the French bombarded the fort and even the town of Kehl, at the extremity of which it is situated. This bombardment demolished almost all the buildings that were within the circumference of the fort, as well as a great part of the town. This however did not prevent the Austrians from throwing up some works of earth, to secure this point from a *Coup de main*, and to be enabled to command with their fire the islands which lay between the two banks. It was in this condition that I found that fort at the end of the year 1795.

The reader recollects the manner in which the French took this fort at the beginning of this campaign. From the time they got possession of it, knowing its importance they hastened to fortify it, and skilfully employed all the means of defence which its situation affords. To render this fort more difficult of attack and of approach, they covered it by an intrenched camp, the right of which was flanked by an elbow of the river, and by an island in it. Its left extended to the fort itself. The front, which was a good deal more advanced than the wings, was covered by a strong dike, armed with redoubts, and provided with a good ditch. It concealed the intrenched camp, and thus secured it from the fire of cannon. They increased the difficulties of approach by cuts made in the Kintzig and the Schutter, small rivers which fall into the Rhine near Kehl.

M (Retd)

M (Retd)

The retrograde march of Moreau, as well as the capture of Kehl by General Petrarch, who (as already seen) lost it again on the same day, made the French redouble their labour and exertions to compleat the state of defence of the fort, and of the intrenched camp. They supplied it with a numerous artillery, and to render the communication with Strasburg more ready and more sure, they constructed two bridges, one of boats and the other a flying one.

The fort of Kehl was in this formidable state of defence, when the Archduke determined to make himself master of it. This enterprise presented great difficulties, required long labours and immense preparations. One sees by the detail which I have entered upon, that it was not an ordinary siege; that the business was less to take a fort than a formidable camp; and that it was one army that was besieging another. The time that was necessary to bring together the troops, the workmen, the artillery, and the magazines, retarded the opening of the siege. More than half the month of November was employed in making lines of circumvallation, as well as other works preparatory to opening the trenches. The Archduke, that he might be nearer to superintend and to animate the labours of the siege, took up his head quarters at Offenbourg, about ten miles from Kehl. Mr. de la Tour, who commanded the besieging troops, took up his at Wildstedt, five miles distant from the place which was uselessly summoned on the 11th of November.

In the night of the 21st of the same month, the trenches were opened on the right bank of the Kintzig. It was not there however that the Austrians proposed to make their principal efforts. Their works on this point had no other object but to establish a cross fire against the fort and the intrenched camp, in order to favour the approach from the village of Kehl, and to cover the right flank of the real attack. In the same night, (viz. the 21st) General Moreau caused the garrison to be reinforced with a strong corps of infantry drawn from Strasburg. On the 22d, at break of day, these troops, commanded by General Desaix, made a vigorous sortie, attacked with fixed bayonets the left of the line of contravallation, and got possession in an instant of the village of Sundheim, as well as of three redoubts of which they spiked the cannons.

Encouraged by such rapid success, the French attacked the other redoubts of the first line; and advanced at the same time against the second. They were less fortunate in this last enterprise. Prince Frederic of Orange, who was posted with a body of troops behind a dike, which joined the redoubts on the left of the first and second line, resisted in this position all the efforts of the enemy. After an engagement as bloody as it was obstinate, and in which this young prince gave the strongest proofs of bravery and talents, he prevented the French from penetrating any further. They experienced no less resistance in their attack on the other redoubts of the first line. Although surrounded and left to themselves for some time, they were defended with a courage equal to the fury of the assailants. In vain did the French grenadiers

several times leap into the ditch, and endeavour to scale the palisades and mount the parapet. They were constantly repulsed, and filled the ditches with their dead.

The long defence made by these redoubts, and the firmness of the Prince of Orange, gave time to General La Tour to collect the corps of reserve, and to bring them into action. He retook the village of Sundheim, and maintained himself there, notwithstanding a fresh attempt made upon it by the French. The latter were soon after attacked at the same time by the Prince of Orange, and the Generals La Tour and Stader, who dislodged them from the redoubts which they had taken, and forced them at last to retire within their own lines.

This action, one of the best disputed during the campaign, as well as one of the most bloody, considering the numbers that were engaged, and the space in which it was fought, cost the Austrians 1,300 men, and the French more than 2,000. Four Generals of the latter were wounded, amongst whom was the Commander in Chief. On both sides prodigies of valour were performed. The Austrian regiments of Stuart and Staray particularly distinguished themselves. The Prince of Orange gained very great credit; and the Archduke gave fresh proofs of talents, and of that cool courage, for which he is remarkable. A sortie so vigorously made at the first opening of the trenches, marked the importance which the French attached to the fort of Kehl, and shewed what sacrifices they were disposed to make so retain possession of it.

On the following days the Austrians continued their labours, which the bad weather rendered slow and difficult. In order to interrupt them, the French made a fresh sortie in the night of the 27th, in which they were instantly repulsed with loss. In the night of the 28th the besiegers began their approaches on the right bank of the Schutter; and joined them to one part of the parallel already formed between that river and the Kintzig. From the 28th, the batteries of this first parallel, as well as those of the redoubts which flanked it on the right and left, began to play on the French intrenchments.

On the 5th of December, the Archduke himself at the head of one battalion of grenadiers, took the most advanced *fleche* on the right of the enemy. Advantage was taken of this to extend to this point the parallel of the left, all the batteries of which began to play the same day, and the fire from which was encreased on the 11th by some new batteries erected on the same point.

The Austrians were not so fortunate in an attack which they made on the 11th on the first line of the advanced works which covered the right flank of the intrenched camp. They attacked it with bravery, and carried it; but the French having returned to the charge with superior force, they drove back the Austrians into their own intrenchments. The latter renewed the attack the day following; had at first the same success, and in the end the same disadvantage. In the evening they made two more attempts, the issue of which was precisely the same. They

M (Reid)

M (Reid)

lost a great many men in these actions, in which both sides shewed the greatest obstinacy. The unlucky issue of these attacks, which failed only because the besiegers could not maintain themselves in the works after they had carried them, on account of the terrible fire of grape-shot and musquetry to which they were exposed, determined the Archduke to renounce for the present all attempts to carry them by force, and to confine himself to the operations of art:—The approaches were therefore continued; and a second parallel was constructed, but with incredible labour. The thaw which happened at this time having filled the trenches with water, and rendered almost impracticable the removal of the heavy artillery from one parallel to the other. Those obstacles produced new delays in the formation of the siege, which had been successively retarded by the cold, by snow, by rains, and by the overflowings of the rivers Kentzig and Schutter. The enemy besides defended every inch of ground. The besieged and the troops which guarded the trenches were frequently engaged in actions, sometimes very warm; which joined to an almost incessant cannonade and bombardment, cost the lives of a great number of men. Still more perished from diseases occasioned by the nature of the soil, and from the season. From these the besiegers suffered still more than the besieged. The former as well as the latter were confined within their works, and without any protection from the severities of the weather. The Austrians had no local means of cannonading and bombarding the French, which the latter did not equally possess against their adversaries. The French had besides the immense advantage of being relieved and assisted at pleasure by troops drawn from Strasbourg, where 30,000 men might be easily quartered.

But neither the fatigues nor the dangers attending these operations shook the constancy of the Austrian troops, nor the determination of the Archduke. He never ceased during the whole course of this memorable siege, to animate the men by his exhortations, to encourage them by his example, and to support them by the confidence with which he had inspired them. The soldiers endured patiently those sufferings which the Archduke shared with them; the Prince's last triumphs were to them a certain pledge of the success of this enterprise.

On the night of the 19th, the Austrians made a successful attack on one of the advanced works of the fort. They carried an intrenchment thrown up near the post house of Kehl, made 200 prisoners, and took 4 pieces of cannon and 2 howitzers.

The fort, as well as the intrenched camp of Kehl, deriving their principal means of resistance from their communication with Strasbourg, the length of their defence necessarily depended on the preservation of the bridges. The French had neglected nothing to strengthen and secure these bridges from the effects of bombs and of cannon. They had directed their construction, and the disposition of the intrenched camp accordingly. It was so situate, that the Austrians could not fire

directly against the bridges, which were besides protected by batteries raised in many islands, which the French had occupied since their treaty with the Margrave of Bade.

The most certain means then of expediting the reduction of Kehl being to destroy the bridges, the Archduke would not omit any means to effect it. He caused several strong fire ships to be built in the river Kintzig, which being launched in the Rhine, and sent down the current, might break the bridges either by their weight or their explosion.

On the 22d, at night, the Austrians launched one of these fire ships. To draw off the attention of the enemy, they redoubled the fire from the cannon and mortars, and at the same time attacked the advanced piquets of the enemy. But the French, who had expected that the besiegers would make use of these fire ships, were prepared to prevent their effects. They had constructed an *estacade* above the bridges, which stopped the machine. It was immediately seized by the French pontonniers, who had the good fortune to prevent the explosion by removing the match. Other machines of a similar nature, launched a few days afterwards, shared the same fate as the former. The Austrians succeeded no better against the enemies' intrenchments. They were repulsed several times, and lost a great many men; but far short of 1500, which was the number at which the French estimated their loss in this affair.

The obstinacy with which the French defended their works rendered the acquisition of them more slow and bloody; but did not prevent the Austrians from completing the batteries of the second parallel, and from making the approaches to the third. These having been pushed at length to within 200 paces of the outward works of the left, and of the right of the centre of the intrenched camp, the Archduke determined to make the assault on these two points. The Prince's aim, in wishing to make himself master of them, was to be enabled to draw a third parallel across the enemy's intrenchments from the Rhine to the Schutter.

The Archduke made in consequence the following disposition: four battalions under the conduct of Prince Frederic of Orange, were to attack the right: Major-General Zopf, who had also four battalions under his command, was to assault the works on the left, and one in particular called the Suabian Redoubt.

This plan was carried into execution on the 1st of January in the evening. The Prince of Orange advanced with his usual intrepidity against the enemy's works, attacked them with fixed bayonets, and carried them. Not satisfied with this first success, he continued to push the French, took from them many other works, and pursued them even into their camp. The latter having rallied, and being reinforced by the corps de reserve, commanded by General Le Courbe, made head in force against the Prince of Orange. This circumstance, joined to the extreme darkness of the night, as well as to the sort of confusion which it necessarily occasions, did not admit of the Prince's maintaining himself

M (Retd)

M (Retd)

in the most advanced works which he had taken. He determined therefore to abandon them, after having spiked fifteen pieces of cannon which he could not bring away; and took post in the front of the first works which he had been ordered to attack. In this position he maintained himself, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy; and thus covered the workmen, who were forming behind him the projected parallel.

Whilst the Prince of Orange was thus getting possession of the works, which flanked the right of the centre of the intrenched camp, those which flanked its left were attacked with the same success by General Zopf. The principal one was, as has been before observed, the Suabian redoubt. This work, situated on the left flank of the dike which covered the intrenched camp, was of considerable extent, having a ditch, demi-bastions, strong palisades, and a double row of *trous de loup*.

General Zopf attacked it gallantly; and notwithstanding its formidable state of defence, drove the French from it, killed a number of them, and pursued them into their intrenched camp. He then returned to post himself before the redoubt he had taken; and began a brisk cannonade with the same pieces of artillery which he had seized from the enemy. In the mean time the workmen completed the communication of this redoubt with the head of the sap directed against it, and united it by a parallel with the village of Kehl. The successes of the Prince of Orange and of General Zopf against the right and left of the dike having forced the French to abandon it, the Austrians immediately raised a banquette on its scarp, to be enabled to lodge themselves under cover.

At break of day, the besiegers perceived that many points of which they had got possession were enfiladed by the batteries of the intrenched camp. It was however of so much importance to preserve them, that they maintained themselves there in spite of the tremendous fire to which they were exposed. They joined these works, by a parallel, to those which had been taken by the Prince of Orange. The actions of which I have just given an account were very bloody. The French estimated the loss of the Austrians at 2,000 men, and their own at scarcely the half of that number. I have reason to believe that it was precisely the reverse.

The capture of the Suabian redoubt and of the dike deprived the French of a safe communication between the right and the left wing of the intrenched camp: but as this was very near (as I have already observed) to the fort of Kehl, it was very much protected by its fire. This circumstance forced the besiegers to suspend the attack on the two wings, till they had established some batteries, which might batter two considerable works, raised behind the right of the centre, break their palisades, and silence their artillery.

These batteries were finished and ready to play on the morning of the 6th of January. The Archduke had determined that an assault should be made on the above-mentioned works on the same day; but fortunately he was not obliged to have recourse to this destructive measure.

The French, seeing that if they were forced in this point, they should have no means of safety but in crossing the Rhine on a flying bridge, did not think it prudent to remain any longer in this perilous situation. They evacuated therefore all the works of the right wing in the night of the 5th.

This retreat having considerably diminished the enemy's front, the operations from that time became more direct and more concentrated. The besiegers found themselves so circumstanced as to be able to play on the bridges; and they constructed batteries to destroy them. The Archduke, impatient to terminate a siege so tedious, so expensive, and so fatiguing for the troops, was unwilling to lose a moment in taking from the French the intrenchments which they were still in possession of. In the night of the 6th he ordered the left wing of the intrenched camp to be stormed. The Austrians were completely successful, and drove the French from their camp into the fort. But this happened at the moment when the French were relieving their troops on service. The guards that were relieved and relieving united on the glacis of the fort, and returned to the charge against the Austrians. The combat was extremely obstinate. Notwithstanding the favourable circumstance which had doubled their forces, the French were not able to recover their intrenched camp, and were forced to retreat into the covered-way of the fort. The besiegers hastened to lodge themselves in the works which they had taken, and joined them by a parallel to the head of the town of Kehl.

The French having thus successively lost the numerous and formidable works which supported the fort of Kehl, could no longer hope to preserve it. They were on the point of losing their communication with Strasburg, except by boats, as their bridges could not fail of being shortly destroyed by the batteries raised against them. They therefore came to a determination to capitulate. General Desaix had a conference with the Archduke on the 9th, and settled with him a capitulation; in consequence of which the French abandoned the fort of Kehl the day following, and withdrew entirely beyond the river, taking with them their arms, their baggage and artillery.

Thus, after the trenches had been open seven weeks, the Imperialists recovered possession of an important post, which had been taken from them in a few hours. History will certainly record this siege of Kehl as one of the most remarkable events of this war. The French made a very brilliant defence, which did great honour to their engineer officers, who on this occasion gave a fresh proof of their superiority, already known, over those of other nations. If one may be permitted to say, that the Austrians did not shew so great talents for attack, as the French did for defence, it is but just to recollect the obstacles of every description which they had to overcome, and the immense works which they were obliged to make, notwithstanding the frost, the snow, the rains, and the thaws. The constancy and determination with which they sup-

ported the dangers, the fatigues and the tediousness of the siege, are above all praise. The Archduke discovered throughout, that firmness, that resolution, and military obstinacy, which almost always in the end procures success; and which so often gave it to the great Frederick.

This siege cost on both sides, immense sums, and what is more to be regretted, the lives of a vast number of men. The loss of the Austrians has generally been estimated at 10,000 men; and this calculation, though exaggerated, is not very far from the truth.

This severe loss of men was the more felt by the Austrians, inasmuch as it fell principally on the flower of their infantry. The loss of the French was little less, and chiefly affected also their best troops. Whatever importance they attached to the possession of the fort of Kehl, the obstinacy with which they defended it proceeded less from the hope of preserving it, than from that of weakening for the rest of the campaign, the victorious army of the Archduke, and of preventing that Prince from undertaking any other enterprise beyond the Rhine, or from going to seek new triumphs in Italy.

It was from the same motives, and also to prevent the Austrians from uniting all their forces against Kehl, that the French persisted in maintaining themselves in the *tete de pont* at Huningen. They had constructed it while their armies were still in Germany. It was supported and flanked by a considerable horn-work, raised on an island of the Rhine, called Shuster Insel. It was besides, as well as this horn-work, protected by the fire of the fortress of Huningen, and by that of many batteries erected on the left bank of the Rhine.

After Moreau had repassed the Rhine, at the end of October, the Archduke left a body of troops to blockade the *tete de pont* of Huningen. It was invested early in November, by the Prince of Furstenberg, who commanded the left wing of the Imperial army. That Prince caused the necessary works to be raised to support the investment, and mounted some batteries on the points which commanded the head of the bridge. As it was neither so well fortified nor so advantageously situated as that of Kehl, it was not supposed that it would make so long a resistance, and that the French would, for the sake of defending it, expose the town of Huningen to destruction. However, whether they determined to engage on this point the attention of a part of the Austrian force, or whether the latter, relying too much on the advantages they possessed against this place had not employed sufficient means to reduce it, its defence was protracted to a much longer time than had been expected.

The Austrians, after having in vain summoned the French to evacuate the *tete de pont*, began to cannonade and bombard it, as well as the Shuster Insel and the town of Huningen. From the commanding situation of their batteries, and the judicious direction of their fire, they were enabled to break the bridge which joins the two banks. This success insulating the *tete de pont*, made it liable to fall very soon into the hands of the Austrians; but in spite of the continued fire of the latter,

the French contrived to repair the bridge and re-establish the communication between the island, the town, and the *tete de pont* of Huningen.

The Prince of Furstenberg, disappointed in the hope that the reduction of the place must follow the breaking of the bridge, determined to attempt to take it by force. On the 30th of November, he ordered an assault on the enemy's intrenchments. His troops got possession of the half moon of the horn-work; but the French having been reinforced, retook it after a bloody engagement. It cost the Austrians 800 men, and not fewer to the French. They lost amongst others General Abbatucci, to whom they owed the success of this day.

After this fruitless attempt, the Prince of Furstenberg judging with reason that the fate of the *tete de pont* at Huningen depended on the issue of the siege of Kehl, and that the reduction of the latter place must draw after it that of the former, contented himself with cannonading and bombarding it. His batteries several times set fire to the town of Huningen, some part of which was burnt, and which was abandoned by almost all its inhabitants. In order to destroy the works of the Austrians, and to interrupt their workmen, the French made many sorties, in which they had generally the disadvantage. Some of the actions occasioned by these sorties, took place on the territory of Basle, which almost touched (if one may say so) the *tete de pont*. From this vicinity, it was very difficult for the Imperialists or the French to refrain, during an action, from seizing those advantages on the territory of Basle, which it might present to them; and it was not easy for the Swiss to prevent it. The French already dissatisfied by the arming of the Swiss in the canton of Schaffhausen during the retreat of Moreau, complained that they had suffered their territory to be violated by the Austrians. Barthelemy, the envoy of the Republic, made some bitter representations on this subject to the deputies of the cantons assembled at Basle. The latter, frightened by his menaces, hastened to pay attention to his complaints; and broke two officers of Basle, who were accused of collusion with the Imperialists, or at least with not having taken care that the neutrality of the Swiss territory should be respected. This severity scarcely satisfied the French, and disposed the Imperialists to complain in their turn. The Archduke and Prince of Furstenberg ordered lively remonstrances to be made to the cantons, and formally called upon them to secure the inviolability of their territory. These respective applications only produced the effect of throwing the cantons into greater embarrassments; but did not prevent either of the parties from entering the Swiss territory, whenever it was convenient to them, with a view either to attack or defence.

The month of December passed without being marked by any thing important; the Austrians contenting themselves with finishing their approaches regularly, without making any attack by force. Immediately after the reduction of Kehl, the Archduke sent to the Prince of Furstenberg the heavy artillery which he had made use of at the siege of that place. Its arrival enabled the Prince to attack with sufficient vigour the *tete de*

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

pont and the works which defended it. The French finding themselves a good deal straitened, and unable to make any long resistance, determined to abandon the right bank of the Rhine, on which it was no great object to them to remain after the fall of Kehl. They capitulated on the 2d of February, and on the 5th, recrossed the Rhine with their arms and baggage. On the same day the Austrians took possession of the *tete de pont*, as well as of the Shuster Insel. It was specified in the capitulation, that the Imperialists should not fire on the town of Huningen, and that on the other hand the French should not fire from the town on the Austrian posts, opposite to it. They agreed in general, that things should be replaced on the right bank of the Rhine in the same condition as they had been before the passage of that river by the French.

The reduction of the *tete de pont* of Huningen, put an end to the campaign in Germany. I think it right to close the recital of it with some reflections and general observations, which may enable the reader to form a judgment on this campaign. This shall be the subject of the last chapter.

CHAP. X.—THE plan adopted by the French in the campaign which I have been describing in the preceding chapters, was in every respect similar to that, from which they had two years before reaped such important success. This plan, which was practicable only with a great superiority of force, consisted during each of these campaigns in making the greatest efforts against the right and left wing of the enemy, with a view to outflank their centre, and to reduce them to the necessity of abandoning, or of suffering it to be surrounded. As the French had in the year 1794 employed the greater part of their forces upon the Sambre, and in West Flanders, to induce the allies to quit the centre, in which point they were strong, and to draw them to their wings, where they were weak; so having formed in 1796 the resolution to invade Germany, they made no attempt to attack in front the towns of Mannheim and Mayence, but proceeded to effect a passage over the Rhine at a distance from those places; and instead of consuming their time, and wasting their strength in the siege of them, advanced rapidly into Suabia and Westphalia. They wished to become masters of Elbreitstein, Mayence, Mannheim, and Philipsbourg, by the same method by which they had recovered in the year 1794 the towns of Valenciennes, Condé, Landrecies, and Quesnoy, and to gain, by a single manœuvre, that which would in former times have been the result of two or three successful campaigns.

Every person, who may have taken the pains to compare the present war with those which have taken place for a century past, must have remarked, that the French have by no means confined themselves to the ancient course of military operations, and that they have added a system

of tactics, more vast in its object and in its means. The revolution which has changed every thing amongst the French, has influenced the composition and the spirit of their armies, as well as the conceptions of those persons, who have been charged with the direction of them. The result has been a new military system formed on a calculation of the relative state of Europe and of France: a system, engendered by the spirit of conquest, diverted solely to that end, and intended to make the superiority of numbers ultimately triumphant. It would require a separate treatise, to unfold completely this system, and to shew in what respects it departs from those principles, which have hitherto been looked upon as fundamentals in the theory of war. The limits of the present work confine its author to the pointing out the most striking application, which the French have made of this system, by forbearing to undertake any siege, and by venturing to leave fortified places at great distance behind them. They foresaw, that by carrying the war to a distance from those towns, they should by force detach their enemies from them; and judged, that if they could obtain, and keep possession of the countries situated beyond these fortresses, they would in the end fall into their hands perfectly undamaged, and without having cost them either blood or money. They proposed to acquire the fortified places by making themselves masters of the surrounding countries; as formerly these countries were secured by getting possession of the fortified places. These had hitherto been the means of conquest; they now meant to make them its result. This method by which the French acquired so great a number of fortified towns in 1794, met not with the same success in 1796; but their failure did not arise from the strong places, which they left behind them; and as these had not impeded the progress of Jourdan, neither were they the causes of his first disasters. If that General had been victorious at Amberg, or at Wurtzburg, the fortresses of Ehrebreitstein, Mayence, Mannheim, and Philipsbourg would no doubt have ultimately fallen, as Luxembourg did in 1795.

The elements of the Austrian army having undergone no alterations, and its distinctive qualities being the stability of forms, and the uniformity of organization, the regulators of it have made no change in their theory, nor its Generals in their practice. By persisting in these two respects in their ancient military system, whilst their enemies adopted one more advantageous, they no doubt contributed much to the success of the French. One might be inclined even to look upon this as the principal cause of it, if that were not sufficiently discovered in the loose texture of the coalition, in the treachery of some of its members, in the weakness of the Germanic confederation, in the Emperor's pecuniary embarrassments, and in the obstacles and disadvantages of every kind, against which he has been constantly obliged to struggle. These considerations lead us rather to praise than to depreciate the Austrian army; and when we reflect that it was the first, and that it is now the last to bear the weight of this war, when we recal to our recollection all that

*M (Retd)**SM (Retd)*

it has lost in men, and in territory, we are induced to admire its perseverance, and to be satisfied that without its solid composition and unshaken constancy, the whole continent of Europe perhaps might by this time have been compelled to submit to the arms, or the principles of the French. It must be at least admitted that the Austrian army is the strongest barrier which has been opposed to the torrent of the Republican troops, and that it has alone rescued Germany during the year 1796.

No person has contributed more to the salvation of that vast country ; no person has stronger claims to the gratitude of its inhabitants, and to the admiration of posterity, than the Archduke Charles. Obligated for a long time to struggle with an inferior force against an enemy bravely conducted, and emboldened with victory, he has been deficient in no one of those qualities, which the exigence of his situation and circumstances peculiarly demanded. He has shewn himself courageous, skilful, patient. He has frustrated the hopes of France, and surpassed those of Germany.

This prince found himself at the opening of the campaign at the head of a formidable army, though one less numerous than that of his enemies. He might then flatter himself that he should make amends for this inequality of means by a superiority of talents and activity. He had then no doubt formed some project for the advancement of his brother's interest, and the promotion of his own glory. At the moment when he was on the point of putting them into execution, 30,000 of his best troops were taken from him and sent into Italy. The Archduke made no complaint of the great reduction, which his army by this means experienced, and still less did he think of endeavouring to prevent the measure by his credit and his natural influence with the Emperor. Finding himself incapable of undertaking any offensive enterprize, and reduced to the necessity even of a defensive system extremely difficult to maintain, this young Prince shewed neither disgust nor despondency. He exerted himself to compensate the loss of those troops which had been taken from him, by making the best use of those which remained with him. He went to seek for victory on the banks of the Lahn and the Sieg ; and when an invasion, the success of which the French had hoped for, only by effecting it at a distance from that Prince, opened to them Germany, and allowed them to display in that country their numerous battalions, the Archduke ceased not for an instant to oppose to them a firm and methodical resistance. He always could discern when it was proper to engage or avoid an action and distinguish those posts of which it was expedient to dispute every inch with obstinacy, from those whose importance would not have repaid the value of his soldiers' blood. He effected his retreat, losing as little ground, and gaining as much time as possible.

As soon as his approach to the hereditary dominions had sufficiently increased his force, and in the same proportion diminished that of the French, he then began to entertain the confident hope of delivering Ger-

many, he then executed with resolution plans formed with wisdom. He displayed against Jourdan the courage and enterprising spirit of his character, which had been long fettered by a defensive system. He defeated that General, pursued him without respite, outstripped him by his celerity, circumvented him by his manœuvres, and compelled him to fly beyond the Rhine.

Having accomplished the defeat of one of the Republican armies, he hastened to direct against the other his fortune and his talents. He fixed the former, and gave new splendour to the latter. He baffled by superior ability the General opposed to him, rendered useless the courage of his soldiers, and relieved Germany from their presence. In two months the Archduke passed from the frontiers of Bohemia to the walls of Dusseldorf, from that town to Basle, and from Basle to Offembourg, always fighting and always victorious. Not satisfied with being so by halves, he resolved that the end of the campaign should afford a complete reparation for the disasters of its commencement, and allowed no respite to his enemies, till he had wrested from them the only remains of their first triumphs. Scarce had he accomplished this, when instead of indulging a well-merited repose, he listened only to the interests of his country; and not hesitating to change the command of a victorious army for that of another which knew nothing of war but defeats, he flew to meet new dangers in Italy.

The Archduke no doubt as well as every other Prince, who at his time of life has had the command of large armies, has of course listened to the counsels of experience. It is well known that he has profited by those of Lieut. General Bellegarde, and of the Colonel of the staff Schmidt. To the talents of these two officers, and more particularly of the former, we most readily pay due homage. They are no doubt worthy of that confidence, which the Emperor and the Archduke have reposed in them. They deserve praise for having made so good an use of that confidence, and are entitled to the grateful acknowledgements of Germany. They have probably contributed much to the Archduke's success, and by their experience have supplied his deficiency in that respect. But the qualities which that Prince may most justly claim as personally his own, are his great courage equalled only by his modesty; his coolness, and quickness of perception in the heat of battle; that energy which makes him forget the weakness of his constitution, and to support the greatest fatigues; and finally that impartial justice with which he rewards with one hand and punishes with the other. He has found the means to give to his Generals, and to the officers of his army, an activity before unknown to them, and to which may be attributed the latter successes of the Austrian army. He has re-animated discipline, not by increasing its severity, but by inspiring every one with the love of their duty, the desire of praise, and the fear of reprehension. He has found the means of compelling the Generals of his army to shew more zeal and more obedience in executing Mr. de Bellegarde's plans,

*M (Retd)**SM (Retd)*

than the Emperor was able to obtain from them in 1794 in favour of the celebrated General Mack. He knew how to raise his authority above the abuses, the pretensions, and the intrigues, which besiege the headquarters of an army no less than a court, and to force every particular interest to act in unison with the interest of the whole. These are the qualities and the facts which characterise the Archduke Charles, and of which history will not be unmindful. The conduct of this Prince, at once prudent and splendid, has beyond contradiction had a greater influence than any other circumstance on the issue of this campaign.

That issue replaced the opposed armies in nearly the same position, which they occupied before the rupture of the armistice. The slight changes which resulted finally from the campaign, were in favour of the French. They acquired a *tete de pont* at Neuwied, as well as a part of the palatinate, and of the Hunsrück. In the course of this work it has been pointed out how little military importance these latter countries possess. The acquisition of this *tete de pont* at Neuwied, was a more substantial advantage, but considerably diminished by the vicinity of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

It is evident that few campaigns have produced a more insignificant result than that of 1796, at least as far as respects the gain or loss of territory, whilst perhaps there have been none, which in the beginning seemed likely to produce a more important one. However, though it has not been remarkable for great battles, and has produced no decisive alteration in the situation of the belligerent powers, it will not the less occupy the page of History. The interest which it will inspire will arise less from the consequences, by which it was actually followed, than from those which there was at one time reason to apprehend. The Archduke will be praised less for what he did, than for what he hindered the French from doing; and not so much for what he gained, as for what he preserved. The movements of the adverse armies during this campaign will furnish useful lessons to the soldier, and a copious fund of reflection to the statesman.

In reflecting on the trifling alteration produced in the relative situation of the French and Austrians, by four months of battles and military vicissitudes, it is impossible not to feel a lively regret that so many thousand men should have been sacrificed to the acquisition of some intrenchments, and of some square leagues of territory. It is easier to deplore the fate of these victims of war, than to determine their number with precision. The researches and calculations which he has made allow the author nevertheless to offer on this point a probable estimate. He has good reason to believe that the loss of the Austrians in this campaign in Germany, has been between 25,000 and 30,000 men, and that of the French about 40,000. The disasters experienced by Jourdan have been the principal cause why the loss of the latter has so far exceeded that of the former. It was otherwise, during the rest of the campaign, on each side nearly balanced.

The French, as it has been observed in the beginning of this work, had a double object in the invasion of Germany. The first was to penetrate to the heart of the Emperor's Dominions, and the second to maintain their army at the expence of that Prince, and of the different states of the empire. They failed in the first of these objects, but completely accomplished the second, during the four months, which they passed beyond the Rhine. They reaped great advantages from the dread, which their success and their political designs had diffused through all the states and courts of the second order in Germany. The greater part of these hastened with eagerness to purchase, at a high price, the permission of being no longer enemies of the French. The latter drew immense sums from the Armistices which they granted, as well as from the contributions which they imposed on the hostile countries. Their rapid expulsion from Germany prevented them from being paid the whole of what was due, but a very great part they actually received; and during four months the armies of Jourdan and Moreau cost nothing to the French Republic.

But as much as the latter gained in money, and in military stores in Germany, she lost in her influence and ascendant over the minds of the inhabitants. A great number of these, and principally in the Imperial towns, had been the dupes of those professions of political and moral faith, which the French had diffused through Europe. Seduced by these philosophical abstractions, strangers could not be brought to believe that their practical result was not equally admirable. They were still under this infatuation, when the French themselves were no longer possessed with it. The former were imposed on by a brilliant theory. The latter had been undeceived by a cruel experience. The first viewed the revolution through a distant perspective, which occasioned its defects to vanish; the second had seen it close in all its natural deformity. Like the fabulous lance which healed the wounds it had inflicted, the French were destined to cure those evils which themselves had caused. Their actions could not fail to destroy the effect of their writings; and it required only to know them, to be no longer tempted to an imitation of their system. The inhabitants of the Netherlands and of Holland had already owed their conversion to the presence of the French. It produced the same effect in Germany. Their military manifesto proclaimed *war to the castle, and peace to the cottage*: it was only in the first point that they kept their word. They had promised the greatest respect for property, and they sported with its rights. They had announced that happiness and liberty would follow their footsteps; and wherever they were directed, they were marked by every excess of military despotism. This trial was not thrown away on the good sense of Germany; and the national habits soon prevailed over the French metaphysics. The philosophers, and the literary men of Germany began to compare more closely the principles with their consequences; and as to the people, they abandoned themselves to the sentiment naturally arising

from their new situation. Their resentment broke out and was exercised, as soon as they had opportunity and power. The vengeance, to which the inhabitants of Westphalia, Franconia, and Suabia, gave themselves up against the French, and the terrible reprisals of the latter, have made these to be more and more detested in the countries they have conquered. It may be reasonably believed that were they again to attempt to penetrate them, they would find an enemy in every inhabitant.

All that the French have lost in Germany, upon the score of opinion, the Austrians have gained. If they at first met with disasters, they speedily repaired them by brilliant success. If they traversed Germany by a retrograde march, they have since overrun it as conquerors; and it is always the last victory which reckons with the people: it is that which leaves the prevailing sentiment.

The Archduke Charles has personally acquired a great weight of opinion in Germany. He has been the deliverer of that country; he is become its idol. One half of its Inhabitants have been witness to his exploits: they have attached themselves to his person, from admiration; and to his cause, from the sacrifices which they have themselves made for it. These dispositions, and these sentiments will, one day, perhaps, be useful to the house of Austria.

FINIS.

NOTES.

NOTE 1. *Page 7.*—THE Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke de Bournonville penetrated into upper Alsace in 1674, and established themselves there in winter-quarters. M. de Turenne, who they imagined was at a great distance from them, secretly passed the *Vosges* and came unawares upon the quarters of the Imperial army. After having taken some of them, he marched rapidly to Colmar, where the Elector and the Duke were stationed. He attacked them on the 5th of Jan. defeated them, and obliged them to return in disorder to Strasburg, where they repassed the Rhine. Thus in a few days M. de Turenne, whose forces did not amount to 30,000 men, drove from Alsace 60,000, who had imagined themselves to be secure. These events were without doubt to be attributed as much to the position which the Imperialists occupied, and which lay between the mountains of the *Vosges* and the Rhine, as to the superior talents of M. de Turenne. This position would be at this time more dangerous, Strasburg belonging at present to France. It is in the memory of every one, that at the end of 1793 Marshal de Wurmsers was not more fortunate in lower Alsace, and that after having resisted forty-two successive attacks, he was obliged to yield to the French, and was under the necessity of repassing the Rhine.

NOTE 2. *Page 8.*—General Jourdan had served in the French army as a private, and afterwards as a serjeant, before the revolution. When that took place, he followed the business of a Fencing-Master, and his wife that of a Milliner. He was then appointed an officer of the National Guard, went to the frontiers when the war broke out, and was advanced gradually to the command of an army. It was he, who commanded the French at the battle of Maubeuge, in the month of October, 1793. It is known that the Prince of Cobourg and Gen. Jourdan both believed that they had been defeated, and both retreated at the same time. We may also recollect that Jourdan, quickly informed of the retreat of his enemies, returned to his former position, and retook 40 pieces of cannon which he had left in a wood. Although he repaired his mistake, Robespierre did not forgive him. It cost him for some time the loss of his command. Few of the Republican Generals have been so often defeated as he has been.

NOTE 3. *Page 9.*—It is in this Imperial City of Westlaer that the sovereign chamber of the Empire is held.

NOTE 4. *Page 11.*—General Moreau was in 1789 the first of the clerks of the parliament at Rennes, in which his father exercised the functions of an advocate. Moreau was named in the beginning of the Revolution, Chief of the National Guard of Rennes. The war being declared, he was sent with the national volunteers of Brittany to the army of *la Fayette*; he there distinguished himself on many occasions, and obtained very soon the rank of a General Officer. In 1794 he took

M (Retd)

SM (Retd)

the Fortress of l'Ecluse on the same day that his father was guillotined in France. This circumstance concurred with his character, naturally honest, to inspire him with horror for the Jacobins, whose principles he never adopted.

NOTE 5. *Page 12.*—A few days before they resumed hostilities, an Austrian officer having been sent to have a parley with Moreau, this General did not conceal from him that he was informed that 30,000 men would be sent immediately from the army in Germany to that in Italy. The officer carried this intelligence to the Austrian head-quarters, where the order for the departure of these 30,000 men did not arrive till two days after. This fact which has been transmitted to me by one on whose veracity I can rely, is a proof that the French are as well served by their spies who are near the cabinets, as by those near the armies of their enemies. In general they have had much better intelligence than the allies during this war, because they have better paid for it. This circumstance has contributed not a little to their success. It is well known that these means have never been neglected by the greatest Generals, and that they engaged good spies whatever the price of them might be. The Marshal de Luxembourg gained over the secretary of the Prince of Orange, and Prince Eugene succeeded in bribing the master of the post-office at Versailles, whom he rendered very useful to him.

NOTE 6. *Page 13.*—General Stein, Commander in Chief of the troops of the circle of Suabia, was openly accused of having delivered up to the French for a considerable sum of money, the fort of Kehl as well as the posts of Kniebis and Freydenstadt. He confirmed these suspicions by refusing under different pretexts to join the Prince de Condé to attack the Republicans before they were well established at Kehl. He behaved still worse to the Prince of Condé, for he represented his army every where as a band of robbers, and inserted in the newspapers the most unjust calumnies of it. However, it was more easy for him to disavow than to confirm them, and the Count de Viosmenil, a General officer of superior merit, obliged him to contradict all the first reports against the army of the Condé; this disavowal was also inserted in the public papers of Germany.

NOTE 7. *Page 13.*—This General had been an officer in the Emperor's service in the regiment of Bender, was dismissed from it some years ago for misconduct, and then went into France in hopes of obtaining some employment during the Revolution; he was then made an officer, and soon after a General. As the regiment of Bender was usually in garrison at Fribourg and other towns of the Brisgaw, Ferino was well acquainted with the latter country, and that was probably the reason of his being employed in that quarter.

NOTE 8. *Page 13.*—The Suabians, descendants of the ancient Suevi, of whom Tacitus speaks, appear to have much degenerated from the valour of their ancestors. It is almost considered as giving abusive language to any one in Germany to call him Suabian. It is nearly equiva-

lent to calling him coward. The troops from this circle justified at Kehl and Freydenstadt the ironical acception given to the word Suabian in Germany. It is no doubt contradicted by many exceptions, and the regiment of Bender is a very remarkable one. It is composed of Suabians, and there certainly exists not in the Austrian army a regiment of greater bravery, or one in every respect more military.

The mountain of Kniebis, the highest in Suabia, forms a defile which is one of the principal passes of that country. Freydenstadt is situated on a rock two leagues from Kniebis.

NOTE 9. *Page 14.*—It was near Renchen that Mr. de Turenne was killed in 1675. Although inferior in force, he had found means to stop the progress of Mr. De Montecuculli for two months, on the banks of the Renchen and the Kintzig; it was there that these two great Generals exhausted against one another, all the resources and combinations of the art of war.

NOTE 10. *Page 15.*—It was near the Imperial city of Friedberg that the French in 1762 gained a victory over the allies.

NOTE 11. *Page 16.*—Near this village (Etingen) passed the famous lines of Etingen, which were forced in 1734 by Marshal de Berwick and the Count de Saxe.

NOTE 12. *Page 19.*—The author repeats that he pretends not to estimate with strict exactness, the force of the respective armies, still less that of their different divisions. Whoever has been engaged in war knows how much the daily losses, reinforcements, and detachments, occasion a continual variation in the comparative proportion of two opposite armies. He has given only an approximating estimate to put the reader in possession of some reasonable datum, and to enable him to form a more adequate judgment of the course of the military operations.

NOTE 13. *Page 20.*—The Imperial city of Nordlingen has been rendered famous by the different battles which have taken place in its neighbourhood. The Imperialists beat the Swedes here in 1634. The great Condé, at that time the Duke d' Enghien, gained a battle, in which the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperialists, Merci, was killed, and General de Glen, who commanded under him, was wounded and taken prisoner. The Marshal de Grammont, the second in command of the French army, was likewise wounded and taken prisoner by the Imperialists. The city of Nordlingen was formerly the bulwark of Franconia against Bavaria.

NOTE 14. *Page 20.*—On the 29th of July, General Frölich had surrounded and disarmed the troops of the circle of Suabia, who according to the terms of the armistice, could not serve any longer against the French. The apprehensions that the latter might force them to join them against the Austrians, determined the Archduke to take this step.

NOTE 15. *Page 20.*—Bohemia is surrounded by a circle of very high mountains, which form a natural rampart round it. These mountains are least elevated on the side of Moravia, and Bohemia is much more

Enc
For
to
Men
2

the
to
a
Ser
1.

issue
of
n
comm
The
and
Cent

Th
Cent

work
cours
length
such
estab
perso
feelin
to all
havin

Th
d
USI

been
Techn
to the
exam
assis

Th
he
Corre

readin
spac
reser

Journal
are m
of wor
strat
of suc
18th a

Th
h
Libra

accessible in this point than at any other. This is a great advantage for the House of Austria, since it is likewise in possession of Moravia.

NOTE 16. *Page 21.*—It is this same village of Hochstedt which has been rendered so famous by the two great battles which were fought there at the beginning of the century, in the first of which the French were victorious, and in the second defeated.

NOTE 17. *Page 25.*—It was in this affair that the English Colonel Craufurd, attached to the Austrian army with the charge of sending to the British Cabinet reports of the military operations, was severely wounded in the head and made prisoner. The military qualities of this officer, his talents, and the judicious perspicuity of his reports, occasioned a general regret for his misfortune. It was not less felt in the Austrian army than in his own country. Prince Charles immediately made the most pressing instances for his being set at liberty, and succeeded in obtaining it from General Jourdan. The Colonel's wounds having unfortunately prevented him for a long time from exercising his functions with the Austrian army, they were ably discharged in his absence by Mr. Robert Craufurd, his brother, and for a short time, by Captain Austruther. Their reports imitated the exactness and precision of those of the Colonel.

NOTE 18. *Page 28.*—The forest of Spessart, one of the most considerable in Germany, extends from the town of Aschaffembourg to the angle formed by the Abein between that town and that of Wurtzbourg. It was formerly infested by Brigands, and the passing through it was as dangerous as difficult. The last Bishop of Wurtzbourg some years ago constructed in the middle of this forest a superb causeway, which is become the great road from Frankfort to Vienna. It was during their retreat across this forest that the French had the most to suffer from the arming and the vengeance of the Peasants. They stopped the grand staff of the army, pillaged its chests, and forced General Ernouf, the Chief of it, to seek for safety in the swiftness of his horse.

NOTE 19. *Page 36.*—The French had likewise succeeded a month before in detaching from the Coalition the Elector of Saxony. They had concluded with him under the mediation of the King of Prussia a treaty of neutrality, in consequence of which the contingent of that elector amounting to 9,000 men, separated at the end of July from the Austrian army, and sensibly weakened it.

NOTE 20. *Page 38.*—This mountain of Shellenberg, famous in all the wars of Bavaria, was fortified by the Swedes in the thirty years war. It was to this mountain that John de Wert retired after the battle of Nordlingen.

NOTE 21. *Page 44.*—The reader will no doubt have remarked that from the time Moreau began his retreat, his right wing was of course become his left, and his left his right. I have nevertheless continued the two first denominations, because in his encampments, and frequently even on his march, Moreau was obliged to face the different corps of Mr. de la Tour's army, by which he was pursued.

Index to the Sixth Volume.

A.

ARMY, address to the, 54; staff of the French, 225; statement of the British and Portuguese, 376; pay of the British, 56
Atlas, Military, 55
America, successes in, 147
Andaye to the valley of Aran, Frontier of France and Spain from Bayonne and, 289
Armistice (Campaign in Germany) 333
Action between the Java and Constitution, 349
Adjutants, on granting the rank of Captain to, 416
Austrian declaration against France, 495

B.

Biography, 3, 22, 99, 99, 171, 180, 363, 369, 443
Bulletins, French official, 225, 321, 418, 484, Swedish official, 483
Berthier's journal of the French campaign in Egypt, 4
Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, Memoir of, 22, 99, 180, 369
Berlin to Dresden, Leipzig, and Magdeburg, itinerary from, 42
Bayonne road, 95
Battle of Gros Görschen, 201; of Weissenfels, and Lutzen, 228
Brunswick, death and funeral of H.R.H. the Duchess of, 246, 252
Bonaparte, intercepted letter of Gen. Clausel to Joseph, 270
Bayonne and Andaye, frontier of France and Spain from, to the valley of Aran, 289

C.

Campaigns, Journal of the Current, 83, 90, 191, 225, 267, 321, 370, 418, 450.
—in Russia, History of the French, in 1812—1813, 46, 121, 217, 313, 403, 470.
—in Germany, 83, 191, 321, 418, 484
—in Spain, 29, 90, 267, 370, 450
—of General Moreau, see Supplement
Castile, Memoir on the Province of, 31
Cathcart, Viscount General, Dispatches from, 72, 275, 513
Clausel, General, intercepted letter of, to Joseph Bonaparte, 270
Canada, operations in, 354
Constitution, Action between the Java and, 349
Captain, on granting the rank of, to Adjutants, 416
Catalonia, Memoir on, 458
Court-Martials, letter on the subject of animadverting on, 223

D.

Dilkes, Major-General, memoir of, 3, 89
Dresden, Leipzig, and Magdeburg, itinerary from Berlin to, 42
D'Anville's maps, and ancient geography, 55
Distinctions, list of honorary, and facings, and lace of regiments, 137, 227, 311, 414, 481
Downie, Brigadier-General, Memoir of, 171
Denmark to Petersburg, itinerary from England through Sweden and, 204
Dupre, D. ensign, court-martial on, 344
Declaration, Austrian, against France, 495

E.

Egypt, Berthier's journal of the campaign in, 4
Elements of the Art of War, 129, 213, 305, 412, 482
England, itinerary from, through Sweden and Denmark to Petersburg, 204
Escape from France, narrative of an, in 1808, 452
Eleventh regiment, heroism of the, 416

F.

French Campaign in Russia, History of the, in the years 1812—1813, (see Campaigns)
Facings and Lace of Regiments, (see Distinctions)
Fortification, Manual of, 129; permanent, 513, 302, 412, 482, (see Elements of the Art of War)
Frontier, Memoirs on the Spanish, 297, 377, 458

G.

Gazettes, 72, 141, 257, 348, 425, 505,
General Orders, 239, 504
Germany, Campaigns in, (see Campaigns)
Gros-Görschen, Battle of, 201
Gilbert Kane, private, Court-Martial on, 424
Gunter, Ensign T. F. Court-Martial on, 343

H.

History of the French Campaign in Russia, in 1812—13, (see Campaigns)
Honorary Distinctions, and Facings and Lace of Regiments, 414
Heroism of the 11th Regiment, 416
Henry, Lieut. T. Court-Martial on, 342
Herring, Lieut. T. Court-Martial on, 139

I.

Itinerary from Berlin to Dresden, Leipzig, and Magdeburg, 42
—England through Sweden and Denmark to Petersburg, 204
Improvement of Ordnance, letter on the subject of, 136

Enc
For
to
Mer
2

the
to a
Sen
1.
issu
of r
com
The
and
Gen
T
Gen
work
coun
leng
such
estal
pers
feeli
to all
havr
T
US
been
Tech
to th
exam
assis
T
Corr
readi
spac
resea
Journ
are m
of wo
strate
of su
18th
a
T
Libra

*Index to the Sixth Volume.***Journal of the Current Campaigns, (see Campaigns)****K.**

Kent, H. R. H. the Duke of, 363
 Kutusoff, Prince, report of, 75
 Kane, Gilbert, private, court-martial on 424

L.

Leipsic, (see Itinerary)
 Lutzen, Battle of Weissenfels and, 228
 Letter, intercepted, from Gen. Clausel to Joseph Bonaparte, 270
 Lace of Regiments (see Facings)
 Lawless, Lieut. P. court-martial on, 422

M.

Military Atlas, 55
 Meredith, C. S. Court-martial on Captain, 58
 Memoir on the Geography of Poland, 105
 ——— the Province of Castile 31
 ——— Catalonia 458
 ——— General Servan's 379
 Memoirs from the French War-Office.—
 Frontier of Spain,—Catalonia, 279 ;
 from Bayonne and Andaye to the valley of Aran, 289 ; Pyrenean Frontier, 294, 377
 Magdeburg (see Itinerary)
 Moscow, Description of, 122
 Moreau, General, Life of, 443

N.

Napoleon, The Emperor,—Campaign in Germany, (see Campaigns) ; Proclamation of, to the Army 324

O.

Orderly-Book, General, 58, 139, 239, 342, 422, 504
 Operations in Canada, 354
 Ordnance, Improvement of, letter on the subject of, 138

P.

Pay of the British Army, letter on the subject of, 56
 Proclamation of the Lieut. Gov. of the the Island of Java, 68
 ——— Emperor Napoleon 324
 Perpignan Road, 91
 Petersburg (see Itinerary)
 Prussian account of the Battle of Wur-
 chan, 334
 Promotions &c (see Gazettes)
 Pyrenean Frontier 377
 Pooler, J. esq. surg. Court-Martial on 423

Q.

Quarrie, Lieut. J. M', Court-Martial on 344

R.

Russia, History of the French Campaign in, in the years 1812—13 (see Campaigns)
 Russians, Operations of the, 73, 141, 162, (see Gazettes)
 Recruiting Department, General Order to the, 504
 Regiments, List of Honorary Distinctions and Facings and Lace of, 137, 227, 311, 414, 481.

S.

Spain, Campaign in, (see Campaigns)
 ——— Memoirs on the Frontier of, 279, 377, 458

Sweden, (see Itinerary)
 Swedish Bulletins, 488—491
 State-Papers, 495
 Staff of the French Grand Army, 225
 Servan's, General, Memoir, 379
 Shiell, Lieut. C. C., Court-Martial on, 424

T.

Towell, George, lieutenant and adjutant, court-martial on, 140

W.

Wellington, Field-Marshal the Marquess of, 29, 90, 267, 370, 450.

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE SIXTH VOLUME.

Life and Campaigns of Field-Marshal Suworow.

Campaign of General Moreau in Germany in 1796, with his memorable Retreat through the Black Forest.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Major-General Dilkes.
 Sir T. Craddock, K. B.
 Brigadier-General Downie.

Field-Mar. the Marquess of Wellington
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent
 General Moreau.

1.
Sen
to

issu
of
com
The
and
Cen
T
Cen

work
coun
lengt
such
esta
pers
feeli
to all
havi

T
c
usi
been
Tech
to th
exam
assie
c

T
h
Corr

readi
spaci
rese
journ
are n
of wd
strate
of sul
18th a

T
h
Libra

**Books must be returned within one month of
date of issue. Per Regd. Post**

[illegible]

14097